.legro Kailroad Men Name Union In Suit

16c Ala

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 23 —(AP)—Three Negro locomotive firemen today asked a federal injunction to end alleged discrimination against them by a local lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Advertiser

The suit in U. S. District Court here by Matt Mitchell, James Harris and George Sams was filed as a class action, in behalf of all members of their race in the same situation.

Times 1-24-50

Their petition charged that Lodge No. 769 of the Brotherhood "restricts its membership to white locomotive firemen and enginemen and excludes Negro firemen from membership solely because they are Negroes."

Montgomery Ala

Negro firemen also are deprived of their seniority rights while white firemen win promotion, the petition alleged.

Judge To Favor Negro Firemen

3-30-50

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 29—(AP)—U. S. District Judge Clarence Mullins said from the bench Wednesday that he would rule in favor of Negro firemen suing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to end alleged discrimination.

Advertiser

Mullins said he would enjoin enforcement of a contract between the Brotherhood and the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad because the brotherhood had not properly represented Negro firemen in contract negotiations.

Times 3-30-50

The class action suit charged that Negro Firemen were denied seniority rights, listed as "unpromotable," and denied the right of preferred runs.

Judge Mullins took under advisement an additional contention that the railroad conspired with the union to deny the Negroes seniority rights.

Montgomery Ala

Te said he would write his conclusions in the case in a few days

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Charge By-Pass—

Negro Rail Promotion Case Opened Here

16c Ala

News

An involved legal battle centering on the promotion rights of Negro railroad firemen opened in Federal Court here today.

U. S. District Judge Clarence Mullins heard testimony from two of three Negro plaintiffs, against the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Mon. 3-27-50

* * *

THE CASE IS being treated as a "class action" and — depending upon the decision of the court—may have far reaching results not only on Southern railroading, but on the industry all over the nation.

As the trial here opened today, two of the Negro firemen took the stand to testify.

James Harris told the court that he had served the G. M. & O. Railroad since 1911 and Matt Mitchell said he had been employed as a fireman by the same company since 1922.

Birmingham Ala

* * *

TENOR OF BOTH testimonies was that Mitchell and Harris had been by-passed in the field of promotion.

16c

The trial is expected to last several days.

One of the important points at issue is a demand for jury trial by the defendants. This demand will be passesd on by the court during the present trial.

3-27-50

At a previous hearing of the case several weeks ago, attorneys for the defense brought out the fact that there were no Negroes employed as engineers on any trains in the country.

Letter Carrier Fired; Charges Discrimination

Courier 16c

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Charges by a 31-year-old sub-carrier that the Montgomery Post Office discharged him eight months ago because he is a Negro were being weighed by a three-man panel. The letter carrier is William E. Johnson.

Judge Indicates—

Negro Firemen 'Not Properly Represented'

News Times 3-30-50

Negro firemen of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad were not properly represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in their claims for seniority rights, Federal District Judge Clarence Mullins indicated in a bench ruling yesterday.

Because of this, Judge Mullins indicated he would return a ruling enjoining further operations under a contract between the brotherhood and the railroad. But he said he was not satisfied as to whether the railroad was involved in any conspiracy charged.

NEGRO FIREMEN had brought suit against the railroad and the brotherhood on the grounds that they had been denied seniority rights as firemen. The Negroes declared they had been listed as "non-promotable" from firemen to engineers by an agreement between the railroad and the brotherhood.

Negroes are not eligible for membership in the brotherhood.

Judge Mullins has been hearing the case since Monday. The plaintiffs were represented by Jerome Cooper and Hugo L. Black, Jr., the railroad by Attys. Frank Davies and Charles Turner and the brotherhood by James A. Simpson and Ralph. M. Hoyt, special attorney from Milwaukee.

NEGRO RAIL FIREMEN WIN AGAINST UNION

Birmingham, Ala., March 30 — A ruling in favor of Negro firemen suing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to end alleged discrimination was being drafted by United States District Judge Clarence Mullins Thursday.

16c

Times 3-31-50

Judge Mullins said from the bench Wednesday that he would find for the plaintiffs in the federal court suit.

He said he would enjoin enforcement of a contract between the union and the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad on the grounds that the brotherhood did not represent the Negroes properly in contract negotiations.

Mullins took under advisement a charge that the railroad conspired with the union to deny the Negroes seniority rights.

Negro Firemen Get Equal Rights

Advertiser

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 3—(AP)—A federal judge Wednesday recognized the right of Negro railroad firemen to equal seniority with white union members.

U. S. District Judge Clarence Mullins ordered the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to cease discrimination against Negro firemen.

5-4-50

He ordered the GM&O to assign the firemen to jobs "to which their seniority as firemen, based upon continuous service, entiles each of them."

Montgomery Ala

Judge Mullins directed the railroad to grant seniority rights "as long as white firemen are given such rights and assignments.

The Negro firemen complained in a class action suit that both the railroad and the union had discriminated against them because of their color.

NEGRO RAIL FIREMEN WIN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Negro firemen won a victory against discrimination in a suit against the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The court ordered the defendants to stop "discriminating against Negro firemen and denying them seniority rights."

16c

5-17-50

Federal District Judge Clarence Mullins ordered the railroad to grant Negro firemen the same rights as given white workers. The case was one of class action and will affect all Negro firemen employed by the company. The plaintiffs in the case were awarded damages which represent the amount they would have earned had they received their full rights.

The victory against discrimination comes after a long fight to end jimcrow treatment of Negro firemen and attempts by white supremacists in the company and union to split rank and file firemen.

NegroFiremen Sue RailUnion

16c Ala

Two Montgomery, Ala., Negro firemen, who claim they are being discriminated against in seniority rights, Thursday filed suit in U. S. District Court here against the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and three Atlanta Brotherhood lodges.

Constitution

Firemen are seeking $25,000 compensatory damages and $250,000 punitive damages from the Brotherhood.

9-15-50

The petition is similar to one filed previously by a group of Macon Negro firemen against the Georgia Railroad. Both suits charge violation of the Railway Labor Act and seek restraining orders against "further discrimination."

Negroes state a so-called 1941 "Washington agreement" by the Brotherhood deprives them of seniority rights and allows white firemen and engineers with less seniority to replace Negro railroad employees.

Plaintiffs in the latest suit are listed as Clyde Dallis and Joe W. Glenn, both of Montgomery. They are represented by an Atlanta Negro attorney, Austin T. Walden.

16c 1950 California

Sun Reporter Sat. 1-28-50 San Francisco, Calif.

16c Calif.

UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE has brought poverty and distress to many families of minority races . . . This family may well illustrate a typical case, wherein the unemployment of the breadwinner obliges this mother to appeal to authorities to save her family from starvation. FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE in ~~San Francisco~~ would eliminate such conditions and redeem the good name of our democratic community.

16c 1950 D.C.

Seeks To Bar Race Printers From U.S. Jobs

Defender

Sat. 3-25-50

16c

Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON—The first opportunity given Negroes to qualify as plate printers in the entire history of the U. S. Treasury's Departments's Bureau of Printing and Engraving may be completely nullified under a bill unanimously approved by the House Civil Service Committee.

Affected are 47 Negro World War II veterans who took a plate printers apprentice examination here on March 15 by orders of the Civil Service Committee's Fair Employment Practice Board, which recently found the Bureau of Engraving guilty of job discrimination against Negroes. The AFL Printer's Union which governs the craft excludes Negroes.

Moving to reverse the Board's decision, Rep. Tom Murray (D., Tenn.), introduced and got Committee approval for a bill which would require all apprentice examinations to be held on an open basis restricted to war veterans only. The purpose of the bill is to return the Bureau to its previous system of examination under which not one Negro in more than 50 years has had a chance to qualify for a skilled craft.

AFL SHOWS TRUE COLORS:

Blocks Promotion to Plate Printers

Afro-American, Sat. 5-13-50

16c

Balti. Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The American Federation of Labor showed its cloven hoof in the House fight to amend the Veterans' Preference Act. The measure is disingenous. On its face, it purports to open all examinations for plate printer apprenticeships in the Federal Government to all veterans throughout the United States.

But its real purpose is to block the promotion of any of the 47 colored veterans of World War II, employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who took a promotional examination on March 15 for plate printer apprenticeships.

The Bureau employs about 500 plate printers. No colored person has ever been employed by the Bureau as a plate printer. The reason is that journeyman plate printers in the Bureau must have had four years of apprenticeship, which colored persons have been unable to get because neither private industry nor the Bureau will employ them as apprentice plate printers.

Examinatioin Postponed

On July 16, 1948, the Bureau announced a promotional examination for apprentice plate printers with admittance limited to veterans employed in seven job classifications within the Bureau. Forty-seven of the 94 applicants were colored, and on Nov. 5, 1948. the Bureau indefinitely postponed the exam.

One of the reasons given was that the Bureau had decided to install 20 modern plate printing presses and modernize the presses already in use, making it necessary to delay appointment of apprentices for an indefinite period. The real reason was that the lily-white Interntional Plate Printers and Dye Stampers union, an AFL affilitate, had persuaded Alvin W. Hall, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to call off the examination to keep colored workers from getting apprenticeships which might lead to their breaking into a highly skilled craft.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury E. H. Foley, acting on an appeal, on last Dec. 29, found that there was no racial discrimination connected with the exam postponement, and a further appeal to the Fair Employment Board of Civil Service Commission resulted in the decision that any continuation of past recruitment methods used by the Bureau to get plate printers "will inevitably involve an element of racial discrimination."

AFL Blocks Move

It announced that the Bureau had rescheduled for last March 15 the promotional examination and recommended the early initiation in the Bureau of an in-service training program for plate printers, open to all qualified employees of the Bureau within the limits of its needs.

No sooner was the examination announced than the AFL swung into action behind the International Plate Printers and got Rep. Robert L. Ramsay of West Virginia, and Sen. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, both Democrats, to introduce companion bills in the House and Senate, which would open apprenticeship examinations to all veterans all over the country and bar any appointments as the result of the March 15 examination.

To back up the fight carried by Frank Coleman, president of the plate printers union, William Green, AFL president, sent telegrams to certain members of the House asking them to be present when the bill was called up May 1, under a suspension of the rules, and to support the bill, which a sufficient number of them did.

Our State Department

Why Won't U. S. Officials Tell What's in 6 Missing Human Rights' Articles?

16c

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN

(Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs)

(Last in a series)

Courier

Sat. 5-20-50

WASHINGTON—The previous articles in this series have exposed the discriminatory employment policies of the State Department and the discriminatory admission policy of the School of Foreign Service. This article, the final one. will reveal evidences of racism in the foreign policy of the United States.

Erle Stanley Gardner, the famous writer of detective stories, will not have to be called in to solve "The Case of the Missing Articles."

Pittsburgh

Pa.

To be sure, the State Department has not publicized the omission of Articles 22 to 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from the Draft Covenant (Treaty) on Human Rights as much as it has extolled the virtues of the Charter of the United Nations—or even of Point IV. On the other hand, the writer is not revealing a closely guarded secret that is likely to result in a visit from the FBI or denunciation by Senator McCarthy.

It is nonetheless amazing to note how few Americans even know what Articles 22 to 27 are. At a meeting of prominent educators called recently for the purpose of mapping a campaign to educate the American public about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, practically no one knew what the writer was talking about. (Nor does the writer know whether postponement of the campaign resulted from his expression of views similar to those contained in this article.)

* * *

MOREOVER, at a public meeting of the United States National Commission for UNESCO in mid-April, 1950, about the only persons who knew what the writer was talking about were those whom he had previously alerted. The spokesman for the State Department on this occasion—a man of ability and social sensitivity who is to be one of the United States delegates to the General Conference of UNESCO in Florence, Italy—confessed his "profound ignorance" when invited to explain the position of the State Department.

Courier

Sat. 5-20-50

Since nationally known educators and at least one official in the State Department are ignorant about the missing articles, readers of this article need suffer no deflation of their ego. Let us look, first at the background so that the importance of these articles may be fully understood.

Pittsburgh

Pa.

On Dec. 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations voted approval of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Soviet bloc and the Union of South Africa—what an alignment!—abstained from voting.

* * *

1-16 = 1952

AN EDUCATIONAL campaign was immediately undertaken on a small scale to "sell" this Universal Declaration of Human Rights Day in some localities. This was excellent, especially if students in Mississippi and South Carolina were given an opportunity to learn that the United States had signed a document which declared, among other equally noble principles:

> **"Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.**
>
> **"All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.**
>
> **"Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family."**

Cynics, of course, have argued that a declaration of principles has no binding effect. The Declaration of Human Rights is no more binding, for example, than is the Declaration of Independence. But both these Declarations provide a yardstick by which shortcomings may be measured. The reason why the Union of South Africa abstained from signing was attributed by its representative to the fact that there were "certain people," meaning colored people, to whom these principles could not apply.

It was too dangerous for the Union of South Africa even to admit as a statement of principle the articles quoted above and the others in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

* * *

WHILE THIS Declaration serves, then, as a yardstick and as a troubler of one's conscience, its principles become effective only when ratified in the form of a treaty and/or the legislation of the signatory powers. Because of the Federal structure of our Government which permits Southern states to enact legislation clearly in violation of the Declaration of Independence and the letter and spirit of the Constitution, an escape article has been written into the Draft Covenant that is designed to permit these states to continue their secession from the human race.

However regrettable this may be, there is little if anything that can be done about this Federal escape clause. But the mystery lies in the facts that, one, certain articles have been omitted and two, that practically no one in the United States knows or cares about the omission. Since the articles are too long to be quoted here, it must suffice to note their general purport and to quote a few sentences from them.

The omitted articles deal with social and economic rights as distinguished from political and legal rights which the Government of the United States is willing to have included in the Draft Covenant (Treaty) to be presented to the Senate.

Article 22, for example, declares that "everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security . . ." Article 23 is undoubtedly one of the most objectionable to certain United States Senators. Among other "revolutionary" principles it declares that "everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work . . . Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests."

The writer believes that much of the objection to this article derives from the fear that it might constitute a kind of moral obligation to accept an effective FEPC. His suspicion was confirmed when, at a public meeting of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, the principal opposition to his motions on the subject were voiced by the representative of the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

ARTICLE 24 stipulates that "everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay." Article 25 states that "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family . . ." Article 26 begins with the world-shaking pronouncement that "everyone has the right to education . . ." And Article 27 declares that "everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits."

The State Department undoubtedly has reasons that appear to it to be valid for its insistence that these articles should be omitted from the treaty submitted to the Senate. One of the reasons, however, that The Courier does not consider valid is the fact that the omission of these articles was opposed by all the colonial powers. Moreover, the Draft Covenant provides that consideration of the extension of the provisions of the covenant to non-self-governing territories was postponed.

The Courier therefore believes that it is rendering a public service when it hereby calls upon the State Department to explain to the American people its reasons for favoring the omission of the missing articles. Perhaps the American people would be persuaded that the reasons are convincing.

* * *

IN THE MEANWHILE, however, The Courier has no hesitation in declaring to the State Department and to the American people that any campaign to "sell" the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to the American people that does not call attention to these missing articles is a gigantic fraud.

Supreme Court Hands Down 3 Labor Rulings

Herald-Tribune

One Bars Picketing to Force Hiring Negro Clerks in Proportion to Customers

Tues. 5-9-50

New York

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—In two 8-to-0 opinions today the Supreme Court declared that states may ban picketing aimed at compelling:

1. Stores to hire Negro clerks in the same proportion as the stores' white and Negro customers, and

2. Employers to force workers into union membership when the workers do not want to join.

In still a third decision, the tribunal held 5 to 3 that states also may forbid picketing designed to force employers to observe certain closing hours. This case involved two A. F. L. unions and two used-car dealers in Seattle, Wash.

The other cases came to the high tribunal from California and Washington state.

In the clerks employment case resulted from an order issued by a county court against picketing of Lucky's Canal Street Store in Richmond, Calif. The pickets said about 50 per cent of the store's customers were Negroes . The state Supreme Court upheld the court order with a ruling that such picketing violates California's public policy against racial discrimination.

The Washington union membership case grew out of a Washington State court's order that the Building Service Employees International Union, Local 262, halt picketing the Enetai Inn in Bremerton It said the local was trying to compel the proprietor, W. L. Gazzam, to "coerce" his employees into unionization. The order also barred boycotting and stopping of delivery service to the hotel.

In the cases of the two Seattle used car dealers, state courts had banned the picketing on the ground that the common law policy of Washington forbids it when there is no immediate employer-employee dispute. In one case, the A. F. L. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union Local 309 was forbidden to picket the business place of A. E. Hanke and his three sons. In the second case, the A. F. L. Automobile Drivers' and Demonstrators' Local 882 was ordered to stop picketing the business place of George E. Cline.

The Supreme Court also struck down a strike-curbing Michigan law on the ground that it conflicts with the Taft-Hartley act. The state act forbade a walkout unless a majority of the workers involved coted their approval. The C. I. O. United Automobile Workers brought the successful appeal to the Supreme Court. It resulted from a 1948 strike of Chrysler Corporation workers.

Halt Attempt To Replace Negro Porters

Defender
Sat. 3-11-50
16c

MIAMI, Fla.—An unemployment crisis at Miami's international airport was temporarily avoided by the mass action of Negroes here who appeared in a body before the County Commission to protest the replacement of Negro baggage carriers by white University of Miami students.

The hundred or so employees who have been the traditional baggage carriers in airports all over the country were informed by letter from the port authority that their employment would terminate March 1. Negro union members had been receiving $1.10 per hour plus tips. The University students were to receive 90 cents per hour and no tips.

The University of Miami authorities disclaimed any responsibility for the move. They thought the students were to be hired in addition to the regular carriers.

Father Theodore Gibson of Christ Episcopal Church, led a delegation to the County Commission and pointed out the fact that some hundred men, breadwinners of families, would be cut off without means of livelihood. The Transport Workers Union and the Federated Airline Workers of America also protested the change.

Port Director A. B. Curry announced that the original order to terminate employment would be rescinded until March 15. The county port authority said it would reconsider the entire matter at the next board meeting which would be held publicly.

Painters In Miami Fight Work Bans

16c-2
Defender
[illegible]-1-50

MIAMI, Fla. — A Right to Work Committee was organized here in the wake of the painters' difficulties in getting jobs on new projects being built in Negro sections.

The committee headed by Charles Trammell, a painter, pointed out that "Negroes are being systematically denied the right to earn a livelihood even within their own community."

A gentlemen's agreement in effect for two decades under which Negro artisans are given the work in Negro areas has been violated during the current building boom in Miami. A sub-committee has been named to discuss the problem of hiring Negroes with builders and contractors.

In the meantime the white Miami Building Trades Council has scheduled meetings with Negro representatives to work out a new agreement

Racial Bias Still a Bar to Union Membership of Negro Workers

Cull Ari. 10-13-50

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Despite the anti-discrimination provisions of the Taft-Hartley law, public opinion, and temporary federal regulations prohibiting racial bias in war-time jobs, there is still in existence the practice of barring Negroes and other minorities from membership in unions on racial grounds.

16c

In some instances, notably among many of the railroad brotherhoods, the "white only" sign still reposes as law in the rules and regulations. In still other unions, while there has been a dropping of the phrase "white only," there are numerous hurdles placed in the path of prospective union members.

Before the war, 32 international unions, representing 2.5 million workers, either barred Negroes completely or forced them into "jimcrow" subordinate units with little or no voice in the affairs of the parent body. The same discrimination, or even worse, the outright exclusion from membership or work on jobs controlled by unions, was practiced against Orientals, Mexicans, Indians and Jews.

Some unions play a "two-faced" game by outwardly lifting the explicit prohibitions from their constitutions in accordance with federal state and/or local regulations, while continuing to bar minorities from membership by other means.

A case in point is the International Association of Machinists. It dropped the requirement for prospective members to be "competent white craftsmen." However, candidates must be approved by a two-thirds vote of a local lodge, making chances for acceptance almost nil, a fact which the union admits. The machinists boast more than a half million members in their union.

Another method of banning minorities is that practiced by the Moving Picture Operations union in Chicago, and by the building trades and teamsters local.

In these cases, the unions have closed their membership rolls, so that candidates for membership are frozen out. During these closed periods, the unions sometime issue permits to work to n ists, charging them an un high fee. Under the system non-unionists pay from $25 high as $500 for a permit to

In other unions, there is a practice of setting a high initiation fee of from $200 to $1,500—the latter figure was employed by the Glaziers union in Chicago, "to make entrance into the union prohibitive.

The railroad brotherhoods, however, have made no change in their laws. The "white only" policy is still the first and major qualification.

Negroes Oppose RR Closed Shop

8-13-50

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A group of the country's most influential Negro organizations have told the Truman Administration that members of that racial group are irrevocably opposed to the passage of pending legislation which would allow the establishment of a closed shop on the Nation's railroads unless Congress specifically forbids the continuation of racial discrimination by the various brotherhoods. The legislation is now moving out of committees in both the House and Senate.

Philadelphia

The International Association of Railway Employes, the Association of Colored Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and the Colored Trainmen of America have been joined by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the move, with upward of a score of religious and civic units pledging support.

LONG FIGHT ON BIAS

The battle now joined in a Congressional election year has its beginnings in a long fight on the part of Negroes to outlaw racial bias on the part of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Both not only bar Negroes from membership by written by-law, but have been the spearhead of a movement in the industry as a whole to "drive Negroes from the rails."

16c

The allied groups opposing any closed shop under existing conditions said that their position that Negroes would suffer from the legislation is "documented with printed proof." The units based their opposition upon records of the 32nd Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, which officially opposed Negro firemen and empowered its officers in March, 1940, to take steps to secure for white firemen jobs then held by Negro workmen in good standing with their employers.

In a resolution adopted by that convention, the brotherhood instructed its International president to "take some immediate action to secure for white firemen in the Southern States a greater percentage of the jobs now held by Negro firemen." The resolution pointed out that at that time 30,000 white firemen were not working steadily, while some Negroes were, and emphasized that these white firemen "would be glad to have these positions now held by Negroes."

QUOTES RECORD

As put into the record of a subcommittee of the Senate on Labor and Education by Joseph Waddy, counsel for the Colored Trainmen of America, the Brotherhood Firemen and Enginemen's convention said:

"As is well known, the character, habits and general mental makeup of a Negro are such as to, practically all instances, disqualify him for a position of responsibility and trust. The very best evidence of the inferior qualities of the Negro in general is the fact that railroads will not promote him to the position of locomotive engineer, yet, paradoxically as it may seem, they permit him to occupy a position that is tantamount to sharing the responsibilities of a locomotive engineer by assigning him to the left side of a locomotive on some of the best and fastest freight and passenger runs in the country."

CALLED CONTRARY TO LAW

For the Federal Government to entrust closed shop privileges to an organization on official record "to such as extent of un-American bias, would make it a party to the insult," counsel for the organizations opposed have testified. In addition, according to Waddy, who also represents the allied groups, the legislation, as drawn in House bill 7789 and Senate proposal 3295, would solidify "distinctions within the crafts based on race alone, which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States."

The opposing groups are insisting that any legislation seeking to amend the Railway Labor Act should contain specific bans against discrimination, rather than rely on the expression of "Congressional intent" in preambles and objectives. As approved by the NAACP's Labor Office, the desired amendment would provide that any labor organization which "excludes any member of the craft or class from membership therein on the grounds of race, creed, color or national origin; which segregates members into separate or auxiliary locals; or that uses its position as collective bargaining agent to discriminate against members of the craft," shall not be entitled to any of the provisions of the Act as amended.

The vehemence with which the Negro organizations are centering their opposition on the proposed legislation is practically unprecedented, leaders here believe, and is due in great proportion, they point out, to the "element of slander" contained in the Brotherhood's 1940 resolution.

Signal Victory in Georgia

Locomotive Firemen Win Right to Jobs

Courier Pat. 7-8-50

16c Ga.

NEW YORK—It was announced in the headquarters of the Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen in New York City by A. Philip Randolph, chairman, "that a signal victory was won in the form of an injunction against the Central of Georgia Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen by the provisional committee."

The decision was handed down June 24, at Bainbridge, Ga., by Judge Conyon in the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Georgia.

GET MONEY DAMAGES

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Colored firemen will not only have the right to exercise their seniority in bidding on jobs and bumping junior firemen, but also will be entitled to money damages for the loss of the right to exercise their seniority by virtue of the perpetuation of discrimination upon them by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen and the Central of Georgia Railway Company.

Randolph commented, "that the Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen is steadily breaking down discriminatory barriers. The fight has been long and costly, but is now beginning to bear fruit."

Discrimination Trial Ordered

MACON, Nov. 6—(AP)—United States District Court Judge A. B. Conger here Monday overruled a motion for a summary judgment in a suit filed by 20 Negro firemen charging the Central of Georgia Railway and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen with discrimination against them.

16c Ga.

The motion, by the firemen, if it had been granted, would have stopped the suit from going to trial and the firemen would have been awarded the judgment they asked.

Jour. 11-7-50

However, Judge Conger ruled there are several issues of fact to be considered in the case and it ought to and will be tried on its merits. Date for the trial was not set.

Atlanta, Ga.

Charge Conspiracy By R. R. Union to Shut Out Negroes

Courier Pat. 8-5-50

Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Special to The Courier)

ATLANTA—Nine Negro firemen, formerly employed by the Georgia Railroad last week filed suit in U. S. District Court in Atlanta against the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, charging a conspiracy to "eliminate Negro firemen from lawful employment and to deprive them of their rights and property" and discriminatory practices.

The suit, brought under the Railroad Labor Act, named as defendants Brotherhood Lodge 483, of Atlanta, and three Atlanta white union leaders, P. M. Turner, J. S. King and W. L. Adams.

The plaintiffs were listed as Ben Rhodes, of Macon, and Willie Curtis, Charlie Pounds, Wilbur Johnson, John Tillman Jr., Sam Deval, John M. Baskett, Luther Tillman and Anderson Johnson, all of Augusta.

The complainants stated that they had been "displaced by the railroad and places given to white firemen with less seniority."

The suit sets out that displacements resulted from a railroad union agreement of Feb. 18, 1941, the so-called "Washington agreement." This agreement makes Negroes "non-promotable" and denies them seniority preference rights, the suit states.

According to the petition, the Brotherhood "assumes the obligation to act as a bargaining agent" for all firemen and engineers but "excludes Negro firemen from membership solely because they are Negroes" and "deprives them of their right to work on fair and equal terms with white locomotive firemen."

The suit charges that the replacement of hand-fired steam locomotives by mechanical stokers and Diesels has led to "widespread and unlawful replacement of Negro firemen by whites with less seniority in service."

The U. S. Supreme Court in decisions in 1949 and 1944 found the "Washington agreement" illegal and a violation of the Railroad Labor Act, the suit states. The court is asked to restore the firemen to jobs, award them damages for lack of employment, declare the "Washington agreement" null and void and permanently enjoin the railroad and union from bias.

Negro Firemen Ask For Their Jobs Back

16c

Nine railroad firemen asked the U. S. District court here Thursday to restore them to their jobs on the Georgia railroad because of union and company discriminatory practices and a "conspiracy to eliminate Negro firemen from lawful employment and to deprive them of their rights and property."

Sat. 7-29-50

The suit was filed against the Georgia Railroad and Banking campany and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Plaintiffs were listed as Ben Rhodes, of Macon, and Willie Curtis, Charlie Pounds, Wilbur Johnson, John Tillman, Jr., Sam Deval John M. Baskett, Luther Tillman and Anderson Johnson, all of Augusta.

The men charged that they had been "displaced by the railroad and their places given to white firemen with less seniority."

Also named as defendants in the suit were Brotherhood Lodge No. 483, of Atlanta and three Atlanta union leaders, P. M. Turner, J. S. King, and W. L. Adams.

The plainitffs charged that they were displaced under provisions of the "Washington agreement," a railroad union agreement which, the suit says, makes Negroes "nonpromotable" and denies them seniority rights.

Although the brotherhood "assumes the obligaion to act as a bargaining agent" for all firemen and engineers, Negroes are excluded from membership" solely because they are colored, the plaintiffs charge.

The suit says that this discrimination "deprives them of their right to work on fair and equal terms with white locomotive firemen."

The petitioners charge that replacement of hand fired steam locomotives by mechanical stokers and diesels has led to "widespread and unlawful replacement of Negro firement by whites with less seniority in service."

It is also pointed out that the United States Supreme court in 1944 and 1949 declared the "Washington agreement" illegal and a direct violation of the Railroad Labor act.

The court was asked to restore the firemen to their jobs, award them damages for loss of employment, permanently enjoin the railroad and union from "discrimination," and declare the "Washington agreement" null and void.

Journal Const. 7-24-50

16c 1950 Louisiana

Charges Civil Service Job Denied To Negro

Defender

NEW ORLEANS — Claude Prudeaux, 32, charged last week that he has been denied a civil service position by the City of New Orleans, after successfully competing in an examination for sanitation inspector. He declared that he was informed that the job was not open to him because he is a Negro.

9-16-50

L. A. Sent.

9-16-50

16c 1950 Louisiana

Louisiana Legislature Favors Whites; Negro Plumbers Denied Licenses

By JAMES LaFOURCHE

BATON ROUGE, La. — (ANP) — The State Legislature continues in session here with most of the money being appropriated for, and in the interest of whites.

For trade schools in 10 parishes of the state, $1,750,000 was appropriated. For whites of course. The bills, 10 in number, received unanimous support, with the exception of one having a lone opponent.

Killed was a bill offered to license Negro plumbers, of which there are none in New Orleans. Failure of the bill to pass was the absence of lobbyists. Until the next session of the legislature, Negroes doing plumbing work without a license face charges of $100 fine, or 90 days in jail.

Two bills from which Negroes may expect some benefit, passed by a decisive vote. One had to do with requiring deputy sheriff's to post a $5,000 bond. Relative to the expediency of this bill it was pointed out that "sometimes deputies beat up a prisoner, without the sheriff's knowledge, which would result in a damage suit against the sheriff."

The second bill killed an attempt to work state prisoners in one of the parishes of the state. This would have given birth to the obnoxious scene of convicts along the highway, manacled and under the constant eye of armed guards.

Also killed was a bill introduced to require newspapers to accord the same treatment to the replies of criticisms, as they give to the criticism.

16c 1950 Maryland

Blames Prejudice

Afro American
Date 11-11-50
Baltimore, Md.

16c

Miss Thelma Johnson, who charges discrimination in her dismissal from the Mt. Alto Hospital. Her case is pending before the Mt. Alto FEP Board.

16c 1950

Missouri

Charge Union 'Freeze Out' On Jobs

St. Louis Mo. Argus

7-7-50

16c

Negro veterans working in refrigeration service in East St. Louis, charged Wednesday that a white AFL union is engaged in a campaign to squeeze them out of their jobs. Officers of the United Association of Steamfitters and Helpers have refused to discuss with, Attorney Bill Jones, retained by the Negroes, reports that a union business agent, intimidated two Negro refrigerator service men while they were working in a white neighborhood, "out of their territory."

Leroy Jones, 26, and Dewey Johnson, 28, both employees of Pete's Refrigeration Service, owned by a Negro, told Argus reporters that they were 'run off" a job in a white grocery store Monday morning. Jones said that a man who identified himself as a steamfitter union official told him and Johnson to pick up their tools and "get out at once." Jones described a similar incident which occurred about three weeks ago while working at another white grocery store.

Argus reporters interviewed the managers of the two stores involved. Sol Lombardo, manager of Super Market, said that, "Negro people give me a lot of business—sure I give my business to Pete—why shouldn't I?" He said that the union agent had not spoken to him about the matter. Lombardo expressed saisfaction with the work performed by the Negro service men about three weeks ago.

The manager in whose store was involved in the Monday fracas, a Mr. Kimeciek, told the Argus that he had nothing to do with the hiring of the Negro service men, explaining that they were hired by the company which sold him his refrigeration equipment. He also said that the union man did not approach him.

According to Attorney Billy Jones, the steamfitters' union has refused to accept Negroes who have applied for membership despite its campaign to bar non-union members from employment. He said the Negroes plan to protest to the National AFL office.

There are two Negro refrigeration servicing firms in East St. Louis. Both employ Negro veterans who get their training under the GI Education Bill. Both Jones and Johnson are graduates of GI schools of refrigeration.

Some observers expressed the opinion that the steamfiters' union would resort to violence in its effort to deny Negroes the right to work for whoever wants their services.

R. Kmieciek, center, owner of the store where Leroy Jones was working tells Odell W. Morris, left, Argus staff writer, that the union man did not say anything to him about the matter. "I do not want to get into any trouble over this," he said in explaining that the Negro service men were hired by the company that sold him the refrigeration. The boy at right is unidentified.

Circuit Court Rules

Porters' .Injunction Upheld in Missouri

Courier

16 c ~~Mo.~~

NEW YORK—The case involving the displacement of Negro train porters on the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in which Judge Reeves of Kansas City, Mo., handed down a preliminary injunction restraining the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen from removing the said train porters, was upheld June 23 by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Western District of Missouri with Judges Gardner, Thomas and Collet sitting for the court.

Sat. 7-8-50

The court destroyed the contention of the railroad white trainmen that Negro train porters had no right to file Supplemental and Dependent Bill upon which Judge Reeves granted the second restraining order. The court also destroyed the contention that the porters' contract had been cancelled. The court sustained Judge Reeves' discretion in issuing the restraining order.

Pittsburgh Pa.

KNOCK-OUT CONTENTION

The court knocked out the contention that the white trainmen would have a lawful right to strike, to force the railroads to take away from the Negro train porter the work that the white trainmen were claiming.

16c 1950

Missouri Pacific Railroad

Judge Grants Injunction To Head Waiters In Dining Car Job Suit

Informer Dat. 7-22-50 Houston Texas

ST. LOUIS — (ANP)-- U. S. District Judge George H. Moore granted injunctive relief to Negro head waiters here last week which prevented the Missouri Pacific railroad and the Brotherhood of Railway trainmen from replacing them with white stewards on the lines dining cars.

16c

The suit, brought by six "waiters-in-charge, held that their jobs were wiped out by an award of a special board giving the disputed positions to stewards. The board came into being last October at the close of the 45-day Missouri Pacific strike.

The judge didn't ..rule on the merits of the case but pointed out that the plaintiff had no notice of the arbitration and were not parties to it. He added that the injunction was granted in order to give the plaintiffs time to petition the National Railroad Adiust- decision.

This is one among many victories that have been won by the Negroes employed by railroads recently. The Supreme Court decision, which decided in favor of non segregation in railroad dining-cars was another decision concerning railroads that brought about county wide attention.

JOB AGENCIES SUE ON ANTI-BIAS RULES

Group of 60 Asks the Court to Restrict Practices of the State Board

The Association of Private Office Personnel Agencies began suit yesterday in Supreme Court to restrict the practices of the tSate Commission Against Discrimination.

The suit was filed by William E. Vogel, counsel to the association, which represents sixty of the 250 commercial employment agencies in the city. He explained that his clients did not object to the law against discrimination in employment, which became effective on July 1, 1945, but to certain regulations of the commission.

hTese regulations the court was asked to declare unlawful. The Commission, headed by Edward W. Edwards as chairman, has until June 21 to reply.

Regulations protested include one that a prospective employer or employment agency may not ask the original name of a job applicant who has changed his name. Miss Norma Ellis, president of the board of directors of the association, said at her office at 500 Fifth Avenue that many Communists had changed their names and an employer should have the right to inquire into this.

Another opposed regulation prohibiting a pre-employment inquiry as to the complexion of an applicant or asking for his photograph. Miss Ellis sadi distant employers had no way of judging the appearance of a prospective employe without a picture.

The employment agencies objected also to regulations prohibiting advertisements for graduates of "out-of-town" colleges. Miss Ellis said there was sometimes a rgional reason for such advertising.

Jn. 6-2-50

The agencies further complained of prohibitions against asking an applicant for his military experience or for the name of any relative other than father and mother. Miss Ellis said that an employer had a right to know whether a prospective employe had fought in a recent enemy arm and that if it were lawful to ask for a parent's name it was lawful to inquire about other relatives.

RACE BIAS IN MEDICAL ADV. IS DROPPED

New York -(Atlas)
The Journal of the American Medical Association has agreed to eliminate all designations of race, creed and color from its "situation-wanted" advertisements. This action is in accordance with a recently announced agreement between the Association and the New York State Commission against discrimination.
Similar discriminatory references in "help-wanted" advertisements has been elimin-ted long ago.
A complaint against the association had been filed with the commission by the American Jewish Congress of May 19.

Informer
Sat. 7-15-50
Houston, Texas

New York Sees Hope For End Of All Job Discrimination In Yearly Review

Journal and Guide

16c NY

ALBANY, N. Y.—(NNPA)—The State Commission Against Discrimination reported last Thursday that there is "abundant evidence" that protection against job discrimination "is being successfully extended to all racial, religious and nationality groups" in New York State.

In its annual report to Governor Thomas E. Dewey and the Legislature, the five-member commission said results during 1949 showed the efficacy of its sysem of using "conference, conciliation and persuasion" before resorting to court action to compel employers to stop discriminating against workers on race or religious grounds.

STARTED PROCEEDINGS

The commission, headed by Edward W. Edwards, noted that, for the first time in its five-year history, it was forced last year to start hearing proceedings against a recalcitrant employer. Once the proceedings were instituted, the report said, the employer agreed to settle in a manner satisfactory to the complainant.

The report disclosed that the commission intends to institute criminal proceedings against employment agencies that continue their refusal to display a post setting forth in general terms provisions of the state's anti-discrimination law.

Mr. Edwards said the commission was attempting to resolve the dispute on a voluntary basis and he expected the body to know very soon whether it would have to go to the courts.

1,000 COMPLAINTS

According to the report, 315 verified complaints of discriminatory practices were filed in 1949 to raise to 1,597 the number submitted since 1945, when the Ives-Quinn fair employment practice law took effect. Of the complaints, it is said, 75 per cent charged racial discrimination 15 per cent bias because of religion; 5 per cent dealt with national origin, and the remainder "could not be specifically classified."

During the year, 282 complaints were closed, the report said. In 53 per cent of these cases, a discriminatory practice was disclosed and adjusted before settlement. Complaints were against employers in 72 per cent of the cases, against labor unions in 13 per cent and against employment agencies in another 13 per cent.

The report detailed the commission's work is to educate employers and the public, but observed that legal sanctions are needed to back up the campaign. The Ives-Quinn law, it said, "has been a strong link in developing positive attitudes of good will, understanding and amity among the various groups and elements."

The report noted that the law has been the pattern for similar legislation in eight other states, and that 1949 saw enactment of similar measures in Rhode Island, Washington, Oregon and New Mexico.

Longshoremen Win Victory In Fight Against Job Bias

Daily World

3-30-50

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — (ANP) — By an overwhelming vote, leaders of Local 968 of the AFL International Longshoremen's association, Monday won action against job discrimination practices by the parent organization. The officers voted 230 to 86 against a slate endorsed by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the ILA, who se up the group when the local rebelled against the pattern of assigning few jobs to the predominantly Negro local. It was the first time in 45 years that the powerful Ryan had met such stiff opposition to his dictates.

Cleophas Jacobs, president of Local 968, said the victory is proof that "the members of our local are solidly behind us in our struggle for equal job opportunities on the New York waterfront."

The local picketed Ryan's office for three months last year and March 9 staged a sit-down strike in the president's office until forced out by police. The dictatorial Ryan then expelled its officers and set up his own administration.

Jacobs took the matter to court At the hearing Ryan agreed to cancel the dissolution and allowed members of the local to hold an election. The result was a sweep-out of the pro-Ryan faction.

"This is a gain," said Jacobs. "We haven't been chopped to pieces. We have not stopped. We will carry on the fight for equal rights."

PUERTO RICANS GET PLEDGE BY LEHMAN

Senator to Seek Restoration of Social Security Aid in Pending Measure

Times

5-14-50

New York

16c NY

Puerto Rican leaders in the city announced yesterday that they had received a telegram from Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat-Liberal of New York, pledging an "all-out fight" to restore Federal social security benefits to Puerto Rico under legislation scheduled to come before the full Senate soon.

Senator Lehman told Puerto Rican officials and civic leaders that he would offer an amendment from the floor extending coverage to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands if the Senate Finance Committee failed to reverse its earlier decision to bar the territories from benefits.

Similar expressions of support were received by the United Puerto Rican Republican League and other groups, from Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican policy leader, and Senator Hugh Butler, Republican of Nebraska, both members of the Finance Committee.

They came in response to mounting criticism by city officials, labor and political leaders, civic organizations and churchmen, who assailed the committee's action in excluding Puerto Rico as "un-American," "indefensible" and "overtly discriminatory."

Mayor O'Dwyer was reported at City Hall to be preparing a protest, which would reportedly be sent to Senator Lehman and Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican of New York.

As approved by the House of Representatives, the new bill extended participation in Federal assistance to both territories. Reportedly at the instance of Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican policy leader, this provision was cut out.

In its present form the bill adds about 8,280,000 individuals in this country to the 35,000,000 now covered by social security legislation.

Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard of the Department of Welfare, who is chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs, sent telegrams to Senators Lehman, Ives and Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, chairman of the finance committee, expressing "grave concern" over the harmful effects of the committee's decision.

Labor Groups Protest

The Central Trades and Labor Council, A. F. L., and the New York City C. I. O. Council, representing a million organized workers in this city, also telegraphed to Senators Lehman, Ives and George, asserting that "it is unbelievable that Puerto Rico should be omitted from Federal social security coverage since the problems of that island have a direct repercussion on American affairs, as we in New York well know."

Dr. Kenneth D. Johnson, dean of the New York School of Social Work, urged Senator Lehman to "do your utmost" to induce the Senate to retain Puerto Rico in the Federal program.

Others who lodged vigorous protests with the New York Senators and Senator George included the Right Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, president of the Protestant Council of New York and Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, and Clyde Murray, director of the Manhattanville Community Center.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Morrisania Community Council, the Bronx Council for Social Welfare and the Spanish-American Community Council joined in the city-wide protest movement.

The Urban League, the Brooklyn Council for Social Planning, the New York Association of Social Workers, the Association of Spanish-Speaking Ministers, the Metropolitan Goodwill Association and the Rev. Hermino Perez, speaking for the city's Presbyterian churches, were among others to raise their voices.

Manuel Cabranes, director of the New York branch of the Employment and Migration Bureau of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor, the Rev. Edicer Rodrigues, pastor of the Spanish Evangelical Church in Harlem, and Frank Ledesma, president of the Puerto Rican Public Relations Committee, decried the effect of the action on conditions among Puerto Ricans here.

They predicted a redoubling of the influx of immigrants from the island if social security is not extended to Puerto Rico. This would strain relief services here to the breaking point just when the stream of immigrants was abating, they emphasized.

Says Racial Bias Still Union Barrier

NEW YORK—(A N P)—Despite the anti-discrimination provisions ocof the Taft-Hartley law, public opinion, and temporary federal regulations prohibiting racial bias in war-time jobs, there is still in existence the practice of barring Negroes and other minorities from membership in unions on racial grounds.

In some instances, notably among many of the railroad brotherhoods, the "white only" sign still reposes as law in the rules and regulations. In still other unions, while there has been a dropping of the phrase "white only," there are numerous hurdles placed in the path of prospective union members.

Before the war, 32 international unions, representing 2.5 million workers, either barred Negroes completely or forced them into "jimcrow" subordinate units with little or no voice in the affairs of the parent body. The same discrimination, or even worse, the outright exclusion from membership or work on jobs controlled by unions, was practiced against Orientals, Mexicans, Indians and Jews.

Some unions play a "two-faced" game" by outwardly lifting the explicit prohibitions from their constitutions in accordance with federal state and or local regulations, while continuing to bar minorities from membership by other means.

A case in point is the International Association of Machinists. It dropped the requirement for prospective members to be "competent white craftsmen.' However, candidates must be approved by a two-thirds vote of a local lodge, making chances for acceptance almost nil, a fact which the union admits. The machinists boast more than a half million members in their union.

Another method of banning minorities is that practiced by the Moving Picture Operations union in Chicago, and by the building trades and teamsters local.

In these cases, the unions have closed their membership rolls, so that candidates for membership are frozen out. During these closed periods, the unions sometime issue permits to work to non-unionists, charging them an unusually high fee. Under the system, the non-unionists pay from $25 to as high as $500 for a permit to work.

In other unions, there is a practice of setting a high initiation fee of from $200 to $1,500—the latter figure was employed by the Glaziers union in Chicago, "to make entrance into the union prohibitive.

The railroad brotherhoods, however, have made no change in their laws. The "white only" policy is still the first and major qualification.

Doc
Daily Worker NY
10-28-50

RIGHT TO WORK JEOPARDIZE:

32 Unions Still Using Deceit to Bar Workers

Afro-American 16 c

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Other Minorities Suffer

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N.Y.
Det. 10-14-50

16c 1950

New York

Find Protection Extended Against Job Bias In New York

ALBANY, N. Y.—(NNPA)— The State Commission Against Discrimination reported last Thursday that there is "abundant evidence" that protection against job discrimination" is being successfully extended to all racial, religious and nationality groups" in New York State.

Daily Worker

In its annual report to Governor Thomas E. Dewey and the Legislature, the five-member commission said results during 1949 showed the efficacy of its system of using "conference, conciliation and persuasion before resorting to court action to compel employees to stop discrimination against workers on race or religious grounds.

"There is little doubt, however," the report added, "that the efficacy of this technique derives in no small part from the availability of such sanctions when the conference and conciliation efforts are unsuccessful."

The commission, headed by Edwards, noted that, for the first time in its five-year history, it was forced last year to start hearing proceedings against a recalcitrant employer. Once the proceedings were instituted, the report said, the employer agreed to settle in a manner satisfactory to the complainant.

The report disclosed that the commissions intends to institute criminal proceedings against employment agencies that continue their refusal to display a poster setting forth in general terms provisions of the state's anti-discrimination law.

Mr. Edwards said, the commission was attempting to resolve the dispute on a voluntary basis and he expected the body to know very soon whether it would have to go to the courts.

QUESTION AUTHORITY

The chairman said a dozen employment agencies in New York had questioned the commission's authority to require them to display the poster. Display of the poster also is required of labor organizations and employers.

A year ago the commission sought legislation that would validate its decision with respect to the poster and impose a $100 fine for non-compliance. The bill was not passed by either house of the Legislature.

The commission is not renewing its request for legislation this year on the ground that its regulatory powers are broad enough to require the display.

The report said the commission has been increasingly concerned about discriminatory practices on the part of employment agencies.

According to the report, 315 verified complaints of discriminatory practices were filed in 1949 to raise to 1,597 the number submitted since 1945, when the Ives-Quinn fair employment practice law too keffect. Of the complaints, it said, 75 per cent charged racial discrimination; 15 per cent bias because of religion; 5 per cent dealt with national origin; and the remainder "could not be specifically classified."

SCAD Getting More Cases on Discrimination in Jobs

Afro-American

16c N.Y.

71 Complaints Filed During First 3 Months of '50 Against 60 in Same Period in '49

Dat. 4-22-50

Baltimore

NEW YORK—New Yorkers filed 18% more complaints on discrimination in employment during the first three months of 1950 than they did during a similar period last year, the State Commission Against Discrimination announced, Monday.

Commission Chairman Edward W. Edwards said 71 verified complaints were filed with the commission during the first three months of 1950 as compared with 60 such complaints filed during the first three months of 1949.

Sixty-eight per cent of the complaints were based on charges of racial discrimination, the commission reported. Seventeen per cent alleged discrimination because of religion: and ten per cent said complainants had been refused jobs because of their nationality.

Employers Most Biased

Eighty per cent of the complaints were filed against employers; 16% against employment agencies; and 1 against a union. Two complaints charged that the respondent aided and abetted discriminatory acts.

Mr. Edwards said in the last instance the complaint was filed by an employer against an employee. He said this was the first time such a case had ever come before the commission.

The commission closed 75 verified complaints during the first quarter of 1950. In 45% of these case the commission found that discrimination actually existed and were adjusted through conciliation and conference.

Forty per cent were dismissed for lack of evidence. The commission had no jurisdiction in the remaining 5%.

Report Job Bias On Upswing In New York

Defender, Dat. 4-29-50

15c N.Y.

Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK — An 18 per cent rise in complaints of discrimination in employment because of race or creed, in the first quarter of 1950 as against the last quarter of 1949, was reported here last week by the State Commission Against Discrimination, but this increase has not reached "trend proportions," SCAD officials assured the Defender.

As the total number of verified complaints filed with the state agancy was only 71 in the first three months of 1950, a SCAD spokesman said he felt that no sound observation could be drawn. However he added that the agency was watching the number of complaints very carefully. He said that a rise in complaints in any short period might be misleading as often one case may involve a great number of complaints. He recalled one instance in 1949 when 22 persons filed complaints against one company. Asked if the Commission had noticed any increase in unemployment such as has been reported nationally in recent months, he said if there were any great degree of unemployment in New York State his office "has not felt it yet."

Of the complaints filed in the first quarter of 1950, 68 per cent were based on racial dscrimination; 17 per cent on religious grounds and 10 per cent claimed they were discriminated against due to their national origin. The vast majority were filed against employers, and only 16 per cent named employment agencies, and one named a labor union.

16c 1950 New York State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD)

Bulk Of Complaints Adjusted By SCAD

Defender. Sat. 7-9-50

NEW YORK—Of 61 cases arbitrated by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination during the first half of this year, 84 per cent were "adjusted through conference and conciliation."

This was made known in the semi-annual report of Committee Chairman Edward W. Edwards. While these cases were closed, 48 new investigations were begun. A total of 135 verified complaints were received by the Commission during this six-month period.

According to the report, the bulk of the complaints alleged racial discrimination—65 per cent. Charging bias because of religion were 19 per cent of the complainants; nine per cent said national origin was the basis of discrimination against them.

Since the commission was established five years ago, it has received 1,732 complaints of discrimination.

16c

16c 1950

Ohio

Postmaster General Turns Down Appeal Of 20 in Cleveland

Courier, Pitt. 3-18-50

Pittsburgh, Pa.

16c

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson has continued his record of refusing to believe that Negro postal employes accused of disloyalty—many of them after many years of Federal service—are telling the truth when they declare they are not disloyal. Last week he rejected appeals of twenty suspended Clevelanders. sixteen of them Negroes.

Mr. Donaldson's decision struck consternation — to some extent — in Cleveland, even though it was not entirely unexpected.

WHAT ABOUT THIS?

Chief cause of this consternation was a ruling by the Postmaster General's office merely demoting Arthur A. Forsberg, a postal station superintendent, who had tried to "fix" a juror in the notorious Alex (Shondor) Birns bomb and blackmail trial. Birns was one of Cleveland's biggest racket figures.

Why, asked observers, are such stiff penalties being imposed on Negro postal workers whose guilt is still a matter of question, when a white postal official convicted by a jury of a criminal offense of such proportions, is merely demoted?

They can find only one answer for it, and that is the same answer which they recall was posed in the heated confirmation hearings on Donaldson when his name was submitted by President Truman to be Postmaster General. At that time, NAACP Labor Secretary, Clarence L. Mitchell bitterly assailed Donaldson for his alleged anti-Negro attitudes. Apparently they still exist.

TO LAST COURT

The sixteen accused and suspended Negro postmen immediately filed notice of appeal to the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board — their last court of resort within administrative fields. That board which has reversed Postmaster General Donaldson several times in the past and ordered Negro postmen restored to their jobs, is expected to hold hearing in Cleveland sometime in the next two or three months.

If the postmen lose their appeals before that board, they will then have no other recourse, except to reopen the case which many of them brought in United States District Court early last, challenging the constitutionality of President Truman's Executive Loyalty Order.

Most of the suspended employes are members and officials of the National Alliance of Postal Employes. and the NAPE has marshaled all its strenght to fight their case to a finish.

NAPE Welfare Director William C. Jason of Washington, went to Cleveland last week and made a thorough study of the situation there. Mr. Jason expressed great satisfaction over the fact that Negro citizens and white leaders of the Ohio metropolis have continued to hold the accused men in the highest community esteem and have not withdrawn any social relationships from them because of the "disloyalty" charges.

It was pointed to The Courier, which long ago took up the fight to help clear the "postal purge" victims, that the charges against most all of the Cleveland men are indentically the same in content as those which were laid to a number of those suspended elsewhere and who have since been vindicated and returned to their jobs by orders of the Civil Service Loyalty Board of Review, even though Mr. Donaldson bitterly objected.

OFF JOBS TWO YEARS

The Cleveland employes have been off the Federal payroll for almost two years now, and behind the entire displeasure which seems to motivate Postmaster General Donaldson in this particular case, lies the now-famous "Bryant case." In that case the NAPE men, and The Pittsburgh Courier exposed highly objectional discrimination against Bryant, a Cleveland postoffice clerk, unjustly accused of overcharging a woman for certain services and later cleared by a Federal court.

Among the top men in Cleveland, now heading for the court of last resort, are Curtis C. Garvin, district president of the NAPE for Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania; Horace E. Elkins, 47-year-old father of eighth children; William C. Murdoch and others.

Charles E. Lucas, executive secretary of the Cleveland NAACP, and officials of some twenty other municipal organizations have pledged their support to the vindication of the "Cleveland Twenty." Huge city-wide mass meetings have been held in interest of the cases, and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio promised to aid in the situation.

DAILY BLASTS U. S.

In a March 6 editorial, Louis B. Seltzer's powerful Cleveland Press —which has also waged an unrelenting campaign in behalf of the — declared: "There is little doubt that much of the fire beneath this postoffice smoke is plain anti-Negro sentiment. That is the kind of prejudice an injustice that breeds Communists. And Uncle Sam not only fell for it but became a party to it."

Fruits of Risher Probe

Texas Postmaster Must End Race Bias In Job Placements

Courier

Dat. 7-22-50

16c

By Special Correspondent

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—John T. Risher never lived to see the fruits of the labors which took his life two years ago . . . but the man who fearlessly probed race discrimination in the U. S. Post Office Department wrought well. As a result of his work, orders have been received here telling the postmaster to ignore race in all future appointments in his office.

Further, the postmaster has been ordered to appoint Chester L. Mosby—a Negro, of 402½ San Marcos Street—as a substitute clerk in the local postoffice, and place his name above that of a white appointee who got the appointment which actually belonged to Mosby some time ago.

Pitts. Pa.

MUST IGNORE RACE

By direction of the Fair Employment Board in Washington, the postmaster here has been ordered to base the entire appointive policy of his office solely on merit and fitness and in every way bring it into conformity with the terms of Executive Order 9980 of 1948, ordering an end to racial discrimination in the Federal departments.

The far-reaching new policy is an outgrowth of the Risher investigation, which was sponsored by Republican Senator William E. Langer of North Dakota, plus a program of action and policy promulgated by the National Alliance of Postal Employes.

The interest of the NAPE was enhanced by the active cooperation furnished Mr. Risher by NAPE Welfare Director William C. Jason Jr., acting under instructions from President Ashby B. Carter.

NAPE FILES STRIPPED

Mr. Jason stripped the NAPE files and made discrimination data available to Mr. Risher when postmasters in various cities were by-passing giving him any material information of value. Mr. Risher died before his probe was completed.

The ruling putting Mosby to work with a higher status than the white man who was given the appointment Mosby was entitled to, forms a pattern of policy throughout the entire postal system.

It is the fruit of the work of a man—formerly president of the once-great National Benefit Life Insurance Company.

U. S. Court Decides Against Eight Who Filed Anti-Bias Suit

Pittsburgh Pa.

16c

RICHMOND, Va.—Eight Negro railroad firemen lost their discrimination fight here in Federal District Court when Judge Sterling Hutcheson dismissed their suit for an injunction and damages.

Courier Sept 23 - '50

The judge ruled that the firemen could not insist upon their full seniority rights while refusing to accept [illegible]ilities that accompany those rights.

De[illegible] in the case were the Bro[illegible] of Locomotive Firemen and [illegible]inemen and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

16c Va

BRO[illegible]HOOD VICTORY

The [illegible] was a clear-cut victory for the brotherhood, which bars Negroes from membership.

In [illegible]48, the brotherhood proposed [illegible] job equality for white and Negro firemen. Under the [illegible]rangement, white and Negro firemen would have been required to ta[illegible] examination for promotion [illegible]. Failure to pass the te[illegible] resulted in dismissal [illegible]ment.

The broth[illegible]ined that because of t[illegible]. Negroes were preven[illegible] firemen from being [illegible] engineer because the [illegible] firemen had obtained an in[illegible]ainst the "absolute job equality" rule in a Federal District Court in Washington.

RESTRIC[illegible]IRED

For that [illegible] brotherhood said, the n[illegible]ro firemen must be li[illegible] agreement with the rai[illegible] white firemen could [illegible] sufficient pool from w[illegible] are selected.

It was agai[illegible]hat the Negro firemen [illegible] injunction.

RR Firemen Set Appeal

16c Va

Court Okeys Exams for Engineer Jobs

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA)—Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson's memorandum decision last Friday, upholding a proposal of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen requiring colored locomotive firemen to take examinations for promotion to engineer, will be appealed.

Pitt. Courier

Counsel for the firemen, Oliver Hill, Martin A. Martin and Spottswood Robinson, all of Richmond, and Charles H. Houston and Joseph C. Waddy, of Washington, announced Saturday that the case will be carried to the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Sept 2 - '50

Damages Denied

[illegible]

Judge Hutcheson dismissed a suit by Willie J. Rolay and other firemen charging that the brotherhood and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad are discriminating against them.

The judge denied an application for an anti-discrimination injunction and dismissed a suit for $250,000 damages. He ruled in effect, that:

Colored locomotive firemen who are unwilling to accept the responsibilities of full equality with white firemen may not be granted an injunction against an agreement in which the railroad and a union lay down distinctions on the basis of race and color.

The crux of the matter, it is indicated, is not the question as to whether colored firemen could pass the examination for engineer, but the conditions under which such examinations would be conducted.

Aware of the railroad's tradition against hiring them as engineers, and that the examining board would be made up of members hostile to them, the firemen refuse to commit economic suicide

WISCONSIN'S PROGRESS:

Breweries, Resorts Drop Racial Barriers

MILWAUKEE—Following are a few of the marks of progress vacationists came in May when agreed to open their resorts to all persons regardless of race or

The first break in the fight to have breweries here hire colored men, came in June when made in Milwaukee and Wisconsin in 1950:
two Milwaukee breweries hired 15 colored workers.

Cheering news for Wisconsin resort owners by a 201 (1) ratio, color.

Vacationland for All

The State Highway Department agreed to cooperate by placing the following text on all future maps distributed by the department:

Wisconsin

"Wisconsin Vocationland for All." The Wisconsin Human Rights Statute 340.75 guarantees full and equal enjoyment of all places of public accommodations or amusement alike to all persons of every race and color."

The AFRO-AMERICAN has found its way to the Veterans Hospital in Wood, Wis.; and each week, disabled Veterans eagerly await the new edition.

The outstanding fight of the year here was on Oct. 2, when light weight champion Ike Williams dropped a split decision to Joe Miceli of New York. Williams evened the score on Nov. 23, in a rematch.

Afro American
Dec. 30-50
16 c
Baltimore, Md.

16d 1950 D.C.

SURVIVAL OF FITTEST:

D. C. Domestic Service Field Seen Tightening

Afro-American 16d

16d DC

By LOIS TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Untrained and unreliable workers looking for jobs in domestic service in Washington, are going to have a harder and harder time finding work here—and are going to be poorly paid when they find it.

There are good jobs in this field for skilled and efficient household workers, but these jobs are getting fewer in number—and whites are getting more and more of them.

A day of general housework is still likely to net domestics $5, plus lunch and carfare, for eight hours; but some employers are trying to bring the ante down to $4, and some employees are accepting this rate.

Sept. 23 [illegible]

Sleep-In Jobs Scorned

Finally a lot of good, sleep-in jobs are going a-begging, because—by and large—workers don't want them.

This was the picture of domestic employment conditions in the capital as revealed in a rapid survey made by the AFRO, this

Although some of these households are now cutting their staffs, cooks in such homes earn from $150 to $200 monthly; waitresses get from $150 to $175; butlers earn from $160 to $200; and chambermaids get $125.

League Stops Job Finding

At the Washington Urban League, James A. Pawley, industrial secretary, said that this agency no longer maintains a placement service for domestics because of its limited personnel.

Applicants to the league are now referred to USES.

From his observations of the labor market, Mr. Pawley does not predict a sudden decline in domestic jobs or in pay for them

He says, however, that it is true that there are fewer such jobs now and more employers are looking for cheaper domestic help than a couple of years ago.

Aged to Be Squeezed Out

The high cost of living and the relatively high employment trend will continue for a while, at least, to keep most workers from accepting low pay, and employers will have to meet this demand in wages, Mr. Pawley says.

What is going to happen, however, according to Mr. Pawley, is a two-way squeeze which will operate against the older worker and the unskilled worker.

Young people leaving school and pouring into the labor market, and employers seeking help at lower wages, will increase competition for the better jobs, with experienced, mature workers getting the better jobs, he declared. Philadelphia; the Rev. John T. Colbert of Baltimore, Dr. David G. Morris of Bayonne, Dr. Edward R. Archer of Norfolk, Dr. George D. Cannon of New York, and former U.S. Sen. C. Douglass Buck of Wilmington.

It is also not true that wages have undergone a sudden slash or that "gouging" employers can overwork their hired help for as little as they feel like paying.

But there are some clues pointing to a not-too-prosperous future for the domestic service occupations.

The gloomiest report comes from Ray J. Wilson, director of the National Colored Employment Service, who says that not only is the number of domestic applicants increasing at his agency, but many of them are college graduates.

They don't want domestic employment, but, with the decrease of Government jobs, it's the best they can do.

Furthermore, Mr. Wilson says, at least one employer is insisting on a college graduate to care for her little girl from 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., five and a half days a week, for only $22 weekly.

Ad Nets 65 Applicants

Mr. Wilson said he couldn't fill this job, but the woman called up triumphantly a few days later to say that she had advertised in a newspaper and interviewed 65 applicants before she finally decided on a girl.

"Jobs in maintenance are also depreciating," Mr. Wilson declares, adding, "a year ago we placed a janitor in a job which paid $200 monthly.

"He has left this position and his employer now wants us to fill it for $90 a month. Where once we had three men to a job, we now have 25 to a job."

Whites Invading Field

Isaiah Jackson of Houseworkers Inc., says that it looks as though white domestics are nosing out colored ones, so far as the better household jobs are concerned.

"We have an appalling large number of employers asking for white workers in the past few months," he asserted. in answer to the AFRO's telephoned inquiry.

He pointed out, however:

"But this is mostly the fault of our people, who won't take the trouble to train for the better-type jobs in which we specialize. We cater to homes where there is more than one person in help and where the workers must be skilled.

"Too many people looking for these jobs do a half job of cleaning, can't iron and just don't know how to do modern housework."

Skilled Still Well Paid

At Mrs. Madeleine Oyster's agency, which also specializes in higher-paid jobs, Mrs. Oyster reported that there are not as many jobs as there previously were, but skilled, experienced workers are still able to make good money.

Ruphers' Employment Exchange announced that there are more workers now seeking household jobs than there were during the war—but there are fewer positions.

Domestic jobs are still leading in numbers, reported Mrs. Beatrice Seiner of Smith's Specialized Service.

There has been a drop in commercial, clerical, and industrial jobs available, but there are still more domestic jobs than any other kind, she said.

"Domestics' wages aare under pressure to decline," Mrs. Steiner added, "but they really haven't so far, ilthough fewer employers want to pay the wages that skilled workers have been getting.

The South in Struggle

Negro Women Still Forced To Do South's Domestic Work—Hard Hit By Depression

16d

By Eugene Feldman

Worker. Birm. 3-12-50

BIRMINGHAM

NEGRO WOMEN in the South are abused, cheated, exploited. The only way most of them can earn their living in the South is by domestic work, laundry work or similar hard tasks. The domestic worker must rise early to get breakfast for her employers. This means that she must neglect her own family.

All day she takes care of the comforts of someone else's family, so that her own family can continue to exist in some poor haphazard way. Her pay is generally not more than $12 or $14 a week. For this she must rise early, travel across town and begin the day of hard toil with lunch to make, children to watch, clothes to wash and many other tasks.

At the end of the day she is tired and must take a crowded bus home. This means standing up for almost one-half hour's ride. The Jimcrow section of the bus seldom has enough room for all passengers. Sometimes the bus is too crowded and will pass by without stopping. Then she must wait, body worn from labor for another bus to stop.

★

THE DEPRESSION is hitting Negro women hard and reducing them to unemployment or slavery wages. Women factory workers who did skilled and semi-skilled work at fair pay are now faced to be without work or take maid jobs at $10 and $12 a week.

Walk into the home of any unemployed Negro woman industrial worker, and she will tell you the same story. "We are being pushed down into slavery wages," says Mrs. Mollie Jones. Mrs. Jones has done industrial work for about eight years. She is the main support of her household. Living with her are two daughters and three little grandchildren.

During the war she began doing industrial work. She learned her work fast, but also learned that the union was her best friend. Mrs. Jones remembers how the companies used to speed up their workers. **"Some of the women lost their fingers because of this speed-up," she said. She added that "it was dangerous the way the company tried to speed us up, but it was out after profits not the welfare of the workers."**

Mrs. Jones led the fight against speed-up, for more heat in the factory and for unity of whites and Negroes. For this she was fired. For about a year now she and hundreds of other Negro factory workers have been without jobs. **There are some jobs open as maids but Mrs. Jones says she has no interest "in becoming a slave for $2.00 or less a day." She said, "This is what the ruling class wants. They want cheap maids for their homes."**

★

SOME FEW Negro women are still working in furniture factories and at the Birmingham Stove and Range Co. Most of the furniture factories, the Dickey Clay factory and other places have fired their Negro women employes.

"The depression has hit both Negro and white factory workers," Mrs. Jones said. She added that "some white men who have been given our jobs will soon find out when the depression becomes worse that the unemployment axe is for everybody."

Unemployment in the Brimingham industrial area is growing fast. Negro women and men have been first to be laid off. Their firing has been followed by the layoff of many white workers. Only if Negroes and whites get together can they stop what is happening. If they don't unite for jobs and better relief they will both be put out in the cold and slavery.

This summer a Negro woman in Montgomery claimed that some city police had raped her. City officials refused a line-up of city policemen so she might identify her alleged attackers. An all-white grand jury said she was lying. Justice was refused her at every turn.

Had the woman been white and had she alleged that she was raped by Negro men, no month would have passed before action was taken. The first Negro a white mob would see would be taken and lynched. But in spite of the fact that the Negro community and many whites asked for justice in this case to take its course, no justice was given.

★

THE NEGRO WOMAN whose husband earns poor wages must bear her child at home with the uncertain care of a midwife. While a midwife may be able to handle normal cases she is not prepared to handle abnormal ones. Here under kerosene lamp in one-roomed shacks with no running water, electricity or plumbing, the Negro mother must give birth.

Negro women have died under these circumstances. Their children have gone to orphanages or to crowd already poor aunts and uncles. The bodies of both the child and mother have been removed and buried as cruel examples of how the Negro mother is denied elementary care.

Right now a Negro mother is imprisoned in a Georgia jail because she dared to defend her womanhood and honor. That woman is Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram. She is the symbol of cheated and abused Negro womanhood. She is a symbol of Negro womanhood struggling to live a life of honor and decency.

Negro women in the South are joining Mrs. Ingram in this crusade. They are demanding, with many white sisters, that Mrs. Ingram and all Negro women be free.

Battle Axe and Bread

Domestic Workers 'Forgotten People'

16d

By LESTER B. GRANGER

Mr. Granger

In 1940 there were 2,110,000 domestic workers in the United States and slightly less than half of these were Negroes. The number has increased considerably during the past 10 years, and probably a million Negro domestic workers are women. This amounts to approximately one-sixth of the total Negro work force.

An estimated one-half of these women are widowed, divorced or otherwise separated from their husbands, and are therefore the chief wage earners for their families. More than half of their number earn less than $1,000 a year. Less than 5% earn as much as $2,000 a year. This is during the Year of Our Lord, 1950, when $25 worth of groceries can be toted home from the market by an 80-year old lady with arthritis.

Sat. 8-19-50

New York Amsterdam News

It is my observation, after travelling in every corner of these United States, that there is no such thing as cheap living anywhere in this country. There are sections where people live more cheaply than others, but it is principally by the simple process of doing without things they'd like to have, and often desperately need. Certainly, there is no state or county in the 48 states where a lone woman with a couple of young kids can house and feed her family, provide them with medical care, keep them clean and decent and give them recreational opportunities—on less than $1,000 a yaar. And yet, the provisions cited above constitute the very least that every youngster is entitled to, if society is able to make them available.

Bad Picture

American society can make these essentials available for a majority of its working members—and does for a considerable proportion. Trade unions do part of this job, through collective bargaining in behalf of their members. But domestic workers have no union—and can't very well have. Business men and professionals take care of their own security responsibilities, out of better-than-average incomes. But domestic workers earn less-than-average incomes. Social security, through unemployment insurance, old-age and survivors' insurance, takes up some of the responsibility. But domestic workers in most states have no unemployment compensation and; up until now, no old age insurance. In other words, that class of workers who are mostly women and generally seriously underpaid, together with their farmhand cousins, have been the forgotten workers of our social security system.

A part of this injustice, instituted during Roosevelt's New Deal when he sponsored an inadequate social security law, is now being removed through last week's action of the Congress. About 10 million new workers are added to old age and survivors' insurance coverage, including self-employed individuals, regularly employed farm workers and domestic workers. But injustice is only partly adjusted, not removed by any means. Less than one million of the domestic workers are being covered in their old age. Nothing at all is being done, for instance, for days workers—who work just as hard as their fellows who work by the month, and frequently earn less pay. And there are more than 900,000 days workers, a large proportion of them colored.

The action of Congress should not make any of us satisfied, not if we have any interest in the security of our women workers, and the welfare of their families. Negro voters especially should not let up on their pressure until American society has done right by our women—guaranteeing them a decent minimum wage, protection in their old age and decent working conditions on the job.

1,000,000 Domestic, 650,000 Farm Workers Get Social Security Coverage

16 A

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Senate last Wednesday adopted the conference report on the 1950 Social Security Act amendment, extending social security coverage to approximately 1,000,000 domestic employees and about 650,000 regularly employed farm workers.

The Senate action completed Congressional work on the bill and sent the measure to the White House for approval. House conferees accepted the Senate provision to cover domestic workers not in farm homes, if employed by a single employer for at least 24 days in a calendar quarter with cash wages of at least $50 for services in the quarter.

Under the Senate bill about 1,000,000,000 agricultural worker of whom 800,000 are regularly employed on farms, would be covered. The conference makes no change as to coverage of the 200,000 borderline agricultural and hoticultural commodity workers off the farm. 8-26-50

Reduces Farm Workers

But as to regularly employed workers on farms reduces the number covered from 800,000 to about 650,000 Under the bill an individual would have been deemed regularly employed and covered if he worked for one employer at least 60 days and earned $50 or more.

The conference agreement modifies the provisions in the Senate bill so as to cover an employer on a farm only if he has (1) worked for his employer on a full-time basis for 60 days in a calendar quarter and (2) worked continuously for the same employer the preceding quarter.

Sen. Walter F. George of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said:

"Although the conference agreement does not go quite as far as the Senate-passed bill in extending coverage to agricultural labor, the basic principle contained in the Senate bill of providing coverage to the steadily employed workers on farms is retained.

The conference agreement extends the State-Federal public assistance programs to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The Federal share is limited, however, to one-half of the expenditures. Moreover, the total Federal costs may not exceed $4,250,000 a year for Puerto Rico and $160,000 for the Virgin Islands.

The Senate bill made no provisions for extending the public assistance programs to those insular possessions, while the House bill authorized such extension without an overall dollar limit on annual Federal participation in costs.

16d 1950 Maryland

TALKS TO AFRO REPORTER:

I Knew Hisses When..

Afro-American

Former Maid Testifies

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BALTIMORE

"Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were such nice people to work for," Mrs. Edith Murray, 31, a key witness in the Alger Hiss perjury that declared, Wednesday. Hiss was convicted Saturday.

Afro, 1-28-50

Interviewed in her Bloom St. apartment, Mrs. Murray told of her two-year employment as maid for the Whittaker Chamberses for whom she testified in the New York trial last week.

Baltimore Md.

Alger Hiss, former State Department officer, is on trial following an indictment accusing him of passing official secrets to Whittaker Chambers, alleged go-between for a Soviet spy ring.

First Trial Jury Hung

The trial, which began on Nov. 17, is the second. The first ended in July, with the jury deadlocked, eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

The Government had been unable to locate Mrs. Murray for the first trial.

After finding her in August, FBI agents took her to NYC on the opening day of the second trial for Hiss.

Mrs. Murray said she stood in the corridor outside the courtroom, Nov. 17, and watched persons getting off the elevator.

Spotted Hisses, She Says

"I recognized no one," she exclaimed, "until Mrs. Hiss stepped off, followed by her husband. Right away I knew I had seen them before."

Mrs. Murray's testimony at the trial, which is in its tenth week, Tuesday, was pertinent, since it was the first direct evidence corroborating Chambers's story that he and his wife had associated with and entertained the Hisses.

Admitting she hadn't seen the Chamberses or the Hisses for close to 14 years, Mrs. Murray added, "I could never forget them. The Chamberses were just plain people, but the Hisses, they looked like real society."

Thought Hiss "Good Looker"

She added:

"After their (the Hisses) first visit, I told Elwood (her husband) that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were entertaining high society folks.

"That Mr. Hiss was such a good looker."

Mrs. Murray, who asserted she knew the Chamberses as the Lloyd Cantwells while in their employ from 1934 to 1936, said: "They were regular folks; we always ate together.

"Mr. Cantwell," she added, catching herself, "or rather Mr. Chambers, wouldn't let me lift anything heavy when he was around."

Climaxing an intensive search by FBI agents, Mrs. Murray was finally located to testify in the case through the aid of a janitor.

One day last summer, while she was downtown shopping, Mrs. Murray said she met the man who was janitor at the Eutaw St. apartment where she worked for the Chambers family in 1936.

The janitor, a resident of the McCulloh Housing Project, asked her, "Where have you been?"

Mrs. Murray said he went on to tell her a white man had been looking for her.

Thinking that the Chamberses were back from their California retreat, Mrs. Murray said she gave the janitor her address in case they or another former employer wanted her services.

Shown Own Portrait

"My husband and our four-year-old son, Elwood Jr., all went to New York for our vacation shortly after this," she related.

They had been back from the trip only a little while, Mrs. Murray went on, when FBI agents appeared at their apartment flashing a copy of a miniature portrait painted by Mrs. Chambers.

She said she recognized the copy immediately as a replica of a painting Mrs. Chambers had done of her while she was maid for the family.

16d-Md.

The day after the agents had been to the apartment, they took Mrs. Murray to the Chamberses' farm at Westminster.

It was at the farm, Mrs. Murray said, that she first learned the name Cantwell was an alias.

Also on this day, Mrs. Chambers gave her the original portrait, painted in 1936, from which the copy had been made, she stated.

The painting now hangs in the living room of the Murrays' Bloom St. apartment.

Suffered Breakdown in '42

Asked how it felt to be a star witness in such an important trial, Mrs. Murray sighed, "I'm exhausted now, from yesterday."

She stated that the first time she knew there was such a trial contacted her. Explaining that fol- going on was after the FBI had lowing a nervous breakdown she suffered in 1942 she had read the newspapers very little.

"When I walked into the courtroom," she said, "I could notice people glancing; and all eyes were on me while I was on the stand. It was the first time I'd ever been in anything like this.

"I managed to keep my nerves under control while testifying, but I felt a little nervous after I got home," she concluded.

N. Y. City, CIO, AFL and U.S. Move Against Puerto Rican Exploitation

16e
May

THE BRAVE new world that teeming Puerto Rican thousands sought to find in New York City is in sight at last.

Maybe not the same bright one these job-hungry American citizens had in mind when they left their overcrowded island home, but certainly a better one than they have found so far, with its grinding poverty, its squalor and its exploitation by employers and politicians.

The joint committee established recently by the New York City CIO Council and the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council suggested about 10 days ago to Mayor William O'Dwyer that something be done to integrate these Spanish-speaking Americans into mainland social and economic life, to give them some sort of a future to look forward to and to halt the increasing exploitation that was beginning to look like a threat to the established standards of the recognized unions in a dozen or more fields.

O'Dwyer summoned the 12 committee members to City Hall. He got in representatives of the Puerto Rico government in New York and the whole matter was thrashed out. The mayor told them to go to it—with his blessing. He added that the protection of existing labor standards demanded unionization of the Puerto Ricans.

THE FIRST "working" meeting of the committee will be held this week. CIO members are Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Council and co-chairman of the committee with James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the AFL central body; Val Fernandez, of the National Maritime Union; Dr. Ernst Schwarz, executive secretary of the National CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee; Martin Kyne, executive vice president of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes and also a member of the CIO Latin American group; Alex Bail, secretary-treasurer of the Playthings, Toy and Novelty Workers, and Ellis Van Riper, secretary-treasurer of Local 100, Transport Workers Union.

THE ENTIRE CIO committee of which Schwarz and Kyne are members strongly supports the move to aid the Puerto Ricans.

Some of the things the committee talked about at the meeting in City Hall included assignment of Spanish-speaking organizers to work among Puerto Ricans; classes in English, Spanish and labor problems; the spotting of wage-hour law violations; aid in obtaining housing—one of the most pressing problems—and a problem referral service.

Puerto Ricans have been more cruelly exploited by violators of the wage-hour law than any other group in New York, committee members said. They have been intimidated until they were afraid to complain, they don't speak English, they are reluctant to talk when approached by wage-hour inspectors and often deliberately avoid giving their proper addresses so they can be interviewed after working hours.

Arthur J. White, Wage-Hour Division regional director, said the evdence turned up so far indicates that violations among employer hiring Puerto Ricans may be widespread. Large numbers of the islanders are employed in the apparel trades, the maritime industry, steelworking, in hotels and restaurants, service trades, metal polishing, etc. An investigation of every shop employing them is under way.

White has arranged for 5000 wage-hour posters in Spanish—which the language newspaper La Prensa has translated as a public service and is printing—which will be placed in shops employing Puerto Ricans. He and Manuel Cabranes, New York director of the Puerto Rican employment and immigration service, arranged for short spot broadcasts in Spanish describing the law and telling where complaints may be filed, on five radio stations having large Puerto Rican audiences. Since they started, said White, the wage-hour office has been deluged with complaints.

THE DIVISION also is preparing a Spanish translation of the act itself and a digest, primarily for distribution in Puerto Rico. Thousands of them will be distributed in the New York City area also.

"What we're going to try to do," said Iushewitz, "is just part of the growing realization by labor that we can't live by and for ourselves alone, that when a group like this is affected, it affects us all.

"We aim to make these people conscious of the fact that the United States is their country, too, and that the country and the labor movement want to help them."

CORSI OFFERS PLAN FOR PUERTO RICANS

New York, N.Y.

Wants U. S., State and City Action in New Program to Provide Jobs Here

Times 16e
4-20-50

State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi offered yesterday a program for easing the job problem of Puerto Ricans here through specific measures to be taken by the municipal, state and Federal administrations and the Puerto Rican Department of Labor.

Commissioner Corsi said the unemployment rate among this city's Puerto Ricans was only slightly higher than the average among all workers, although the percentage of Puerto Rican families on relief was more than double the city-wide average. He said this was because a large part of the jobs now open to Puerto Ricans were in the lowest pay ranges.

The plan, contained in a report of the employment subcommittee of the Mayor's Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs, seeks to remedy the situation by opening new lines of work to Puerto Ricans and training more Puerto Ricans to qualify for better jobs. The report was approved at a meeting yesterday of the subcommittee, of which Mr. Corsi is chairman.

More Spanish Interviewers

The State Employment Service recently has assigned twenty-one Spanish-speaking interviewers and clerks in districts having many Puerto Rican applicants. It will begin soon a training course in basic Spanish for seventy-five staff members and will print employment application forms in Spanish, Mr. Corsi reported.

An effort is being made to place twice as many Puerto Ricans from New York City on up-state farms between May and November as were placed last year, the commissioner said. He reported that about 1,500 went up-state from this city last year to work on farms and in canneries. This does not include the migrants who signed farm labor contracts in Puerto Rico and were brought to this state for the season, returning to the island after the job was done.

Commissioner Corsi said the State Employment Service was engaged in a continuing search "to locate various new occupations or industries into which Puerto Ricans who are unskilled or semi-skilled will now fit." At the same time, he declared, training must be provided for placement of Puerto Ricans where there is job security and opportunity for advancement.

Island Training Urged

Recommending that vocational training for mainland jobs be provided before Puerto Ricans leave their island, Mr. Corsi said:

"Employers report that Puerto Ricans need to get on to New York City production methods, which differ from island methods. Building trades workers who have learned their skills in Puerto Rico need definite retraining in mainland methods and codes. Plumbers, for instance, need training in our systems, which differ sharply with those now in use in Puerto Rico. The same is true to varying degrees in many trades and occupations that were acquired in Puerto Rico"

The report suggested that the Puerto Rican Department of Labor supply migrants with job experience documents based on Government records. Mr. Corsi said many who applied for work here did not have authentic work experience records as required by many employers.

The report recommended a larger number of adult classes in the city's public schools to teach Puerto Ricans the English language and to tie it in with their employment needs.

The report estimated the number of first and second generation Puerto Ricans in this city between 300,000 to 350,000, and said approximately 150,000 were in the available labor force. While this represented 3.75 per cent of the city's total labor force, Puerto Ricans comprised about 4 per cent of the State Employment Service's job applicant total in this city, it said.

Commissioner Corsi said about 10 per cent of this city's Puerto Ricans were receiving public assistance, while the percentage of the city's entire population on relief was 4.2.

"Puerto Rican workers in New York City," said the report, "notwithstanding their American citizenship, are subject to all the social and economic hardships which other minority groups in our community life experienced in the early stages of their migration.

"Most of these difficulties and hardships will be eliminated in the natural course of time and adaptation to the new environment. But when it comes to a job, the Puerto Rican worker can not wait for the natural course of social progress. We must make every effort to help him help himself not only in his own interest but in the interest of the entire community."

HELP FOR PUERTO RICANS

16e
Post 4-22-50
New York, N.Y.

The Mayor's Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs in its most recent recommendation has gone directly to the heart of one phase of our problem. It will not be possible, it is indicated, to help Puerto Ricans in New York adequately unless they are also helped in Puerto Rico. It is urged that all the provisions of Federal Social Security be made applicable to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and that any federal aid to education be extended also to the Puerto Rican school system.

This is a sound approach. Something is being done here in New York, and more will be done. But the problem is not merely municipal and it is certainly not one of mere relief. It is a problem that takes in the living conditions of Puerto Ricans before they come to New York as well as after they get here. That problem cannot be solved by this municipality alone. Federal cooperation will be necessary.

Puerto Ricans should not come to New York as refugees. No persons who live under the American flag ought to feel impelled to go anywhere as refugees. They may desire to move in the hope of bettering themselves, as countless other Americans have moved, but they should be free of compulsion. However, such movements in population should arise from normal and stable conditions and not from unusual pressures. What needs to be done is to make the living conditions of Puerto Ricans stable in Puerto Rico as well as in New York. Then if there is migration it will be normal and healthy. New York certainly does not, and ought not, suggest that our fellow Americans from Puerto Rico are unwelcome. They are not. But New York can urge that the Federal Government take cognizance of this migration and some of its problems and help to assure that it have the same relation to movement and pressure that would obtain in the case of migration from Kansas or West Virginia.

Better Pay, Work Conditions

Union Program to Aid Canal Zone Workers

Courier Date 8-12-50

By A. E. VILLIERS

16e

BALBOA, Canal Zone — (ANP) — A twelve-point program to improve the living and working conditions for the local rate (Negro) workers in the Panama Canal Zone was posed here last week by the newly organized Local 900, Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee-CIO.

Aims of this new union group, set up to replace the expelled United Public Workers of America, were made public at a conference between union leaders and Gov. Francis K. Newcomer. Later they were presented at two public meetings.

GENERAL POINTS

The following general points were emphasized:

(Pittsburgh) (Pa.)

(1) Overtime pay adjustment, (2) change in trip-payment policy of marine division, (3) revision of job classification, especially as applies to frozen workers and to elimination of wage inequalities, (4) more opportunities for job upgradings and promotions, (5) greater job security, (6) immediate improvement in disability relief status, (7) serving employes with notice of their pending retirement, (8) right to remain within the Canal Zone after retirement, (9) severance pay, (10) extension of payments for medical care received, (11) free clinical service for employes' dependents, and (12) Congressional support of canal administration in obtaining housing appropriations.

PRESENT CHARTER

Meeting with the Governor to discuss this program were Phil Weightman, Negro organizer for the CIO; Edward Gaskin, president of the new local, and CIO representatives Gilbert Anaya, who came to study the situation, and George DeNucci.

DeNucci, representing CIO President Philip Murray, delivered the keynote address and presented the union charter to Gaskin and other officers of local 900—J. Byrnes, vice president; R. T. Ellis, financial secretary-treasurer; H. R. Williams, corresponding secretary, and Owen A. Ainsworth, G. Goddard, and Jim A. Hassocks, trustees.

COMPARE WAGES

Weightman pointed out that U. S.-rate employes earned $1.3 an hour for the same work that a local-rated worker did to earn only 30 cents an hour, although both paid the same price for a loaf of bread. Sharing the platform with the labor men was George Westerman, outstanding Panamanian and editor of a local newspaper.

Local 900 is seeking to organize all 14,000 local-rate workers in the Canal Zone.

PUERTO RICANS LOSE $2,000 IN JOB RACKET

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, Oct. 24—The State Police and Federal agents are seeking two well-dressed man who allegedly collected $2,000 from 100 Puerto Rican migrant workers with false promises to get them new jobs at a non-existent steel plant.

Times 16e

The workers had completed summer work at the Glassboro farm labor camp, operated under state supervision. The workers told Neil E. Moore, camp manager, that each had given the strangers $20 as a transportation fee on the promise that there was work at an Illinois steel mill.

Wed.

10-25-50

A poorly spelled contract form was exhibited by some of the employes on which appeared assurance of exemption from military service if they went to Illinois.

Mr. Moore received only a vague description of the strangers. The men told him they were flashily dressed and drove a car with New York license plates.

Percy A. Miller Jr., State Labor Commissioner, and John G. Sholl state supervisor of migrant labor issued a warning. They suggested that any worker, confronted with job offers, consult his camp manager or the neearest state employment office, or at least obtain identification of the car license after officials learned that the workers were told to go to Philadelphia to start their trip to Illinois.

Work and Rest on a South Jersey Tomato Farm

Herald Tribune

New York, N.Y. Thurs. 8-17-50

Juan Pagan, fifty-five-year-old field boss on the J. Willard Gardiner farm at Mullica Hill, South Jersey, with tomatoes he has just picked. The tomatoes go to a near-by cannery

Nat Fein

Manuel Bonita, twenyt, of Utuado, P. R., in the "Tree of Lamentation at the Puerto Rican labor depot at Glassboro, N. J. Workers use the tree as a favorite spot for reflection

Puerto Ricans Harvest Jersey Tomato Crop

Herald Tribune

4,000 Busy Near Glassboro; Have Own Barracks and Receive Prevailing Wages

By Robert A. Poteete

GLASSBORO, N. J., Aug. 16.—It's tomato-picking time in Jersey and Puerto Ricans are here in force to get the fat, ripe-red fruit on its way to market.

Today more than 4,000 of the hard-working islanders from the Caribbean bent over sprawling, dusty vines in this state and in near-by Pennsylvania, piling the highly perishable produce into canastas (baskets) and onto trucks.

8-17-50

New York, N.Y.

Here in Glassboro—eighteen miles south of Camden, in South Jersey—is the hub of a tightly organized system which sees to it that plenty of Puerto Ricans are on hand when crops are ripe for harvest.

It's a labor depot, operated by the Glassboro Service Association, Inc., a non-profit adjunct of the Farm Bureau Federation, in a site which began service as a Civilian Conservation Corps camp and did duty as a POW camp before the Association took it over.

Arrive in April

Puerto Rican farm workers start arriving in early April, by plane from their island or by bus and train from other seasonal harvests in this country. They come under contract to the Association, which guarantees them 160 hours of work every four weeks at prevailing wages until late fall.

The Association, which subcontracts with its member farmers to provide adequate harvest labor, has been recruitng and placing Puerto Ricans since 1946. In 1948 more than 3,000 came to New Jersey. Last year, 4,076 went through the depot, and this year the total will exceed 4,500.

And in the five years, the Association has learned that its annual $1,500,000 function amounts to a great deal more than the simple matching of workers to the farmers' labor needs.

Herald Tribune

All but 200 or so of the arriving Puerto Ricians are dispatched to farms within four days of their arrival. Farmer provide quarters. However, for the 200 who stay in camp to work "day haul"—small farm jobs for which the farmer picks them up in the morning and brings them back to the camp at night—as well as for the new arrivals who may stay as long as four days at the depot, the Association has found that it must provide a number of services—food, shelter, entertainment, spiritual guidance, medical care and an occasional bit of home-made psychiatry.

Nurse on Duty

All of which, according to the depot's general manager, Neil E. Moore, accounts for the annual $1,500,000 budget which the member farmers provide through an 8 per cent assessment on their gross pay roll. Mr. Moore explained that it does not come out of the pay roll, but is in addition to it.

A nurse is always on duty at the camp. A doctor comes out every Wednesday night. The dining hall serves three meals a day, and the barracks have comfortable bedding. There are movies and English classes once or twice a week and television every night. Rev. Manuel Figuerua is on call—and usually busy—around the clock.

At the depot there is no language problem. Mr. Figuerua, a Puerto Rican, interprets on all moral, recreational and social questions, and interpreters at the depot take care of the business end. Mr. Moore has picked up enough Spanish in three years to make himself understood. On the farms the workers understand the job, so the farmers have no trouble.

The Puerto Ricans are guaranteed a minimum of 55 cents an hour on a guaranteed amount of work—and most of them do better on prevailing wages, whether by the hour or on a piece rate, according to the farm on which they are working.

Mr. Moore cited the 220-acre J. Willard Gardiner farm at Mullica Hill, ten miles north of the depot, as typical of where the Puerto Ricans work. Eight Puerto Ricans work on the Gardiner farm, cutting and baling hay and picking tomatoes. They live in a house which Mr. Gardiner built for them on the farm. They do their own cooking.

The Puerto Ricans earn $7 to $8 a day on the Gardiner farm. Today they were picking tomatoes ripe for a near-by cannery. Straw boss on the job is Juan Pagan, fifty-five, from Yabucoa on Puerto Rica's east coast. This is Mr. Pagan's third year on the Gardiner farm.

The workers prefer to live on a farm rather than to work "day haul" from the camp—which explained the distress of young Manuel Bonita, twenty, who was draped disconsolately across a well-worn apple tree branch in front of depot headquarters this afternoon.

Mr. Figuerua explained that Manuel was unhappy on "day haul" and wanted to move to a farm, but that there were no vacancies today. "So," Mr. Figuerua said, "he's sitting on the tree. We call it the tree of lamentation; the men come here when they're said or disappointed."

Good Behavior Cited

The chaplain takes pride in the behavior of the Puerto Ricans. Only two, he said, have had any trouble this year "and those were very minor."

When the season is over, the Association obtains return transportation for the workers. In past years, a fourth of the Puerto Ricans have moved to Florida to work in the fruit fields, while the remained have returned to Puerto Rico, Mr. Moore said. At least 95 per cent of the workers go to Florida or back to Puerto Rico each year, he said.

Mr. Moore, who also takes pride in the Association's work, told about the couple who earned $1,300 in last year's harvest. (The man and his wife were an exception, as the Association usually recruits only single men between the ages of 20 and 45.)

When the couple returned to their Puerto Rican home town after the harvest, they opened a general merchandise store and put its name—"Glassboro"—on a large sign outside.

Puerto Rican Workers Please Jersey Farmers

Journal and Guide

Sat-9-16-50

TRENTON, N. J. — Officials from New Jersey, which is one of the largest users of Puerto Rican migratory workers in the country, last week reported that the influx of the island farm laborers had resulted in no mass relief problem.

Norfolk, Va.

The report was made by John G. Sholl, supervisor of the New Jersey migrant labor bureau to President Truman's Commission on Migratory Labor which met here last week.

He said the Puerto Ricans had been integrated successfully into state's harvest economy.

According to W. H. Allen, secretary of agriculture in New Jersey, the bringing in of Puerto Ricans had not caused unemployment among Negro migrants who have been coming into New Jersey at harvest time for 30 years.

16-e

* * *

MR. ALLEN EXPRESSED concern over any possible recommendation by the commission that would disturb the present flow of seasonal workers into the state. He said the labor market was now in a state of balance. In his opinion, the most important next steps to be taken were in the fields of education and sociology. Mr. Allen also said that if a sound plan for social security and similar benefits for farm workers was out- **ville, Tenn., Sept. 21 to 23, he** lined he believed the farmers would favor it.

Puerto Rico Votes Aid To Citizens Here

THE PUERTO Rican Legislature has had to appropriate $117,400 to aid Puerto Rican workers taken to sugar beet farms in Michigan and subjected to mistreatment and exploitation until their plight was discovered by the CIO.

C.I.O. News

The insular legislature acted upon the request of Gov. Luis Munoz Marin after a report from Labor Commissioner Fernando Sierra Berdecia, who investigated and found justified the workers' charges of under-payment or no payment at all of wages, bad food, unfit living accommodations and exorbitant medical, travel and insurance costs.

8-28

16-C

Washington

Berdecia's report in effect accused sugar beet farmers in Michigan's Saginaw Valley of violating virtually every clause of the contracts under which some 5000 Puerto Rican workers were flown to the United States between May 31 and June 18.

The bill authorized the Labor Commissioner to give aid to the workers, whether or not they are still in Michigan, for subsistence or expenses in moving.

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60 PUERTO RICANS FINISH JOB COURSE

New York, N.Y.

Hilliard Commends English Classes Designed to Help Them Find Work Here

Times

Knowledge of the English language is the "passport to work" for Puerto Ricans in this city, Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard said yesterday at the Hudson Guild, 436 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Times

8-31-50

Mr. Hilliard addressed the first class of sixty Puerto Ricans to be graduated from classes conducted by the Department of Welfare at the Hudson Guild to help relief recipients on the road to employment. He had just witnessed a language demonstration by the pupils, ranging in age from 28 to 55 years, none of whom could speak English five weeks ago.

"We know here in New York City," Commissioner Hilliard said, "that one of the principle obstacles you Puerto Ricans face is your lack of knowledge of English. The sooner you learn English the sooner you become a part of New York City and make the contribution you are destined to make."

Jaime Marrero of 104 East 116th Street, who came to this country in World War II to work in a New Jersey munitions plant, spoke as the class valedictorian.

"Before I came to this class I did not know English but now I know very many words in English," he said. "Before I go to this class, to fidn work I need interpreter but now I don't need interpreter to walk to any place to find a job."

16-e

H. Daniel Carpenter, director of the Hudson Guild, said that a $16,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation to Hudson Guild was supporting such classes for a year, with the fall session opening Sept. 25. Five classes are being conducted in four other settlement houses.

The Board of Education, it was said, has offered to open up 183 additional classes if the need for them is shown.

Many Federal Violations Seen Among Puerto Ricans

16e

Worker

2-24-50

NEW YORK, New York—The U. S. Department of Labor reported recently that many violations of federal laws have been discovered in New York among firms employing Puerto Rican immigrants.

Manuel Cabranes, New York director of the Employment and Migration Bureau of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor, informed of the findings, reminded Puerto Ricans in the city to insist on their rights.

The report by the Labor Department said that one firm employing only Puerto Ricans, recently was found to be violating legislation governing minimum wages, overtime, homeworkers, wage records, and child labor.

In one instance, a woman complained to the department that her husband, employed by a sportswear concern for seven months, was bringing home a weekly wage of $11.83 for a 43-hour week.

Puerto Rican Workers Arrive for Harvest

16e

Amsterdam News

8-12-50

BAY CITY, Mich.—Nearly 1,600 Puerto Rican laborers, brought here to work in the sugar beet fields, are now being sent to New York and New Jersey to work in gardens.

Puerto Ricans To Displace West Indians As Farm Workers In U. S.

Daily Worker

16e

5-4-50

SAN JUAN, P. R. — (ANP) — Arrangements have been made for Puerto Rican agricultural workers to leave for the United States next week to do seasonal crop work on farms there.

The workers are expected to serve from Florida up the east coast and to some extent in the middlewest.

Formerly and especially during the last war, West Indians were imported by U. S. farmers for this work. They still are eager to come but Puerto Ricans, being American citizens, are being given a preference. There are now only about 1,000 West Indian migratory farm workers in the United States.

Puerto Ricans are hailing this new attitude on the part of mainland officials. During the war, agricultural labor officials under M. C. Wilson and army officers of War Food administration would not permit Puerto Ricans to come over. It was contended that they were not skilled in agriculture, that they would not work and whispered that a large number were infected with venereal disease.

Still another reason given was that the Puerto Ricans were American citizens and, unlike Jamaicans and other West Indians who came over under contract, could not be forced back whence they came as soon as their work was over.

Recruiting is expected to continue unless the growing unemployment in the United States among Negroes and low income whites may force the big farmers to hire people already resident in the United States.

Michigan's $14,000,000 Beet Crop Saved by Air Lift of Puerto Ricans

New York Times

16e

6-18-50

By WALTER W. RUCH

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAGINAW, Mich., June 17 — Much of Michigan's $14,000,000 sugar beet crop has been saved by the biggest non-military air lift in history.

Tonight the last of 5,050 workers transferred from Puerto Rico stepped from a plane at Tri-City Airport near here, ending the huge emergency transportation job three days ahead of the deadline.

In farms throughout north central Michigan the migratory workers will block and thin the long rows of beets in the 140,000-acre planting of 1950.

Had their arrival been delayed past June 20, officials of the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association said, a large part of the crop would have been ruined, with crowded seedlings choking off one another's food supply in the earth.

The emergency arose on June 10 following the crash of a Westair transport plane in the Atlantic with the loss of twenty-eight Puerto Ricans bound for Michigan. Westair's contract to deliver the 5,050 farm workers was cancelled by Puerto Rican authorities.

Eastern Airlines and Pan American Airways stepped in, providing four-motor passenger transports in daily flights. Pan American used seven planes and Eastern two.

The full staff of Michigan Field Crops, Inc., which contracted for the labor, flew to Puerto Rico to expedite the transportation of the workers duing the past week. It was headed by Max C. Henderson, executive secretary.

The workers, housed on the farms where they work, will remain in the sugar beet fields for several weeks in the first phase of their six months employment in the United States.

They joined more than 6,000 Mexican-Americans from Texas who have made an annual trek into Michigan in the last several weeks to help cultivate the beet crop.

When the thinning and blocking has been completed the workers will be shifted elsewhere in the state to help harvest the huge pickle crop. After that they will go to the string bean fields, then to the area of Traverse City, center of the state's cherry-growing section.

Jun. 6-18-50

By mid-September the 11,000 will head back into the beet fields, this time for harvesting of the crop. The beet harvest will go into early November.

Speculation on Return

By that time, if history repeats, most of the Mexican-Americans will have left for sunnier climes. The Puerto Ricans, however, present a problem. This is the first time that workers from that island have been brought to the state and there is speculation whether they will wish to return. As citizens they may elect to stay.

Eutalio Torres of New York, a representative of the Puerto Rican Labor Department, said he did not think many would want to stay once they had been nipped by the first frost.

Last year, he added, 95 per cent of the Puerto Ricans brought into Eastern states as migratory labor returned to the island for the winter months. He thinks the same rate will prevail here.

The workers receive Government-fixed rates of pay for their time in the sugar beet fields. They must, by contract, receive at least prevailing rates in the other crops. They will average between $7 and $8 a day for the time they are in this country, farmers estimate.

The Federal and State Governments set rigid requirements for the housing and feeding of the migratory workers. Mr. Torres will remain on hand throughout the season, ready to cut off the future supply of such labor from Puerto Rico if unsatisfactory conditions develop.

Puerto Ricans Reported Flaw In Death Plane

By William Allan

16 e

Worker
Daily -5
6-18
[illegible]

SAGINAW, Mich.—Puerto Rican field workers who survived a mid-ocean plane crash in which 28 of their countrymen died told me that they had tried to call attention to the condition of one of the motors before the takeoff. "Everything will be all right," they were told.

Six hours later one motor of the two-engined C-46 conked out while over the Atlantic. Unable to keep aloft as the other engine lost oil pressure, the plane crashed 300 miles at sea.

The operator of the C-46 has been charged by the Civil Aeronautics Administration with repeated violations of safety regulations. Yet the line has been permitted to continue to make flights.

★

THESE WORKERS are recruited by the Labor Department of the Puerto Rican government, screened by the labor recruiters of the Michigan Field Crops, Inc., an adjunct for the Michigan sugar trust.

Two years ago I helped expose how the growers in the Saginaw Valley while promising to pay $6 to $12 a day, got hundreds of Negro workers from Georgia to quit their jobs there and then shoved them into pigsties and tents when they got them here, fed them cucumbers and beans, and paid them $1.50 to $2 a day. Hundreds rebelled and a statewide investigation was started.

Max Henderson, chief recruiter for the Michigan Field Crops, said this year the reason Puerto Rican workers were being brought to Michigan beet fields was because "workers recruited in other years proved unsatisfactory."

In 1948, the growers brought the Negro workers from Georgia in vans, like the slave vans of old. Three days and nights on the road, stopping only for human needs. A narrow air hole in the back of the truck was the only ventilation. The man who drove got $35 a head."

This time 62 workers were packed into a C-46 two-motor plane, the flight was okayed by the Puerto Rican government and the airport authorities there. A normal load is reported around 42 persons.

When the plane hit the water there were two places to get out. The workers were packed on either side of the plane and a number on seats down the aisle. When the plane hit the water, everyone was scrambling to either the escape hatch of the door. Some did not wait for life rafts because they were told they had only five minutes before the plane sank.

The survivors were picked up hours later. Taken to Charleston, S. C. they were in another plane within 24 hours, they landed here last Saturday. Monday morning at sunup they were in the fields working. All their clothes are gone. All they have is blue jeans given by the Red Cross.

Puerto Rican Farm Laborers Found Working Under 'Barbaric' Conditions In U. S. Fields

CIO 96 e

8-7-50

Washington DC

"**BARBARIC" IS** the way Puerto Rican Labor Commissioner Fernando Berdecia described conditions his countrymen face as field workers in the Saginaw, Mich., area. Berdecia went there after an investigation by the Flint local of the CIO Auto Workers uncovered wretched conditions under which 12 Puerto Ricans were working in a nearby camp.

He found those conditions duplicated elsewhere. He found failure to provide hygienic housing, adequate living allowances, and current statements of money earned by the workers. In one area his staff found 24 men housed in a two-story frame building with a broken-down coal stove on the second floor being held up by a cement block. In another they found 54 men using one latrine.

The Flint UAW probe brought improvements in living conditions, and the employer, the Michigan Field Corp., finally made part payment on long overdue wages. Rep. Robert J. Chase, who helped with the original probe and who helped obtain improvements, is working with Berdecia and members of his staff, as is Herbert McCready of the Michigan CIO staff.

At a public hearing of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, recently held in Washington, the CIO asked for speedy action to correct present conditions.

THE EXTREMELY high tuberculosis and diphtheria death rate among Texans of Mexican descent in the Lower Rio Grande Valley is evidence of a maladjustment caused principally by cheap labor, Dr. George Sanchez, of Texas Univ., told the President's Commission at a public hearing at Brownsville, Tex.

Sanchez, who is directing a survey of Spanish-speaking people, said that valley people pushed north by illegal Mexican immigrants are complicating economic and social conditions in the state.

"Unless we establish controls to prevent scandalous, disgraceful exploitation of illegal labor, we are whistling in the dark when we talk about improving conditions among the 2 million Spanish-speaking people in the Southwest," he said.

The commission is concerned with the problems created by illegal immigrants; the responsibilities of federal, state and local authorities toward migrant workers; the social, economic, health and education conditions among them, and the situation created by temporary migrations of foreign workers.

The commission must submit its findings and recommendations to the President by Dec. 15. **LPA**

16f 1950 COTTON BILL

Dixie Filibusterers Beaten at Own Game on Cotton Bill

Afro-American 16f

Baltimore, Md.

Mar. 3 - 50

WASHINGTON—(NNPA) — Southern Democrats last Friday ran into the same kind of filibuster on a bill to aid cotton farmers, that they had employed earlier last week to keep the FEPC bill from being brought to the floor of the House.

A coalition of Northern Representatives favoring action on FEPC and members from dairy States, feuding over the repeal of federal taxes on oleomargarine, delayed action on the cotton quota adjustment bill by repeatedly demanding quorum calls.

Rep. Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, chairman of the House Rules Committee, took the floor to accuse Republicans of making a deal with Dixiecrats involving FEPC and the cotton bill.

Republicans voted with the Dixiecrats for an increase of 1,400,000 acres of cotton in return for their votes against FEPC, Mr Sabath charged.

House Votes Against Vets

Afro American

Sat. 5-13-50

Plate Printer Bill Clear Anti-FEPC Move

Balt. Md

WASHINGTON

The House of Representatives of Monday, by a vote of 209 to 93, passed House Bill 7185, that will open Apprentice Plate Printer Examination to the public, instead of confining it to veterans employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as was the previous practice.

The bill now goes to the Senate where a companion measure is pending.

16f D.C.

The House measure was vigorously opposed by Rep. William Dawson (Dem., Ill.,) and Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.). It was introduced in the House by Rep. Tom Murray (Dem., Tenn.).

The legislation is sponsored by the Plate Printers Union and white veterans group fighting to keep colored veterans from becoming plate printers in the Bureau of Engraving.

Senate Fight Foreseen

A stiff fight is expected to be waged on the Senate's own bill, S-3050 when it comes up for consideration.

The House measure, as would the Senate bill, amends the Veterans' Preference Act to provide for nation-wide apprentice examinations.

This would nullify the results of a March 15 promotional examination limited to veterans employed in the Bureau of Engraving.

Agree to Suspend Rules

Efforts of proponents of the House bill were centered, on seeking agreement to suspend the House Rules in order to bring up the bill, which ordinarily would not be reached on the House calendar for many months.

To secure suspension of the rules it s necessary for the chairman of a committee to be recognized by the Speaker of the House.

Both the chairman of the committee behind this bill, Representative Murray, and Speaker Sam Rayburn, (Dem., Tenn.), are known to support the Truman administration.

Vet Applicants Protest

Opponents of the House measure had defeated two previous attempts to secure passage when New York and Midwestern Congrssmen objected to its passage by unanimous consent.

Some colored and white veterans of the Bureau applicants for the apprentice plate printer positions, converged on Capital Hill Apr. 29 and May 1 to demand that the House give them some of the democracy for which they fought in World War II by defeating the measure.

The majority of the Congressmen, however, appear to have ignored this plea. The final tally showed that 209 had voted for, 93 against, and 128 were recorded as not voting.

2 Congressmen Rap Bill

Congressmen Dawson and Marcantonio pointed out on the floor of the House that this bill was designed solely to flout the Civil Service Fair Employment Order and continue to discriminate against colored persons in the Bureau.

In the meantime, officials of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, according to statements made by Director Alvin W. Hall, will defy a recent Civil Service Fair Employment Board Order to appoint apprentice plate printers.

Bureau Defies Mandate

Hall said neither he nor officials of the Treasury Department will make apprentice plate printer appointments while Congress is actively considering legislation to nullify an apprentice plate printer examination in the Bureau given recently.

The decision called upon the Bureau to institute an in-training program for all its employees in order that they would have an opportunity to advance to skilled jobs.

There has never been a colored plate printer or piate printer apprentice at the Bureau, and the plate printing craft in private industry is lily-white.

Hall's statement, which, in effect, defies the FEP decision, was made to a UPW delegation recently. The group had called upon him to urge that appointments be made immediately to apprenticeship jobs as a result of the March 15 examination.

Dawson's Comment

Said Mr. Dawson:

"This is not a fair thing. . . . if this bill were so necessary why did they wait until this occasion arose when, for the first time, a group of American citizens who have been fighting for their country,

"Came back, had an opportunity to take a promotional examination, and now a small handful of them are in line to their promotion?

"Why is the Congress being called upon to pass a bill to take from them that which they won both by virtue of their service to their country and their service to this Department of the Government?"

Philly FEPC Closed 216 of 225 Cases Last Year; 114 Adjusted Amicably

Afro-American. Sat. 4-1-50

Bias Not Proved by 79 Complainants; Governor, Two Senators Laud Agency

16f

PHILADELPHIA

A total expenditure of $49,816.94 during 1949 was reported last week by the Philadelphia Fair Employment Practice Commission on the second anniversary of the ordinance.

The agency reported that 216 of the 225 cases received were closed in that year, and only 44 cases remained under investigation when the year closed.

Of the 216 completed cases 114 were satisfactorily adjusted; 51 disclosed no evidence of discrimination; 28 showed insufficient evidence of discrimination; 17 were not within FEPC jurisdiction; and six were withdrawn by the complainants.

Financial Report

Largest expenditures in the 1949 budget were $35,580 for personal services; $10,280.22 for preparation, printing and distribution of literature and posters; and $1495.49 for preparation of education materials.

The anniversary of the ordinance was officially celebrated Thursday at a luncheon meeting given by the Council for Equal Job Opportunity in the Fellowship Commission Building, 260 S. 15th St.

Officials Laud Agency

Gov. James H. Duff, and U.S. Senators Francis J. Myers and Edward Martin were among those who lauded the Commission for its efforts to eliminate discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Their letters of commendation were presented by Robert J. Callaghan, chairman of the FEPC, who also formally presented the unit's annual report to Mayor Bernard Samuel.

In his message, Governor Duff said, in reaffirming his endorsement of a national FEPC:

"What is being done in Philadelphia by way of eliminating religious intolerance, bigotry, and racial discrimination at the economic level must be taken up and nurtured throughout the entire land of ours."

Mayor Samuel said he was especially impressed by the educational program of the Commission.

Senator Martin expressed the need for all people to live and work together in harmony and mutual respect.

Senator Myers emphasized the need for the enactment of State and Federal fair employment laws.

A. N. Fields

Congressman Powell Says Passage Of McConnell Bill Is FEPC Sell-Out

16f

Defender. Sat. 4-1-50

THE DEMOCRATS are opening up their campaign; they are preparing a new list of promises for the voters; they licked the platter clean, leaving nothing for the colored brother except the unfulfilled promises left over from the last election. They will hardly expect the colored brother to fall again for the Civil Rights issue. That was their special SLEEPING POWDER they used in the last campaign. And according to Congressman Powell of New York, the FEPC bill is as dead as its substitute. The McConnell bill is meaningless, Congressman Powell accentuated his opinion in the following language:

"I and a number of other members of the House stated that this was a sell-out of the FEPC and that the passage of the McConnell bill would serve as a signal for intensification of discrimination in employment against minority groups throughout the country, thus destroying one of the basic principles upon which our country was founded, namely, the right of all citizens to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"Only a few short weeks after the passage of the McConnell bill, we see that the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee unanimously reported a bill H. R. 7185, which has as its purpose the continued denial of skilled jobs to Negroes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department.

"When one reads this bill the impression is gained that the Post Office and Civil Service Committee is concerned with increased job opportunities for veterans, but an examination of the actual situation which the bill proposes to correct will reveal that this bill was introduced only after the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission had instructed the Treasury Department to cease discriminating against a group of its Negro employees and give a long-postponed examination for apprentice plate printers.

"Who are the Negro employees at the Bureau of Engraving who fought for and secured this decision on fair employment in their agency? They are all veterans of World War II, many with overseas and combat service, some with four and five battle stars and a few with citations for outstanding heroism in the face of enemy action..

"H. R. 7185 is designed to destroy the opportunity of these men to enter into a skilled craft from which members of their race have been barred for the last half-century, both in government and private employment. I am familiar with the fight of these men, for they and their union came before my subcommittee when it was holding hearings on the recently scuttled FEPC bill, H. R. 4453. I heard their stories and I have had Negro employees by the scores come to me and say this is it.

"When the Fair Employment Board decision on the Bureau of Engraving case was issued, a new atmosphere of freedom and brotherhood was created in that Government agency. Many of the Negro veterans who were affected by that decision and saw for the first time in their lives an opportunity to enter a hitherto lily-white trade, came to me and said now we are beginning to realize some of the things for which they told us we were fighting in the last world war.

"No; the issue behind H. R. 7185 is not the technical one of giving additional job advantages to veterans. It is just the contrary. The motivation is to take away from these Negro veterans their recently won opportunity to enjoy some of the democracy for which they fought and bled. The issue posed by H. R. 7185 is whether or not fair employment practices in our Government agencies will be maintained and upheld or whether a group of narrow-minded, bigoted racists will have complete control over skilled jobs in the Bureau of Engraving by virtue of the passage of this bill.

"I want to serve warning to all of those who propose to hide behind this bill and to give vent to their prejudice by support of this bill that they will be fought tooth and nail on the issue of civil rights. The fight for FEPC will go on.

GOP Disagree On FEPC Debate

16f

Wed. 5-10-50

WASHINGTON, May 10 — (AP) — Sen. Taft (R., Ohio) and Sen. Wherry (R., Neb.) disagree on just when to take the first step toward choking off Senate debate on a proposed Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Taft, chairman of the Senate Republican policy committee, told a reporter he would support the proposal of Majority Leader Lucas (D., Ill.) to file a cloture (debate limiting) petition Monday, with a showdown vote next Wednesday.

Wherry, the GOP floor leader, said action Monday would be too early.

"I think we should have full and fair debate before any cloture attempt is made," Wherry added. "This thing should be aired completely."

Sen. Russell (D., Ga.) floor manager for the bloc of Southerners who are fighting FEPC, said he would battle any attempt for a quick gag.

* * *

THUS FAR the Senate debate has been on the motion of Lucas to take up FEPC. It would be necessary for 64 senators to vote yes on the question of limiting debate. Even if proponents won that they would have to go through the same moves to reach a final decision on passage.

16f Ala.

When Sen. Hill (D., Ala.) finally got the floor to make an attack on FEPC he had been waiting more than four hours. And only a handful of senators and spectators remained to hear him.

Hill termed FEPC unconstitutional and argued that both employes and employers have a right to select their jobs and workers.

Sen. Long (D., La.), by questions, noted that some Southern contractors and employers prefer "to have colored workers" and said this results in better teamwork and production.

Sen. Sparkman (D., Ala.) pointed out that some Southern mills employ only Negroes and that an insurance company in Atlanta hires only Negro workers.

And It Is Working

161 FEPC

These are days that give the foes of fair employment practices and the advocates of "regional" schools of higher education the blues. They see their theory being knocked into a cocked hat, day after day.. Their "never the twain shall meet" command is not being obeyed. The "twain" are meeting all over the lot and no cloud, even as big as a man's hand, comes over the horizon, forecasting that a revolution is sure to follow in indulging in the noble experiment.

Until Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and the Hon. Branch Rickey dared, respectively, to enact and obey a Fair Employment Practices Law up in New York State, foes of FEP said such a law could not work and would be sure to cause serious racial troubles. There was and is not the least bit of truth in the contention.

Fri. 3-24-'50

What resulted from experimenting with Jackie Robinson as a member of the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947 led to what we are seeing in 1950. We scan the sport pages of the New York TIMES of Monday, March 18. We see where they had a baseball game between the Boston Braves and the Brooklyn Dodgers down in Miami, Fla. Bless your soul! under FEP, they had not just Jackie Robinson as the single player of African descent, but also Roy Campanella and Don Newcombe for Brooklyn and Sam Jethroe as a player on the Boston Braves. The colored players were just like the white players—some did fine, some not so fine.

We look again, and bless your soul; the New York Giants and the Cleveland Indians, out in Phoenix, Arizona had a game. In a way, it was "still worse" out in Arizona. In the Cleveland lineup were Larry Doby, Luke Easter and maybe a player named Wilson was the colored star by that name. On the Giants were Monte Irvin, Hank Thompson, and the once great football star Kenny Washington, whom Grantland Rice "couldn't see" but whom the great Bill Stern "could see" when they were picking All-American football stars one year. Rice they say "was fighting the Civil War all over again" that year. Bill Stern, who is much younger, has a mind not affected or afflicted with issues of the Civil War.

Verily, regional schools are dead as a doornail and FEP is working like nobody's business.

Wilkins Says Group Shocked By Postponement

162 FEPC

Memphis

WASHINGTON D. C. -(NNPA)- "Shocked" by the decision of the Democratic Policy Committee to send the foreign aid bill to the floor ahead of fair employment practice legislation, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last Wednesday asked President Truman for a conference with him.

The decision to shunt aside FEPC was made after Vice President Alben W. Barkley and Senator Scott W. Lucas, of Illinois, the Majority Leader, had conferred with Mr. Truman for an hour and a half on the legislative program. Senator Lucas quoted the President as saying that the Economic Cooperation Administration bill was "more important" than any pending legislation.

In a telegram sent Mr. Truman, Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, said he had found "increasing resentment" because of failure of the Democratic leadership to carry out the 1948 Democratic party platform pledges while favoring legislation wanted by "special interest."

Tues. 4-18-50

GAS BILL

Mr. Wilkins specifically mentioned the Kerr natural gas bill, sponsored by Senator Robert S. Kerr, Democrat, of Oklahoma, and which could exempt from federal regulation natural gas transported through interstate pipelines. It is charged that enactment of this bill, which is now awaiting Mr. Truman's approval, will result in increased costs of natural gas to consumers.

"Supporters of FEPC are shocked and dismayed by decision of Democratic Policy Committee to postpone again consideration of this vital bill.

"Continued delay and evasion on the part of the Democratic leadership in the Senate not only forestalls enactment of this bill but imperils the entire Fair Deal program and vitiates the party's platform adopted in Philadelphia in 1948.

"My recent countrywide tour disclosed everywhere an increasing resentment against the failure of the Democratic leadership to enact the program on which it was elected while giving precedence to special interests legislation such as the Kerr natural gas bill.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People together with other organizations supporting FEPC would like an opportunity to confer with you on S. 1728, the FEPC bill in accordance with overwhelming sentiment expressed by 4,000 delegates to National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization last January."

Republican leaders Thursday had demanded immediate Senate action on the keystone of President Truman's civil rights program despite the threat of a filibuster by Southern Senators. Chairman Taft, Republican of Ohio, of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said GOP leaders will ask the Democrats to take up Fair Employment Practices Legislation at "once, as they stated they intended to do.

Taft said Tuesday's decision by the Democratic leadership to postpone action of FEPC "throws doubt on the good faith of the majority (Democrats) in the whole civil rights program. The Ohioan said if the FEPC measure goes over until May, it would virtually kill any chance of action on civil rights before Congress adjourns.

Democratic Leader Lucas, of Illinois, reported after a conference with Mr. Truman that the President felt it was more important to give right-of-way at this time to foreign aid legislation.

Dixie Solons Kill FEPC Debate Gag

16f

Constitution

Job Bill's Author Loses Bid To Curb Filibuster

Times 2-23-50

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Southern Democrats opposing a bill to set up a fair employment practices bill had taken control of proceedings early today—at least temporarily—and started a drive for adjournment. They did so after getting the House to lay aside the bill for the time being by a vote of 172 to 165. Atlanta, Ga.

Late last night they beat down an attempt to limit House debate on a bill to set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

With the aid of some Republicans, they won the first real test of strength on the controversial measure, one of the keys in President Truman's civil rights program.

That test came when Rep. Powell, Democrat, New York, Negro author of the FEPC bill, sought to curb a Southern-inspired filibuster which may keep the House in session all night.

Powell moved to limit debate on a substitute for the administration bill to 15 minutes. He lost by a 167-to-140 vote.

The bill proposes the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission with power to enforce rules against discrimination in the hiring or firing of workers because of their race, color or creed.

Rep. Davis

Reps. Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, and Davis, Democrat, of Georgia, were calling the strategy for the anti-FEPC group.

Powell and other Democrats supporting the bill are resisting attempts to substitute for the Administration bill a non-compulsory plan to curb employment discrimination.

A spokesman for the Southerners estimated that "two hundred" amendments may be offered by opponents of the bill. Even under limitation of debate, about 10 minutes could be consumed on each amendment, just to get a vote on it.

The Southerenrs forced eight roll-calls earlier in the day.

Delaying tactics had kept the bill off the floor for more than five hours. Delaying maneuvers were repeated during the two hours of general debate which preceded the offering of amendments.

General debate on the bill did not get under way until after a word-by-word reading of the measure, a matter insisted upon by opponents.

Rep. Lesinski, Democrat, of Michigan, Chairman of the Labor Committee which recommended passage of the bill, spoke first. He recalled that platforms of both major parties indorsed the principle of the measure, and he said it was not aimed at any particular section of the country.

Assailing the measure as political, Rep. Cox, Democrat, Georgia, said:

"I would not pay the price to go to heaven that the proponents of this monstrous measure are paying to remain in Congress."

The FEPC bill has been snagged for months in the Rules Committee, which refused to give it clearance to the floor. It was called up yesterday under "Calendar Wednesday" procedure.

Powell' 'Threat' Helps GOP's to Stall on FEPC

Afro-American

Backers of Measure Irked by Letter; Refuse to Sign Any Discharge Petition

WASHINGTON, (NNPA)—House Republicans last Friday balked over signing either the Powell or the Roosevelt petition to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of the Administration's FEPC bill.

[illegible]

They were particularly indignant over a "pressure" letter they had received from Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr., (Dem., N.Y.), sponsor of the House bill, threatening to put them "on the spot" if they failed to sign his petition by Feb. 1.

[illegible]

Letter Discarded

Rep. Paul W. Shafer, (Rep., Mich.), tore up Powell's letter on the floor of the House after reading it, saying he was filing it in the "vertical file, (the waste basket) if you know what I mean."

Shafer said he had given some thought to signing Powell's petition but his letter had definitely changed his mind.

He charged that Mr. Powell did not "exhibit the tolerance that should be expected from a man who seeks legislation which he claims will promote tolerance and better understanding among the races."

Attitude Scored

He added that: "This high and mighty attitude hardly befits Mr. Powell as a member of Congress or a minister of the Gospel." Several Republicans who declined to be quoted echoed Mr. Shafer's sentiment.

Rep. Noah M. Mason, (Rep., Mich.), said on the House floor that he had answered "No" to Mr. Powell and had signed his name on the card enclosed for members to reply.

Vote Called Sure

Rep. John Lesinski (Dem., Mich.), chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, in charge of the FEPC bill, predicted the measure will be called up on a "calendar Wednesday."

Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr., the Minority Leader, told reporters he is convinced that, one way or another, FEPC will be brought to a House vote before the session closes. "And when it come to the floor, I will vote for it," he added.

1st Real Test Of Power Won By Southerners

16f

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—(AP)—Southern Democrats tonight beat down an attempt to limit House debate on a bill to set up a fair employment practices commission (FEPC).

With the aid of some Republicans, they won the first real test of strength on the controversial measure, one of the keys in President Truman's civil rights program.

Advertiser

The test came at 10 p.m. (EST) when Rep. Powell (D-NY), author of the FEPC bill, sought to curb a Southern-inspired filibuster which may keep the House in session all of tonight and into tomorrow.

Times

Powell moved to limit debate on a substitute for the administration bill to 15 minutes. He lost, 167 to 140, on a vote on which the members were not recorded by name.

2-23-50

The bill proposes the establishment of a fair employment practices commission with power to enforce rules against discrimination in the hiring or firing of workers because of their race, color or creed.

Montgomery Ala.

Powell and other Democrats supporting the bill are resisting attempts to substitute for the administration bill a non-compulsory plant to curb employment discrimination.

They had hoped to force a final showdown late tonight by sheer strength of votes. The result of the first test surprised them.

However, a motion to curb debate may be made at any time and the bill's backers were expected to renew it.

A spokesman for the southerners estimated that "two hundred" amendments may be offered by opponents. Even under limitation of debate, about 10 minutes could be consumed on each amendment, just to get a vote on it.

The southerners forced eight roll-calls earlier in the day.

Despite the unusual night session, the gallaries remained packed throughout the day and night. They were well-behaved.

Earlier delaying tactics had kept the bill off the floor for more than five hours. Delaying maneuvers were repeated during the two hours of general debate which preceded the offering of amendments.

The general debate on the bill did not get under way until after a word-by-word reading of the measure, a matter insisted upon by the opponents

Allotted One Hour

Each side was allotted one hour. Rep. Powell (D-NY), a Negro, doled out the time fo backers of the bill, Rep. McConnell (R-Pa) for the opponents.

Rep. Lesinski (D-Mich), chairman of the Labor committee which recommended passage of the bill, spoke first. He recalled that the platforms of both major parties endorsed the principle of the measure, and he said it was not aimed at any particular section of the country.

Advertiser

Powell, too, claimed the bill is not "aimed at the South," but is intended to correct discrimination against all minorities in employment. He urged that the debate be conducted "in an atmosphere of dignity."

Times 2-23-50

Drafted By Clark

The measure, he asserted, was drafted by Justice Tom Clark of the Supreme Court while he was attorney general.

"To say that it's Communistic is a mere bugaboo," Powell declared.

The House met at noon and the filibuster was under way at 12:02 p.m. Hours later it was going strong, with the possibility that the House might be kept in session all night in an effort to force a vote.

The dispute over the bill is bitter and deep rooted, although it afforded moments of entertainment to the holiday visitors packing galleries.

The bill proposes the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission with power to enforce rules against discrimination in the hiring or firing of workers because of their race, color or creed.

The men insisting on its passage say it is a necessary step to implement the Emancipation Proclamation.

Southern opponents call it a vicious attempt to stir up racial strife. One of them compared it with the punitive legislation imposed on the South in reconstruction days.

Been Snagged

The FEPC bill has been snagged for months in the Rules Committee, which refused to give it clearance to the floor. It was called up today under "calendar Wednesday" procedure. The rules provide that it must be disposed of in one legislative day unless the House by a two-thirds vote decrees that the discussion may go on longer.

The southerners' chief and practically only weapon was delay. It is generally conceded that the bill would command a majority if it came to a record vote.

The Southern legislators, accordingly, flipped through their rule books and took advantage of every technicality, particularly the device of questioning the absence of a quorum—218 members. The roll had to be called each time, with consequent delay.

The fact that this was George Washington's birthday helped the opposition, too. Traditionally, the first-president's farewell address is read aloud by a member of the House. The honor fell this year to Rep. McSweeney (D-Ohio). He finished at 2:17 p.m. and Rep. Cox (D-Ga) immediately moved that as a further mark of respect to Washington, the House stand adjourned.

Forces Roll Call

He forced a roll call on his motion but the House defeated it, 278 to 127.

Earlier, Rep. William (D-Miss) had insisted on a clerk's reading the full journal of yesterday's proceedings, a technicality commonly dispensed with by unanimous consent. Even the Journal reading was interrupted by a quorum call to rally absent members.

Showdown Due Today

House Session of 36 Hours Possible in Fight Over FEPC

Post

By Robert C. Albright

Post Reporter

164

Wed. 2-22-50

Washington Post

Southern Democratic Congressmen organized yesterday for a "Calendar Wednesday" showdown on the Administration's FEPC bill today that may force the House into an unusual overtime session.

One Southern legislator said the Dixie opponents of FEPC "have enough ammunition to hold the House in session for 36 hours."

The melee will start when House Labor Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.), claims the floor to call up the controversial bill.

An outside possibility that a "non-penalty" FEPC bill may come out of the scuffle developed last night when a number of highly placed Republicans lined up behind a substitute bill offered by Representative Samuel K. McConnell, jr. (R., Pa.).

McConnell's bill sets up a 5-man Fair Employment Practice commission with broad fact-finding powers, but with no authority to enforce its findings.

Prospects for the substitute hinge on whether a substantial number of Southeners will vote with Republicans for the milder version of FEPC.

Reports of a "deal" along that pattern spread through the House lobbies yesterday but Southern strategists declined to confirm it. One said they might try to "perfect" the McConnell substitute. if they fail in their fight to by-pass any FEPC action.

Progressives Hit Plan

Post Wed 2-22-50

As a growing number of Republicans declared for the substitute, a group of seven House GOP "progressives" issued a statement blasting "any attempt to remove from the FEPC bill adequate provisions for its enforcement."

The statement was signed by Representatives Clifford P. Case (R., N. J.), John W. Heselton (R., Mass.), Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.), John P. Saylor (R., Pa.), Hugh D. Scott, jr., (R., Pa.) and Thor C. Tollefspn (R., Wash.).

At yesterday's caucus of some 100 Democrats from southern and border states, Representative Howard W. Smith (D. Va.) was named "floor manager" of the Southern anti-FEPC forces. Representative James C. Davis (D. Ga.) was designated "assistant floor manager."

The Southern caucus adopted a resolution saying FEPC opponents will "employ every honorable means and parilamentary procedure permitted us under the Rules of the House to prevent the enactment of this totalitarian measure."

Some Southerners are even planning to bring their lunch.

"But this won't be any ice cream party," Georgia's Representative Davis told reporters.

Battle for FEPC Not Lost

164

Afro American

Sat 3-4-50

Baltimore

The shameful defeat of the Administration-backed FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Committee) Bill and the House passage of a toothless substitute demonstrated clearly to the world last week that the United States is still not ready to practice the democracy it preaches.

We now wait for the emasculated measure to go to the Senate where, in all probability, it will be filibustered to death, although there are some persons who believe that the Senate will pass this measure since it lacks enforcement powers.

What probably puzzles many people is why there should be so much hysteria and fear attached to a measure which merely seeks to guarantee equal employment opportunities for all—nothing more.

And when one considers that we have already had a Federal FEPC which did not result in the dire consequences predicted by opponents of the Administration bill and that several States and cities have such laws in operation at this very moment, it is clear that opposition to FEPC has no sound basis in fact.

The vote on FEPC brought our friends and enemies clearly into the open. Between now and the next elections in which these Representatives are involved there is plenty of time to memorize their records and to be prepared to act accordingly at the proper time and place. Cut out the list and keep it for handy reference.

Meanwhile, proponents of FEPC should not lose heart but gird themselves for another battle. As public opinion becomes more enlightened and as a correspondingly higher caliber of officeholder is elected to represent us, we can count upon success.

We have just begun to fight the battle for FEPC.

FEPC (Fair Employment Practice Commission)

Truman Forces Defeat Plan In House To Block 'Fair Deal' Program Okeh

Advertiser

Dat. 1-21-50

Montgomery, Ala.

Members Of Both Parties Agree Defeat Doesn't Guarantee Success Of President's Legislative Outline

16f

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(AP)—By the comfortable margin of 53 votes, the Truman Administration Friday beat down a proposed change in the House rules which threatened vast segments of the President's "Fair Deal" program.

The vote was 236 to 183 on a roll call.

The victory was sweet to Mr. Truman, coming just a year to the day from his inauguration for a full elected term as president. He had thrown his full weight against the rules change, and told a White House visitor the result was highly satisfactory.

To those Southern Democrats and Republicans who favored restoring bill blockading powers to the rules committee, the outcome was a decided setback.

The margin of the victory startled even the administration leaders who engineered it.

Cheers burst from the Democratic side of the chamber and from the packed galleries as the outcome was announced.

Final Count Listed

The final count showed 64 Republicans and one American-Laborite joined 171 Democrats to defeat the proposed change.

On the losing side were 98 Republicans and 85 Democrats, the latter chiefly Southerners interested in throwing up a new barrier against "civil rights" legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(AP) All nine of Alabama's representatives voted Thursday for a rule change that would have given legislative control to a Republican - Southern coalition.

Just before the roll call, when some exaggeration might be discounted, Representative Allen, of Illinois, the top Republican on the rules committee, declared the real issue was "whether the entire Truman program will succeed or be defeated.

Accepts The Challenge

Accepting the challenge for the administration side, Speaker Rayburn shouted:

"Who won the election in 1948, anyhow?"

After the heat of the voting was over, members of both parties agreed that the test, though important, didn't guarantee the success of President Truman's legislative proposals in the months ahead.

The vote simply means that the rules committee, which is dominated by Republicans and Southern Democrats, will not have absolute say-so over what measures reach the House floor.

Blow Not Decisive

For the Southerners, today's vote was a heavy but not decisive blow in their fight against President Truman's Civil Rights proposals.

Should the FEPC bill pass the House, it still would face a big hurdle in the Senate, where the members have the privilege of talking virtually without a time limit. A southern-led filibuster is almost certain to break out against Senate passage of the bill.

The FEPC bill would set up a federal commission to combat job discrimination against Negroes and other minorities. The President's Civil Rights program also calls for enactment of anti-lynch and anti- poll tax legislation.

The exact issue was an effort to repeal a year-old rule which clamped a 21-day limit on the length of time the rules committee could bottle up bills which had won the approval of committees handling legislation.

The Big If

If the anti-administration forces had won, it would have restored to the committee its old power

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More Snags Delay FEPC

Advertiser

16f

Jan 1-27-50

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—(AP)—More delays Thursday plagued the fair employment practices commission bill whose backers are making a three-way fight against odds to get it before the House for a vote.

A test vote in the rules committee was deferred until next Tuesday because of the illness of Rep. Wadsworth (R-NY), a committee member. Southerners on the committee have predicted that a majority of its eight Democrats and four Republicans will vote against sending the controversial bill to the House floor for debate.

A second setback came when the House agreed not to work on Feb. 13 so Republicans can take part in Lincoln Day dinner celebrations over the country. It happens that this is the next date on which an attempt might have been made to by-pass the rules committee and bring the FEPC bill to the floor anyway.

This can only be done on the second and fourth Mondays for bills which have been held up three weeks or more by the rules committee. So the next effort to force FEPC to a vote cannot be made by this method before Feb. 27.

FEPC Backers Delay Action On Cotton Bill

16f

Advertiser

Dat 1-28-50

Montgomery

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—(AP)—A junior filibuster by civil rights backers held up House action Friday on a cotton acreage bill urgently desired by Southerners.

The delaying tactics were a series of time-consuming roll calls.

Rep. Lesinski (D-Mich), chairman of the House labor committee, threw on the brake at the outset by suggesting the absence of a quorum, necessitating a roll call. Nettled by similar delaying tactics recently employed against the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) bill headvocates, Lesinski was giving the men from Dixie a taste of their own medicine.

"We are going to fight fire with fire," Lesinski said.

By mid-afternoon five quorum calls had been made and more than two hours consumed in roll calls.

The House quit talking about cotton late in the afternoon, with more than one hour of debate in prospect Monday.

The cotton bill would limit the acreage cuts planters would be subject to under the new cotton acreage allotment act.

F. E. P. C. IN THE HOUSE

16f

New York

Times

Dat. 1-28-50

When all is said and done, it should not really be very difficult for the House to debate and vote upon the Fair Employment Practices' Bill, about which there has been so much political and parliamentary maneuvering. It should not be so difficult, that is, if the Administration and/or a majority of the members of the House really favor the measure, really want to have a vote on it recorded and really would like to see an FEPC bill passed rather than have it kept alive as a campaign issue.

What can be done? A bill can be brought out of committee if a majority of the members of the House sign a "discharge petition." Two such petitions have now been presented for signature. Barring as yet untried parliamentary tactics, it appears that all the members of the House have to do to insure that the FEPC bill will be brought out to the floor for a vote is to sign one or both of the petitions. If a vote is held, the bill will probably pass the House, even though (or perhaps because) it is most likely that a filibuster in the Senate will kill it. But whatever the ultimate fate of the measure in the Senate, it still seems to us that the proper and democratic procedure is to get this bill out to the floor of the House, where Democrats and Republicans alike will have to stand up and be counted and not be able to hide behind the Rules Committee, the Speaker or other parliamentary protections.

F. E. P. C. SHOWDOWN IS PUT OFF FURTHER BY 2 HOUSE ACTIONS

Times

Rules Committee Shelves Vote on Whether to Release Bill at Least Until Next Week

Jan 1-27-50

BOTTLING ATTEMPT SEEN

New York

16f

Chamber Unanimously Agrees to Pass Next Discharge Day on Lincoln's Anniversary

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The President's Civil Rights proposal to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission had two more setbacks in the House of Representatives today.

First, the FEPC bill was withheld, at least until next week, from a Rules Committee decision as to whether it should receive floor consideration. This was done by a maneuver interpreted widely as a probability that when the showdown comes, the committee would seek to block its release for debate and voting.

Second, the House, by unanimous consent, agreed to pass over the next discharge day, Feb. 13. A discharge day is one on which, at the discretion of the Speaker, Sam Rayburn of Texas, the FEPC measure could be called up for action.

On the first discharge day when FEPC was at issue under new House rules, last Monday, Mr. Rayburn gave right-of-way instead to bills to give statehood to Alaska and Hawaii.

Discharge days are the second and fourth Mondays in a month for bills that have been held up three weeks or more by the Rules Committee.

This means that the next possible discharge day will not occur until Feb. 27. On that day the FEPC measure will be in competition with others for recognition by the Speaker. Mr. Rayburn has not indicated what choice he might make then.

It appeared tonight that unless the Rules Committee voted favorably, possibly next Tuesday, to give a right-of-way to the FEPC bil, it could not go to House consideration before Feb. 15, at the earliest, or before Feb. 22 as a present likelihood, or perhaps not for a much longer time.

The House was engaged concededly in one of the greatest and most bewildering parliamentary battles of its history. Tactical tricks were being played on both sides of the issue.

Four Tactics Employed

Sponsors and "professed sponsors" of FEPC were employing, it was contended, four tactics. These were:

Times

1. A Rules Committee decision, although stripped of much of its

NIGHT FIGHT RAGES OVER F. E. P. C. BILL ON FLOOR OF HOUSE

New York, N.Y. Times

167 Times 2-23-50

FOES STALL 5 HOURS

Some Northerners Join Southerners in Tactics to Stave Off Debate

SUBSTITUTES ARE OFFERED

Lesinski Threatens to Force Showdown Now if It Means Sitting Throughout Night

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 — Civil Rights legislation to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission was brought before the House of Representatives tonight, but was promptly caught in a rough-and-tumble fight after having been blocked from floor consideration for nearly six years.

Greaet crowds, packing the galleries and standing in long lines on the floor below awaiting admittance, were on hand for the showdown.

General debate began at 5:40 P. M. instead of at the usual hour of noon. For more than five hours Southern Democrats, aided by a few Northerners and the traditional annual reading of Washington's Farewell Address, had been able to stave off the legislation.

The measure finally brought to the floor would establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission with authority to appeal to the courts to enforce its decisions.

The proposal also would make it illegal for any employer of fifty or more persons to discriminate in hiring because of a job applicant's race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

Voluntary Plans Offered

Soon after general debate began, the Administration measure was challenged by "voluntary plans that would seek to eradicate discrimination through fact-finding, conciliation and the pressure of public opinion, rather than through fines and jail sentences if compromise failed.

It appeared that many, if not most of the House Republicans, and a few northern Democrats, would join southern Democrats in trying to upset the Administration compulsory bill and put a substitute in its place.

One substitute was sponsored by Representative Samuel K. McConnell Jr., Republican of Pennsylvania, another by Representative Brooks Hays, Democrat, of Arkansas. Mr. McConnell is the ranking Republican on the Committee on Education and Labor, which has the FEPC legislation in charge.

Representative John Lesinski, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the Labor Committee, announced that he would hold the House in session through the night, if necessary—and if he could—to effect a showdown as to whether the House would pass or reject an FEPC bill.

N. A. A. C. P. Fights Substitute

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in wires to House members called "any" substitute unsatisfactory.

Meanwhile, another approach to Civil Rights legislation was given approval by a House Judiciary subcommittee. Before this group was a measure that would wrap up President Truman's whole Civil Rights program, including FEPC, anti-lynching enforcement, an elimination of poll-taxes, and abolition of racial segregation on trains, planes and other means of interstate travel.

This measure also would set up agencies to look for violations. The measure still must run the hurdles of the full Judiciary Committee, the House Rules Committee and the ensuing legislative procedures.

The House had barely convened and heard its daily prayer when a motion from the South forced a quorum call, consuming thirty minutes. This was followed by seven other roll-calls, on one point or another.

It appeared that even before one roll-call was completed another was due, as members had responded to their names and then walked off the floor, leaving a quorum again lacking. FEPC sponsors contended that the Republican contingent was "particularly restless" and would not remain seated.

Finally, Speaker Sam Rayburn, himself a Deep South Texan, cracked down. At 4:43 P. M. he called for the observance of "Calendar Wednesday," which this day was, and recognized Mr. Lesinski so he could call the FEPC bill up for consideration.

On "Calendar Wednesdays" the roll of committees is called alphabetically. Chairmen of committees with bills that have been blocked by other House procedures may then force them to the floor. The Speaker must recognize the chairman due for call. Today was Mr. Lesinski's committee day. But, under the rules, he had to carry his bill to a conclusion before the House adjourned for the day.

Times 2-23-50

Still Another Roll Call

Even so, the Southerners forced another roll call. Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, moved that the FEPC legislation be taken up, if the House so decided by an aye and nay vote. This was taken, and general debate began.

At 5:40 P. M. the FEPC question was under consideration despite southern pleas that the House adjourn "in further respect to the memory of the first President."

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of New York and author of the Administration bill, urged the House to "give dignity" to the consideration of the measure.

Mr. Lesinski noted that the platforms of both major political parties indorsed a doing away with employment discriminations because or race, color, religion, ancestry and national origin. He said the pending legislation did not strike against any geographical segment of the country, but against all in which discrimination was found.

From the South it was contended that the penalties of the legislation could be brought down upon employers who preferred to employ only Congressional Medal of Honor war heroes, red-headed women, only Negroes, only Chinese, or only men having one leg. In any of these cases, it was contended, a charge of discrimination could be filed, and perhaps sustained, under the Powell bill.

Although the sustained filibuster designed to block any consideration of the legislation was broken, the Southern Democrats continued an application of parliamentary tactics. On this premise the fight continued into the night.

old pigeonholing powers, the Rules body may still take bills to the floor if it wants to.

2. A reinstatement of "calendar Wednesday," now ignored, when the roll is called and committee chairmen, in order of call, may present any of their stymied bills.

3. The twenty-one-day rule.

4. A petition signed by 218 members, a majority of full House membership, demanding consideration of a blocked measure.

The Rules Committee postponement of action was caused by the illness of a Republican, Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York. It was held generally that Mr. Wadsworth was a foe of the FEPC bill, as now written, but it was not known how he would vote to allow it floor debate.

The rules group had voted last Tuesday to hold the FEPC measure suspended in mid-air by a 5-5 tie, blocked from release by the vote of Representative Clarence J. Brown, Republican, of Ohio.

However, Mr. Brown had told the committee that he caused the deadlock to "protect the prerogatives" of two Republican colleagues—Mr. Wadsworth and Representative Leo F. Allen of Illinois, who were absent then.

Mr. Allen was present today, but Mr. Wadsworth was undergoing a check-up at Doctors' Hospital. Mr. Wadsworth had requested, Mr. Brown said, that no vote be taken in his absence, unless the medical check-up should entail protracted hospitalization. Mr. Brown suggested that by next Tuesday Mr. Wadsworth would either be back at work or would withdraw his request for no votes when he was not there.

Sabath Attemps Showdown

Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat, of Illionis, chairman of the Rules Committee, attempted to force a showdown on FEPC. Mr. Brown served notice that if he pressed this move he (Mr. Brown) would vote against his own pending motion for reconsideration of the tie of last Tuesday.

Such a vote by Mr. Brown would have left, as final by a 6-to-5 vote, the tentative tie that might prevent any House action on FEPC this year. Mr. Sabath, a proponent of the Administration's successful move to lessen the strength of his own committee, yielded.

A meeting was called, tentatively, for next Tuesday.

There was surprise in the House this afternoon when Representative John W. McCormack, majority leader, received unanimous consent for a skipping of the next Discharge Day. Mr. McCormack made such a request in response to a plea by Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., the Massachusetts minority leader, that Republicans be allowed to observe Lincoln's Birthday (Sunday, Feb. 12) by speaking at many dinners throughout the country on Monday, when the holiday will be legally celebrated.

Mr. McCormack conceded that such practice was well-established by tradition, and that Republicans, always, gave the same release to Democrats who wanted to mark the Jackson-Jefferson Days and their dinners.

It was learned that objections did not come from even the most belligerent of the FEPC sponsors because they did not want, through such action, to discourage a possible signing up by many Republicans on the two pending discharge petitions which, if either acquires 218 autographs, could force the FEPC bill to floor consideration.

The Rules Committee adopted a resolution allowing the pending cotton-acreage allotment bill to go to the floor tomorrow. This was a disappointment in some FEPC ranks, as it was hoped there that this measure, described by Southern Democrats opposing FEPC as a measure of great emergency, might be held up until some sort of an FEPC compromise might be worked out.

This Commission Held Job Bigots at Bay During the War

Afro-American Sat. 2-18-50 Baltimore, Md.

These members of the war-time Fair Employment Practices Commission served to hold job bigots at bay. But since its liquidation in 1946, no Federal agency bothers to guarantee democracy in employment. Pictured left to right are Charles A. Houston, Charles L. Horn, Miss Sara Southall, Malcolm Ross, chairman; George Johnson, deputy chairman; Boris Shiskin and John Brophy. Milton P. Webster, the eighth member, was not present when picture was made.

FRIENDS, FOES JOIN IN DELAYING F.E.P.C.

New York Times 16f

Week's Absenteeism in House Prompts Postponing of Chance to Bring Up Bill

Wed. 2-15-50

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Southern Democrats, with an tassis from foes of the Civil Rights bill to establish a Fair Employment Practice Commission, made certain today that House consideration of that measure would be postponed for at least another week.

Tomorrow is a Calendar Wednesday in the House. On such days the chairmen of committees having bills which have been blocked by the Rules Committee or otherwise delayed may ask to be recognized by the Speaker. Recognition means that the blocked bills are forced onto the floor. Requests for recognition, however, are open to committees only in alphabetical order.

District Committee in Line

The FEPC bill went to the Rules Committee from the Education and Labor Committee. In the alphabetical progress of committees eligible to make requests for recognition on Calendar Wednesdays of this session, there remained ahead of the Education and Labor Commitee on the eve of tomorrow's calendar Wednesday only the District of Columbia Committee.

The District of Columbia Committee is headed by Representative John L. McMillan, Democrat, of South Carolina. It had two bills for possible call tomorrow, one to charter the Girl Scouts and the other to require that doctors seeking to practice in Washington be citizens of the United States.

Both of these measures, however, were subject to displacement on technicalities. A great trouble of the committee was that it could not gather quorums for the legal transaction of business. Members of the committee who are friends of the FEPC bill were accused of boycotting meetings to prevent a quorum and keep bids from becoming legally eligible for Calendar Wednesday call.

This tactic pleased advocates of FEPC until today. At noon, however, after Mr. McMillan again had been unable to summon a quorum, they took stock of the situation which would be presented should the call come to the Education and Labor Committee tomorrow and recognition came for the FEPC bill.

Week of Absenteeism

There is large House absenteeism this week. Only 241 of the 435 House members were on hand today. Lincoln's Birthday, started a week of absenteeism. An "understanding" that controversial measures would not come up this week sent members away on both Democratic and Republican sides.

In the face of this the FEPC advocates decided this afternoon that they wanted Mr. McMillan's committee to absorb all of tomorrow's calander Wednesday, and leave the field open for a call to the Education and Labor Committee a week from tomorrow.

A test on FEPC tomorrow, its advocates said backstage, would be "dangerous" because no one seemed to know how many members would be present and in what alignment. Should the FEPC bill be forced to the floor its foes might be preponderent in attendance.

Mr. McMillan called another meeting for 3 o'clock this afternoon. A quorum appeared. Eight members were from the solid South, the area leading the fight on FEPC. Six were from border and Northern states.

Seven bills popped out of the committee. To assure a complete day of work on its bills, the district committee re-approved the Girl Scout's measure (which bears such endorsing names as Mrs. Harry S. Truman of Independence, Mo.; Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Washington; Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Northampton, Mass.; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, N. Y.) and the doctors measure.

Rankin Move is Failure

The parliamentary tactics in the FEPC fight became somewhat confused during the day. Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, tried to have the House adjourn to Thursday. This would have eliminated tomorrow's calendar Wednesday.

"The session closed with Mr. Rankin shaking an indignant finger at Speaker Rayburn and accusing him of "violating the rules of the House." Mr. Rayburn had ruled that the quickly shouted motion of Representative John W. McCormack, the majority leader, to adjourn for the day had precedence under the rules over Mr. Rankin's efforts to skip Calendar Wednesday.

Calendar Wednesday of Feb. 22 is Washington's birthday. Under the present outlook it will bring the turn of the Education and Labor Committee and its FEPC bill. Under the Calendar Wednesday rule action on a bill called up must be completed on that legislative day.

In Southern Democratic quarters it was predicted today that Feb. 22 would preserve not only the tradition of a slow reading of Washington's farewell address but that eulogies of Washington would consume many hours.

F.E.P.C. SUBSTITUTE GAINING STRENGTH

'Voluntary' Bill Seen Drawing Southern Backing as Tactic to Kill Administration Plan

James

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—A bill designed to establish a "voluntary" civil rights fair employment practices system as a substitute for the administration's measure which is due for a test in the House on Wednesday, today was reported gathering support.

167

The bill appeared to be gaining strength principally among Republicans who, according to cloakroom discussions, favored this approach rather than the compulsory bill now on the calendar.

New York

It was predicted that the substitute might draw votes, at least in preliminary tests, from Southern Democrats, who frankly want no FEPC bill at all. Some, however, said that if the House, sitting in committee status, could knock the Administration bill out of the way through tentative approval of the substitute, they would vote to give strength to the substitute.

But none of the Southerners indicated support of the substitute, if it should prevail, as far as passage was concerned.

Not Entirely "Voluntary"

The substitute is sponsored by Representative Samuel K. McConnell Jr. of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican on the Committee of Education and Labor. This committee has charge of the Administration bill.

The substitute bill is not entirely a "voluntary" measure. It would establish a Fair Employment Practice Commission that would not have the power to issue cease and desist orders, as the Administration bill would provide, in instances where it concluded that discrimination because of race, religion or national origin had been proved.

However, the McConnell bill's FEPC would have wide powers to back up its search for discriminations, even to the point of contempt of court penalties for recalcitrants who set out to defeat solutions of the problem through conciliation.

The McConnell FEPC would seek methods of eliminating discriminations in employment, publicize such practices, and cooperate with employers, labor unions and other private and public agencies in formulating and executing programs to halt such practices.

This FEPC also would be charged with filing regular reports and making recommendations for legislative action to strengthen the conciliatory plan.

Today, on the fifth anniversary of the first approval of an FEPC bill by a Congressional Labor Committee—none has reached a showdown vote—the House looked forward to Wednesday apprehensively.

President Truman, who has pressed steadily for FEPC action, was reportedly assured by his Congressional leaders at their wekly meeting this morning that the Administration bill, bearing the name of Representative Adam C. Powell Jr., Democrat, of New York, would be called up Wednesday.

This procedure, however, will be under a general House rule that allows only a single legislative day for action. A legislative day could be a regular work day of Congress or it could stretch in continuous session into any number of days. A legislative day does not end until the House has voted an adjournment.

High quarters seemed to fear a Wednesday session that might reach into Thursday or Friday. The outcome of FEPC, it was agreed generally, depended on how long proponents of FEPC could hold the members in their seats.

If the McConnell substitute should prevail in preliminary tests, it was held, the grind, in the face of a Southern filibuster that would be carried to the limit allowed by House rules, could be shortened considerably.

HOUSE RULES GROUP AGAIN BARS F. E. P. C

James

6-6 Vote Blocks Bill's Release—But Labor Unit Will Get a Chance to Call Up Measure

167

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The House Rules Committee again refused today to release for floor action the civil rights bill to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. Changing its 5-5 vote of Jan. 24 to 6-6 today, the committee shut off, perhaps for the rest of the current Congress, consideration of the measure under free and full debate.

New York, NY

This morning's tie vote, however, will not bar the bill from some consideration, and there remains the possibility of a decisive vote. The Committee on Education and Labor, which has the FEPC measure in charge, is due for mandatory recognition next Wednesday, but under rules that prescribe that the anti-discrimination bill, which the committee intends to call up, must be ready for a final vote before the close of that legislative day.

2-17-50

Such rules mean that the FEPC bill would go to the floor with a time handicap against it at the start. Next Wednesday is Washington's birthday. Arrangements were made today to preserve the tradition of the annual reading of Washington's Farewell Address as the first order of business.

Southern Democrats, fighting the FEPC legislation, appeared to have agreed not to break into this reading with filibustering tactics such as marked yesterday's Calendar Wednesday proceedings. After the address is read, proponents of the bill will try to press it through in the face of any filibuster.

Yesterday's tactics, which forced seven time-consuming roll-calls, prompted Representative Adolph J. Sabath, rules group chairman, to call today's meeting for another showdown. This showdown was held in closed session.

James 2-17-50

Voting in Committee

Four Democrats and two Republicans voted to allow the bill to go to the floor under conditions that would permit the House, after general debate, to work for as long as it wanted to shape the measure with amendments. Four Southern Democrats and two Republicans voted to shelve that idea, and the bill with it.

167

The voting was reported as follows:

For release of the bill—Representatives James J. Delaney, of New York, Ray J. Madden of Indiana, John McSweeney of Ohio and Sabath, Democrats, and Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts and Clarence J. Brown of Ohio, Republicans.

For bottling up the measure, unless it found release through other parliamentary devices which restricted debate and consideration of amendments—Representatives E. E. Cox of Georgia, William M. Colmer of Mississippi, John E. Lyle Jr. of Texas and Howard W. Smith of Virginia, Democrats, and Leo E. Allen of Illinois and James W. Wadsworth of New York, Republicans.

Strategists for the FEPC bill looked into yesterday's filibuster, which finally was broken by Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, and planned next Wednesday's tactics. It was noted that yesterday's proceedings were delayed for four hours by roll-calls because members would answer to their names and then disappear from the floor, leaving the House again without a quorum and susceptible to demand for still another time-killing roll-call.

Tonight, it was reported, organizations seeking enactment of FEPC legislation were collecting funds to send "observers" to Washington next Wednesday.

Proponents' Plan Outlined

The plan was this: On next Wednesday morning constituents of Representatives suspected of helping yesterday's roll-calling filibuster would appear at their offices. These constituents would suggest that their Representatives remain on the floor to maintain a quorum—defeating lack-of-quorum roll-calls—or be reported back home.

Representative Sabath partly blamed "Dixiecrats" for the situation of the FEPC bill, but his principal charge was that, through five years of FEPC frustration, Republicans had provided the decisive blocking tactic.

"The country should know," he said, "that if the Republicans had voted for a rule today, it could have brought the bill to the floor of the House for consideration and debate by the membership.

The discharge petitions of Representatives Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Democrat-Liberal, and Adam C. Powell Jr., Democrat, of New York, seeking to obtain 218 required signatures to force the FEPC bill to the floor, appeared to have lost appeal. After weeks, Mr. Roosevelt's petition had acquired 107 signatures, and Mr. Powell's ninety-seven.

Meanwhile, Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican, of New York, introduced a bill that would deny Federal aid, totaling now to $3,400,000,000 annually, to institutions of higher education that practice segregation or discrimination in admission of students on grounds of race, religion, creed, color or national origin.

THE F. E. P. C. BILL

167

The Democratic platform of 1948 said:

> We call upon the Congress to support our President in guaranteeing these basic and fundamental American principles: * * * the right to equal opportunity of employment * * *.

James

The Republican platform of 1948 said:

> This right of equal opportunity to work * * * should never be limited * * * because of race, religion, color * * *. We favor the enactment * * * of such federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right * * *.

2-17-50

But the Fair Employment Practices Bill, which would give at least a semblance of meaning to these fine phrases, has not yet been able to reach the floor of the House—although it was reported from the Committee on Education and Labor last August. For every parliamentary device that the friends of the bill think up its enemies produce an effective counter-measure.

New York, NY

The simplest way to bring the bill before the House would be, of course, for the Rules Committee to let it go. But it turned out again yesterday that there are enough Democratic and Republican members of that committee who disbelieve so strongly in what their own parties stated that they are not even willing to give the House a chance to consider the measure. And there are, apparently, not enough Democrats and Republicans who do believe in their platforms sufficiently to make effective a discharge petition to force the bill to the floor.

It now seems probable that the next major move in the long battle will take place Wednesday, when under House rules nothing can stop the chairman of the Labor Committee from calling up the bill. But calling it up is a far cry from getting it passed, especially as it will have its special priority status only for that single day. A big question is: Will its opponents be able to smother it by filibuster? A bigger question is: Why should there be so much twisting and turning in regard to a measure whose principles were embodied in both party platforms?

PRESIDENT REJECTS ANY COMPROMISE IN RIGHTS PROGRAM

He Declares He Stands Flatly on Ten Points of His Special Message of Feb. 2, 1948

Times

F.E.P.C. PETITIONS STALLED

Republican Tears Up Letter by Powell—Cotton Aid Meets House Delaying Tactics

Sat. 28 '50

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—President Truman stood firmly behind his Civil Rights recommendations today in the face of Congressional battling over whether the House would consider establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission, and amid continued talk, backstage, of possible compromise with Southern Democrats in an effort to get his program approved.

The President told his weekly news conference, as questions were posed, that his compromise (he used that word in a way that indicated that he meant no compromise) could be found in the special message on Civil Rights that he sent to Congress Feb. 2, 1948.

This message contained ten recommendations, included the FEPC, anti-lynching legislation, a wiping out of poll taxes, an end to discrimination because of race, creed or color in interstate transportation facilities and the setting up of civil rights commissions in the executive and legislative branches.

Makes Message His Answer

The President suggested that his questioners consult his message again. He said he knew nothing of any proposed compromises.

This was at a stage when the bitter House fight over the FEPC took a new turn. The commission provided in the FEPC bill would function to prevent racial or religious discrimination by employers.

16f

It appeared tonight that, of the four highly complex parliamentary devices employed by sponsors of the FEPC to force the bill to a showdown, one, known as Calendar Wednesday, had the best chance of succeeding.

Calendar Wednesday comes potentially every week. However, since the Seventy-ninth Congress (the present one is the Eighty-first) it has been in operation only twice. At other times the House has dropped it aside by unanimous consent.

In the present fight, FEPC proponents have forced it back into weekly observance. On Wednesdays the chairman of the committee in alphabetical line for recognition may insist on consideration of any measure he picks.

16f

Under current prospects the FEPC bill may be forced to floor consideration either Feb. 15 or Feb. 22. These prospects appeared to have won over other plans of the FEPC strategists today.

Another device for forcing legislation to floor action held the limelight until today. This is the discharge petition.

Upheaval Over Petition

Whenever 218 members of the House, a majority, sign a discharge petition the bill at issue is assured of floor consideration. Being circulated are two petitions. Complications developed today. One petition is sponsored by Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Democrat-Liberal, of New York. The other is sponsored by Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of Nek York.

Mr. Powell alleged, at least by innuendo yesterday, that Mr. Roosevelt's petition was born of aspirations to the Governorship of New York. Republicans, he held, would not sign Mr. Roosevelt's petition but would sign his.

1-28-50

A letter that Mr. Powell wrote to all Republican members of the House caused an upheaval today. The House had hardly got under way with a cotton planting allotment bill in which Southern Democrats, belligerently opposed to FEPC, had a great interest, when the storm broke.

Representative Paul W. Shafer, Republican, of Michigan, read the Powell letter to the House. In the letter Mr. Powell had called on Republicans to let him know by 11 A. M. Wednesday whether they would or would not sign his petition to force the FEPC bill to the floor. At noon on that day, he added, he would assume that all Republicans failing to answer affirmatively were "against FEPC" and he would so classify them for the Congressional Record.

Tears Up Powell Letter

There was doubt in many quarters, because of the secrecy surrounding commitments made in the signing of discharge petitions, that Mr. Powell could really do this. However, that did not lessen the force of today's storm.

Mr. Shafer told the House that Mr. Powell's letter smacked of threat. He gave his answer to the letter by tearing it up in full view of the House.

Resentment over the letter was also registered from Republicans representing districts in other sections of the Midwest, in New England and in the West. Neither the Roosevelt nor the Powell petition accumulated a material addition of autographs during the day. The Roosevelt petition was reported to contain ninety signatures, the Powell petition less than fifty.

Some leaders of FEPC strategy moaned. They said that Mr. Powell's letter to the Republicans had "given Republicans just the excuse they were looking for not to sign a petition."

Representative John A. Carroll Democrat, of Colorado, a member of the FEPC strategic command denounced the Republican reaction to the Powell letter as "a political subterfuge that will food no one." He added:

"If they are sincere they can sign either the Roosevelt petition or the Powell petition."

Delay on Cotton Bill

The emergency cotton acreage allotment bill, a measure that Southern members are trying to rush through, was called up in the House shortly after noon and brought immediate repercussions linked to the fight over the FEPC bill.

Representative John Lesinski of Michigan, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, having the FEPC bill in hand, "noted the absence of a quorum." This required a calling of the roll that used by nearly a half hour. Five such roll calls were forced.

"This," Mr. Lesinski said, "was to show the Southern Democrats that the delaying tactics they employ when civil rights measures are at hand can be used on both sides of the street. We were giving them only a dose of their own medicine."

This delaying demonstration, consuming more than two hours, ceased in the late afternoon. The cotton bill will remain "unfinished business" till Monday and may go over to Tuesday.

Southerners labeled the cotton measure an emergency one because of its need to settle cotton acreage allotments for south Texas. Planters there must know the allotments before Feb. 1, when planting must be started to thwart the pink boll worm.

Jan 28 50

The FEPC Blockade

Backers of the Truman administration's FEPC bill failed again Monday to get the measure before the House.

16f

Confusion and uncertainty prevail as to the prospect for this and other civil rights measures. Administration leaders did not seem anxious to press for immediate FEPC action Monday. That legislation is tied up in the rules committee, unable to rally the six votes needed to bring it out. There are 12 members of the committee and at least six are said to be opposed to clearance of the measure.

News

Under the present rules other committee chairmen can call measures up from the rules committee if they have been sidetracked as long as 21 days. But this must be done on the second or fourth Mondays of a month. Speaker Rayburn has the power, however, to decide what legislation has the right of way on such days.

Now Mr. Rayburn, for all his loyalty to the administration, does not like the FEPC bill. Anyway, he ruled Monday that two statehood bills applying to Hawaii and Alaska had the right of way.

1-25-50

The House discussed these measures until the regular hour of adjournment. FEPC opponents stretched out the proceedings by asking five times for quorum roll calls.

Then, to the surprise of some of the measure's backers, Majority Leader McCormick, who has been one of its advocates, moved for adjournment. The FEPC forces would have liked to continue the session in order to try to bring up the bill, but they were unsuccessful.

* * *

Just what Mr. McCormick's move signifies is not clear, but it was plainly very disappointing in some quarters.

Rep. Marcantonio remarked that "everybody is for FEPC as an issue but not as a law; that goes for Mr. Truman, the Democrats and the Republicans."

We are not often impressed by Mr. Marcantonio's analyses, but there seems to be a good deal of reality in this comment.

Some members of Congress undoubted are very eager to see the administration civil rights bills passed, but others who give them lip service apparently are pretty well satisfied to let their efforts stop there.

This situation corresponds in some measure to the situation in the country as a whole. A minority of citizens undoubtedly would like very much to see the legislation enacted. But, in our opinion, the great majority are either indifferent or strongly opposed.

In such a state of things it can be understood that in an election year there could be congressmen content with support in principle, rather than in resolute action.

Others beside Mr. Marcantonio will wonder if that is how the administration feels.

* * *

The FEPC might be called up on the second Monday in February. Or it could be brought out if 218 members signed a petition filed by Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

But the outlook for all these measures is very involved. Rep. Colmer, of Mississippi, a leader of the opposition, expresses the view that sooner or later an FEPC vote will come in the House. However, Rep. Rains, of Alabama's Fifth District, predicted Monday night that the civil rights measures will not get anywhere at this session of Congress. That hopefulness is understandable in view of the present situation.

House Chiefs By-Pass FEPC In Three Chances to Act on It

GOP Rules committeemen to vote to report the measure.

Opening with a White House "Big Four" legislative conference, at which Speaker Rayburn said FEPC was not discussed, yesterday's House field day was marked by a systematic Southern filibuster designed to slow down House action and political bickering across the aisle over which political party was actually blocking the civil rights measure.

16f

Post

The filibuster opened during reading of the President's tax message and continued through consideration of a rule clearing for later considerations legislation granting statehood to Alaska.

Five times House clerks were forced to call the roll of the House on points of no quorum mostly raised by Southerners. Speaker Rayburn declined to rule the motions "dilatory," saying it would take a "major operation" to determine whether the points of no quorum were [illegible]

1-24-50

designed to delay.

But the points of no quorum suddenly ceased when Majority Leader McCormack announced he would move for adjournment immediately following approval of a rule making the Hawaii statehood bill in order. To continue the House into night session, McCormack argued, would not provide a "healthy" atmosphere for consideration of legislation.

Record Vote on Alaska

By a 378-to-25 roll call vote, the House agreed to consider the Alaskan statehood bill and then by a voice vote adopted a similar resolution on the Hawaii statehood measure.

The unusual procedure of adopting a rule on a second bill before disposing of the earlier scheduled measure was designed to keep a "gentlemen's agreement" with the Hawaiian Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R.), that the statehood measures would be considered one after the other, McCormack said. He added that neither of the bills will be "programmed" this week.

At a press conference before the debate opened, Speaker Rayburn, who is personally opposed to FEPC, told newsmen he would not recognize Lesinski to call up the FEPC measure, but instead would give the floor to Public Lands Chairman J. Hardin Peterson (D., Fla.) to call up the statehood measures.

Rayburn said Peterson had asked for Rules Committee clearance ahead of Lesinski.

"We had a terrific and rather bitter fight last week over the House rules," said the Speaker. "I don't think the atmosphere that prevails right now is such that we should start another fight over FEPC."

The political finger-pointing, that started last week during the rules fight, kept up all afternoon, with GOP and Democratic spokesman alternately accusing the other side of the aisle of "blocking" civil rights.

Both Sabath and Lesinski told the House the blocked FEPC bill could reach the House quickly if the four Republican Rules committeemen would vote for it.

Representative Clarence Brown (R., Ohio) accused Democrats of "unmitigated gall" in appealing to Republicans to take them "off the spot."

"You had the opportunity to call up this legislation day after day during the last session, and you didn't do it," Brown told Lesinski. "You can't shift responsibility."

Representatives Jacob Javits (N. Y.) and James G. Fulton (Pa.), two of the Progressive Republicans who voted last week with Northern Democrats for the 21-day discharge rule, tried to persuade the House to vote down the motion to adjourn.

Roosevelt Backs Petition

Fulton told the House a vote for adjournment "is a vote against FEPC."

Later Representative Roosevelt called a press conference to discuss his plan to petition the FEPC bill to the House floor.

Roosevelt, wso said he thought he spoke "on behalf of all liberal Democrats" said he was driving for a House dischage vote on February 13, despite the fact many Republicans plan to be out of town attending Lincoln Day dinners.

"They will be paying far more homage to Mr. Lincoln if they stay here and vote for FEPC," said the son of the late President Roosevelt.

'Gubernatorial Ambitions'

Powell and Roosevelt Split Over Filing of FEPC Petition

Post

By Robert C. Albright

Post Reporter

A second FEPC discharge petition was filed in the House yesterday following a veiled charge that Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr., (D., Lib., N. Y.) introduced the original because he aspires to be Governor of New York.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, jr., (D., N. Y.), author of the Administration's FEPC bill and one of two Negro members of the House, made the charge by implication during an angry floor tilt with Roosevelt.

Serving notice that he will file a second FEPC discharge petition, duplicating what he called the "ill-timed" one filed Monday by Roosevelt, Powell told the House:

"I have no desire for personal glory in this situation. As a Negro I can go no higher. I can never run for Governor of New York State."

Quickly taking the floor in rebuttal, Roosevelt disavowed any "personal motives in this but to bring FEPC to the floor."

He said Powell had been quoted in the press as saying Republicans wouldn't sign his (Roosevelt's) petition "because the Republican membership of the House does not want to lend itself to what they assume to be the personal political ambitions of your humble colleague addressing you now."

Then he offered to withdraw his own petition if Powell would bring him "a list of the Republican membership of this House pledging themselves to sign a discharge petition submitted by you."

Roosevelt said Powell seemed "to have a closer connection with the American Labor Party and the Republican Party than I."

Attempt to Patch It Up

The first serious split in FEPC forces over discharge strategy was followed by an attempt to patch it up.

Powell filed his own discharge petition, but told newsmen he accepted Roosevelt's statement "at face value." He said he would address a letter to every Republican member of the House, requesting them to advise him whether they would sign his petition. He said he would read on the floor the names of Republicans who promised to sign.

Roosevelt later told reporters Powell would have to produce an "adequate" number of GOP signatures before he would recall his own move and ask signees of his petition to sign Powell's. By "adequate," he said he meant enough GOP names to put Powell's petition "over the top." To force a bill to the floor, a petition must have 218 signatures.

When the House adjourned yesterday, there were 87 signatures on Roosevelt's petition and four on Powell's.

There were these other developments on the Capitol Hill civil rights merry-go-round:

1. A group of 18 Southern Democrats met in the office of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) to map a fight on a Senate FEPC try in mid-February. Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) said they agreed to oppose FEPC "with every means at our command." Three Southern Senators, who are opposed to filibusters, were not invited. They were Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Claude Pepper (Fla.) and Frank P. Graham (N. C.).

Hays Talks With Truman

2. Representative Brooks Hays (D., Ark), author of a proposed Southern compromise limiting FEPC to "educational persuasion," meanwhile tried to sell his "moderate approach" to Mr. Truman at the White House. Hays said the President gave him a "most courteous hearing" but he doubted Mr. Truman was sold.

3. The House held its first "calendar Wednesday" call of committees in five months, as FEPC forces sought to call up their blocked bill by that route. The Armed Services Committee, headed by Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.), got the floor instead and pushed through a bill giving World War II veterans another chance to apply for terminal leave pay. Ever hopeful civil rights leaders say the alphabetical call of House committees should reach the House Labor group and its FEPC bill in three or four more "calendar Wednesdays."

The Rosevelt-Powell tiff over FEPC procedure simmered for days before it broke out on the House floor yesterday.

Powell charged that Roosevelt failed to observe even the "common courtesy" of notifying himself or the chairman of the House Labor Committee before he filed his discharge petition Monday.

He said he told Roosevelt his petition was "ill-timed" since Speaker Rayburn had not then by-passed Chairman John Lesinski's bid for FEPC recognition.

"He (Roosevelt) said to me, 'You are only mad because you didn't put it in,'" Powell told the House. "I said, 'Don't be petty. This is no time for personal pique.'"

Powell said Rosevelt later came to him and "apologized and I accepted the apology. But the damage had been done."

He said Republican leaders advised him that a number of the members on their side of the aisle would sign a discharge petition if he introduced it but would not sign Roosevelt's petition. In addition, he said Lesinski and some other FEPC Democrats would not sign Roosevelt's petition.

"The result is that by this ill-timed act one of the methods of bringing up FEPC has been aborted," Powell told the House. "I am forced, therefore, to introduce a discharge petition."

Roosevelt retorted that it is "incredible to me that Republican members . . . have refused to sign my petition."

Wash. Post

Post, 1-26-50

Mobilization Drive Maps All-Out Fight For FEPC

Daily Worker Jan. 1-9-50

16f

WASHINGTON — With President Truman repeating his demand for enactment of civil rights legislation in his State of the Union Message to Congress, supporters of this program prepared this week for an all-out fight to secure passage of the FEPC bill and other civil rights measures.

Atlanta Ga.

In an effort to secure enactment of this legislation, hundreds of delegates from all sections of the country will converge upon this city for a three-day conference, January 15-17 under auspices of the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization initiated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and sponsored by more than 50 national church, labor, civic, fraternal and sorority group organizations.

Climaxing a grass roots campaign in hundreds of localities throughout the nation, the Washington conference will bring to this city representatives of the cooperating organizations who will buttonhole their congressmen and senators in a drive to secure from them commitments to work and vote for passage of the Fair Employment Practices Commission this month, and early enactment of anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and other civil rights measures.

LUCAS TO SPEAK

The conference program, announced by Roy Wilkins, general chairman of the Mobilization and acting NAACP secretary, include addresses by Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, majority leader, and othe congressional leaders as well as by some of the heads of the sponsoring groups.

Delegates arriving Sunday, January 15, will register at the Twelft Street YMCA, 1816 Twelfth Stree N. W. All delegates will be met a he Union Station with informatio as to where to register each day. While delegates are urged to make making arrangements before arriving, if possible, Mobilization official will undertake to find rooms for a limited number of delegates who will be assigned to them upon registration.

Sunday afternoon will be devoted to a meeting of delegates at th Twelfth Street YMCA. Following eynote address by Mr. Wilkins elegates will be briefed by wel own labor and liberal lobbyists o he civil rights program and i echniques of lobbying. The com nitments and voting records of th nembers of Congress will be re viewed, the delegations will be or nized, and the schedule of ap pointments announced.

A mass meeting will be held Sunday night at the All Souls Unitarian Church, 16th and Harvard Street N. W., at which time speakers will discuss Senate problems and prospects. Senate sponsors and leading supporters of FEPC and civil rights will be presented.

Monday and Tuesday sessions will be held in the Interdepartmental Auditorium in the Labor Department Building, Constitution Avenue at 14th Street N. W. Delegates will spend both mornings on Capitol Hill visiting representatives and senators. From 1:30 to 3:30 each afternoon they will meet in the Interdepartmental Auditorium to make their reports.

Problems and prospects in the House of Representatives will be discussed at a meeting Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Sponsors and leaders, supporters of FEPC and other civil rights measures in the House will be presented. With Senator Lucas as the principal speaker, the Monday night meeting will be devoted to a discussion of "Platform Pledges and Party Performance." Congressional leaders and spokesmen of major parties will be presented. The conference will concluded with a meeting at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon with a summation and a discussion of follow-up work

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Dixie Demos And GOP Keep FEPC Bottled Up; Pressure Is Charged

Cotton Quota Bill Is Club, Sav Foes

Advertiser

16f

Wed. 1-25-50

Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP)— Southern Dmocrats, assisted by a northern Republican, blocked House rules committee action Tuesday on the bill to set up a fair employment practices commission.

A 5 to 5 vote kept the bill bottled up in the committee and spurred backers to a renewed effort to force action by other means. The measure, is a cornerstone of President Truman's civil rights program.

The vote followed a stormy session at which two Southerners accused administration Democrats of delaying a Southern-backed cotton bill in an effort to put pressure on foes of civil rights bills.

It was taken behind closed doors, but there was no effort to conceal how the members voted, which was as follows:

For approval: Sabath of Illinois, Madden of Indiana, McSweeney of Ohio and Delaney of New York, Democrats; Herter of Massachusetts, Republican.

Two Absent

Against approval: Cox of Georgia, Smith of Virginia, Colmer of Mississippi and Lyle of Texas, Democrats; Brown of Ohio, Republican.

Absent: Allen of Illinois and Wadsworth of New York, Republicans.

Both the absentees reportedly are against the bill.

Of the other votes, only Brown's surprised observers. The Ohioan had been listed informally as ready to vote to send the bill to the House floor.

After the session he said he voted for delay in order to protect his absent colleagues and to "protect Speaker Rayburn, who said Monday this is not the time to consider this bill."

The reference was to Rayburn's refusal to give the FEPC bill priority. Rayburn had said the heat encendered by last week's fight over a proposed House rules change left the wrong "atmosphere" for consideration of the FEPC bill at this time.

Brown retained the right to have the FEPC bill called up again in the rules committee by moving to reconsider Tuesday's vote. That means that he can demand another vote when Wadsworth and Allen are present.

But, since it takes at least seven votes to pry a bill out of the rules committee, it was believed unlikely that the bill ever would leave its pigeonhole.

In an effort to by pass the committee, proponents of the bill, led by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D-Lib.-N. Y.), are concentrating on a drive for 218 signatures to a discharge petition. They had 79 Tuesday afternoon, but the rush of signers had slowed down.

The cotton bill, an emergency measure for many Southern Democrats, entered into the FEPC fight at the committee meeting. The bill would adjust acreage quotas for this year. Its backers explain that it would remove existing inequities. To be effective for this year's cotton plantings, it must be passed speedily.

Chairman Cooley (D-N. C.) of the agriculture committee sought rules committee clearance Tuesday morning, but Chairman Sabath (D-Ill.) declined on the ground he hadn't an opportunity to study the bill fully.

Sabath's attitude brought from Coy and Lyle the charge that the chairman was "stalling." Lyle said he has been informed that the cotton bill will be held up in an effort to club FEPC opponents into line.

FEPC Bill In Committee By Tie Vote

16f

Constitution

WASHINGTON —(INS)— The House Rules Committee yesterday refused by a five-to-five vote to report the Fair Employment Practices Bill to the House floor.

Wed. 1-25-50

However, the Committee's action may not be final because Rep. Brown, Republican, Ohio, who voted against reporting out the bill, made a motion to reconsider the vote at a later date, possibly Thursday.

Atlanta Ga.

Rayburn Blocks FEPC Consideration In House With Filibuster Tactics

Advertiser Jan. 1-24-50

Montgomery, Ala.

Alaska, Hawaii Bills Skidded Into Top Spot

McCormack Demands Adjournment Before Debate Can Begin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—(AP)—Speaker Rayburn of Texas, aided by Southern-led filibuster-tactics, blocked consideration of anti-job discrimination legislation in a stormy House session Monday.

Advertiser

Rayburn, the administration's own leader in the House, twice barred the calling up of the controversial FEPC bill by giving priority to measures aimed at statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

Then, over hot protest by civil rights advocates, Majority Leader McCormack (D-Mass) called for adjournment even before the House could get down to debate on the Alaska-Hawaii bills.

The adjournment motion carried by a vote of 167 to 109. Members were not recorded by name, although Rep. Marcantonio (AL-NY) tried to put them on record by a roll-call vote.

The effect of the day's hectic jockeying was to delay—perhaps indefinitely—the calling up of FEPC.

Jan. 1-24-50

Rayburn could have cleared the way for debate on the civil rights measure by recognizing a committee chairman to call it up.

Instead, he gave the go-ahead first to the Alaska bill. Then, when that had been approved for debate and a second opportunity arose for FEPC, Rayburn sidetracked it for the Hawaiian measure.

Furious Argument

After five hours of furious argument and finger-pointing by both sides, McCormick forced adjournment at the customary adjournment hour. Under House rules, that means FEPC's next chance of being called up, at the earliest, is February 13. There is no certainty it will get clearance then.

Montgomery, Ala.

Five rollcalls, engineered by FEPC foes, helped stall off even preliminary action on the civil rights bill.

A special resolution setting the stage for debate on the Hawaii statehood bill was approved by voice vote. A similar resolution on the Alaska bill went through by a 373-to-25 margin on a roll call vote. Actual debate on the measures will come later, ahead of FEPC.

McCormack announced that the statehood bills not come up this week.

The FEPC bill, keystone of President Truman's civil rights program, would set up a fair employment practices commission to investigate and prosecute cases of job discrimination against Negroes and other minorities.

"Bad Humor" Blamed

Rayburn told newsmen that the "bad humor" generated by last week's fight over a proposed change in House rules made it advisable to keep off touchy subjects for the time being.

He said the proper "atmosphere" does not exist now for taking up the hotly disputed FEPC.

F.E.P.C. SIDETRACKED BY RAYBURN RULING AND HOUSE STALLING

Times Jan. 1-24-50

Speaker Gives Preference to Two Statehood Bills Under the 21-Day Procedure

New York, N.Y.

LONG SESSION IS CHAOTIC

Southerners Force Delays—Roosevelt Seeks 218 Signers for Discharge Petition

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The controversial bill to establish the Fair Employment Practice Commission phase of President Truman's Civil Rights program was shunted aside in the House today in favor of measures designed to give statehood to Alaska and Hawaii.

The decision was made by Speaker Sam Rayburn under the terms of the year-old rule that gave him a choice among measures pending for consideration. There were nine such measures today. Mr. Rayburn, a Texan, contended that the strife it had aroused left the House in no mood to tackle the FEPC proposal today.

Many hearty Administration stalwarts disagreed. Southern Democrats, agreeing, set off another chaotic session.

Today was "discharge day" under the rule adopted as the first session of this Congress convened Jan. 3, 1949. That rule took from the Rules Committee power to pigeonhole legislation. It provided that, if the Rules Committee held a bill for twenty-one days without sending it to the floor, the chairman of the committee of original jurisdiction could move for recognition by the Speaker to bring House consideration.

Rayburn Spared New Decision

The Rules Committee's current bipartisan coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans moved this year to restore the old procedure, only to have the House reject the change last week.

If the issues of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii held the floor throughout today's session, it was pointed out early by Southern Democrats, Mr. Rayburn would not have to make another decision today on whether any of the remaining seven bills, including the FEPC bill, should be the next order of business.

General rules of the House are designed to prevent filibusters, which are possible in the Senate. Southern Democrate employed other devices today to keep the House occupied until the session was over.

It was noted five times that "A quorum is not present." Each time it took a half hour to call in everybody on hand to say "Present." One formal roll call was forced, taking up a half-hour more. A teller vote, in which all members pass between counters to record their views, took up more time.

Times

Of the five hours the House spent in session more than three hours were consumed in the roll calls. The statehood bills were almost ignored in debate and were left for final action at undetermined times.

1-24-50

The administration forces finally moved adjournment. The most active of the FEPC sponsors, observing that seven hours of "discharge day" remained, tried to hold the House in session until the Speaker had to make another choice of what might be considered.

Next "Discharge Day" Feb. 13

The House adjourned under the teller vote. The next "discharge day" is Feb. 13.

An alternate procedure to bring the FEPC bill to the floor was started by a group led by Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Democrat-Liberal, of New York. Mr. Roosevelt filed a discharge petition today. If 218 members of the House, a majority, sign it, the FEPC measure would be due for possible if not certain floor consideration Feb. 13.

Mr. Roosevelt was not certain that the petition would have the right-of-way over decisions by the Speaker on the next "discharge day." However, he said that as of tonight "more than seventy-five" members had signed the petition. He set a deadline of Feb. 1 for other members to sign.

He appeared to take it for granted that the required 218 would sign. He suggested that Feb. 12, "the marking of the birthday of the Great Emancipator," would be "an appropriate time for House action on the Civil Rights bill."

At one point in a news conference he called, Mr. Roosevelt said he was not sure that Speaker Rayburn really opposed the FEPC measure personally. The Speaker, from what he has said bluntly at times, had indicated a resolute opposition to it.

Rules Meeting Today

The Rules Committee is scheduled to meet tomorrow, but with no agreement to vote on whether the FEPC bill should be sent to the floor. There were indications late today, however, that the meeting would bring an effort to force such a vote.

The committee is made up of four Republicans and eight Democrats, four of whom are Southern Democrats and openly against the FEPC bill. It is known that the bill, as now drafted, is opposed by a large segment of the House Republican membership.

It is conceded that, if a committee vote came, the four Southern Democrats, with the aid of two of the four Republicans, could prevent a decision to send the bill to the floor.

In the discussion on the House floor this afternoon there was much placing of responsibility for frustration of the efforts to gain consideration for the FEPC bill. The Republicans blamed the Democrats and the Democrats blamed the Republicans.

Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party, of New York, charged that "everybody" wanted FEPC "as a campaign issue but not as a law." The "everybody," he said, included the Republican and Democratic parties, "and Harry Truman, too."

It was not decided when statehood for Alaska and Hawaii would come to test votes. There was "a gentlemen's agreement" that the decision on Alaska would not be made until it was assured that the Hawaii proposal would also be put to a House vote.

Slight Margin Favors Action On FEPC Plan

BY GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute Of Public Opinion

POPULAR OPINION throughout the country seems to be fairly evenly divided on how far the federal government should go in the matter of fair employment practices—one of the cornerstones of President Truman's controversial civil rights program.

16f

The president has repeatedly called for federal action in setting up a program against racial or religious discrimination in the hiring of workers.

In nationwide questioning of a cross-section of voters, the American Institute of Public Opinion finds that the weight of opinion is slightly in favor of some action by the federal government. This opinion has grown stronger since a year ago.

However, a substantial body of citizens—particularly in the South—question whether FEPC legislation should be the province of the federal government at all, and claim that it is something best left to the states and local communities.

Some voters also question whether attempts to regulate employment practices by private employers are within the province of any government—whether national, state or local.

1-8-50

Result Of Survey

HERE IS THE VOTE in the Institute's survey:

"One of President Truman's civil rights proposals concerns employment practices. How far (to what extent) do you, yourself, think the federal government should go into requiring employers to hire people without regard to their race, religion, color or nationality?"

All the way	**34%**	
Part of the way	**14**	**—48%**
Take no action	**41**	
No opinion	**11**	

Voters questioned in Southern states showed a much more one-sided attitude, with a substantial majority against federal action. The survey was conducted among the voting population only.

Trend Is Noted

AS COMPARED with a similar survey approximately one year ago, there has been a small increase in the proportion favorable to the idea of a federal FEPC.

On Jan. 16, 1949, the Institute reported survey results on the identical question which showed 42 per cent in favor of the federal government taking some action, 44 per cent against any action and 14 per cent expressing no opinion.

THOSE WHO BELIEVE the government should be only part of the way expressed the vie that FEPC regulations should not apply in blanket fashion to all situations.

Those opposed to any action either said that the matter is not within the province of government and should be left up to the employer, or that it is not a matter for the federal government but rather for the states.

1-8-50
16f

Those who think the government should go "all the way" in protecting workers against discrimination argue that if the government does not see to it that employers are impartial no one else will.

Jam Is Pledged If FEPC Is Stalled

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — (AP)—President Truman may make a public statement this week in an effort to ward off a death blow to his fair deal program in Congress it was reported Monday.

Mr. Truman, "considerably disturbed" by a Southern Democratic-Republican coalition coup to seize control in the House, was said to have called on his legislative chieftians to fight the move vigorously.

Jan. 1-17-50

Meanwhile, Rep. Powell (D-NY), told a yelling audience he will jam the legislative machinery in the House for the rest of this Congress if "there is any double dealing Monday" on fair employment practice legislation.

Powell is author of an FEPC bill aimed at preventing discrimination in employment because of race, creed or color.

This bill, he told a National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization, is due before the House next Monday unless Speaker Rayburn "breaks his word and publicly proclaims he can't be trusted."

Powell said that the speaker promised Chairman Lesinski (D-Mich) of the House labor committee last Wednesday that he would recognize Lesinski Monday to take up the FEPC bill.

The President met with congressional leaders for their usual Monday session as the House buzzed with behind-the-scenes strategy leading to a vote on a proposal to restore to the rules committee its old power to kill off legislation without letting the House act.

Not Much Chance

Many Truman bills wouldn't stand a chance with Republicans and Southerners sticking together on the committee, it is believed. They voted 9 to 2 last Friday to ask the House to kick out the year-old rule which allows the rules committee to be by-passed after it has sat on a bill for 21 days.

President Truman himself is said to have been among those suggesting the present rule which administration leaders put across in 1949 to upset the Dixie-GOP coalition which had been swinging the ax effectively on a lot of Truman measures.

The showdown may come late this month. Chairman Sabath (D-Ill) of the rules committee, who opposes the change, can wait ten legislative days before calling it up.

Voices Confidence

Powell told the mobilization that Congress can't do business "without unanimous consent to many actions." Banging his first on a speaker's stand, he shouted:

"I give you my sacred word if there is any double dealing Monday on FEPC I will object to every single unanimous consent request for the balance of the 81st Congress."

The coalition, voicing confidence of winning out, is expected to force the House to meet every day to bring the decision as soon as possible. A legislative day occurs only when the House is in session.

House Speaker Rayburn was understood to have told the President that the vote may be extremely close.

Some administration Democrats say privately that White House help may be necessary to save the situation.

Jan 17-50

Anticipating a bitter struggle, Rep. Comer (D-Miss), one of the Southern Democrats leading the demand for a rules change, said he looks for pressure from labor groups, the administration, "the so-called progressives and the left wingers." He predicted victory, and another Southerner, Rep. Rankin (D-Miss), forecast a possible majority of two to one.

A group of administration Democrats met Monday, called together by Rep. Eberharter, (Penn) to discuss strategy. They were said to have talked about ways to organize resistance. They were leaders in the original fight to write the present rule.

Eberhart invited Sabath and Reps. Holified (Calif), Granger (Utah), Carroll (Colo), Kirwan (Ohio) and Mansfield (Mont).

Graham Says He Will Vote Against FEPC Proposal

16f

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)- Senator Frank P. Graham, Democrat, of North Carolina, a member of Presdent Truman's Civil Rights Committee will vote against the Administration's fair employment practice bill, he announced last Wednesday.

The former president of the University of North Carolina, widely regarded as a liberal, said he is opposed to the provisions of the FEPC bill which would authorize a five-member fair employment practice commission to issue cease and desist orders in cases where race or religious discrimination was found in employment and to apply to the Federal courts for enforcement of its orders.

1-10-50

"I am for the principle of fair employment through voluntary cooperation, but I am opposed to the section in the FEPC bill which provides for the use of compulsory powers and sanctions of the Federal Government," Senator Graham declared. "I will vote against the FEPC bill with these provisions."

The President's Civil Rights Committee recommended the enactment of FEPC legislation prohibiting all forms of racial and religious discrimination in private employment with administration of the law placed in the hands of a commission with power to receive complaints, hold hearings, issue cease-and-desist orders and seek court aid in enforcing its orders.

The Adminstration bill carries out this recommendation and is modeled closely after the New York State anti-job discrimination law.

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Jan. 1-6-50
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Surprise Move To Wreck FEPC Measure Begun In House Rules Committee

Advertiser 164
Jour. 1-14-50
Montgomery, Ala.

Southern Demos And Republicans Force Through Motion Asking House To Restore Right To Bottle Up Bills

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—(AP)—A surprise move which could wreck much of the Truman Fair Deal program in this session of Congress was started Friday in the House rules committee—and informed congressmen believed Friday night it had a good chance to succeed.

Southern Democrats and Republicans teamed up to force through a motion 9 to 2 asking the House to restore the committee's old power to bottle up bills.

Working together, such a coalition thus would have life and death power over large portions of President Truman's legislative program.

There was reported to be a great deal of sentiment in the House favoring a return of the committee's power which was shorn away last January. The existing rule, permitting chairmen of other committees to bypass the rules group and bring legislation to the House floor, reportedly was adopted for the very purpose of keeping the Truman program from being blockaded.

Rayburn Declines Comment

House Speaker Rayburn, of Texas, administration leader, appeared glum over Friday's sudden turn of events but declined comment. The committee's chairman, Sabath (D-Ill), said he assumed the change would go through "if the coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats prevails."

The rules committee action came after a wrangle over the administration's fair employment practices legislation. The motion was made by Rep. Cox (D-Ga), foe of the measure which is before the rules group.

There were two factors leading to the 9 to 2 vote:

1. Opposition by some of the 12 committee members to the civil rights program and to the fair deal program of social legislation.

2. A feeling that the committee ought to have more say-so about funneling legislation to the House floor for action.

Not all those who favor return of the rules committee's power can be classed as opponents of civil rights bills or the fair deal program.

Vet Bonus Legislation

An important factor in the minds of some is veterans' bonus legislation. Many who oppose it because of the cost wouldn't like to see it come up in the House where they would have to go on record for or against in an election year. Under the present rule, Chairman Rankin (D-Miss) of the House veterans committee can force such a bill to the floor.

A change in the rule also would be popular with many Southern Democrats who see a chance for thwarting action on the President's civil rights legislation — and with Republicans who would hope to see large sections of Mr. Truman's program pigeonholed.

CIVIL RIGHTS TEST WILL COME ON F.E.P.C.

New York Times

Loyal Truman Men in Senate to Challenge the Opposition Without Hope of Winning

Sun. 1-8-50

By CABELL PHILLIPS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill, and particularly in the Senate, are preparing for a resumption of the battle over civil-rights legislation.

There is no doubt that an all-out struggle is in the offing, for both President Truman and his Southern opponents are adamant in their positions. The President insists he wants all or nothing. His opponents likewise will not compromise: they believe they would weaken the whole structure of their resistance if they yielded an inch.

164

As of now, there are four main items on the civil rights budget:

(1) The FEPC bill has first priority on the Administration's list and is the most controversial of the lot. Its purpose is to make it a Federal offense for an employer in interstate commerce to discriminate in his hiring policy against persons because of their race, creed or color.

Killed in 1945

The first FEPC was created by executive order in 1942 to forestall a threatened "march on Washington" by Negro workers from all over the country in protest against conditions in war plants. After a stormy career, Congress killed it in 1945 by refusing to appropriate for it. Efforts to revive it on a statutory basis have been made every year since.

Currently, the bill introduced last year by Senator J. Howard McGrath, Democrat, of Rhode Island, which was reported out of committee without recommendation, is now pending on the Senate calendar. It will be called up late this month. A House bill sponsored by Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, is pending before the Rules Committee. The Senate bill is headed for almost certain defeat by filibuster. If the House bill is called up beforehand, it stands a fair chance of passage.

(2) Bills to outlaw the levying of a poll tax as a condition for voting in Federal elections have passed the House in the last five successive Congresses. During the same period, they have never gotten out of committee in the Senate.

A bill sponsored by Representative Mary T. Norton, Democrat, of New Jersey, which passed the House by a substantial margin last year, is now awaiting action by a Senate committee. So, also, are bills introduced by Senators McGrath and Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan. When and if the Senate gets past the filibuster on FEPC, it is the intention of Administration leaders to take up one of these poll tax bills.

(3) A bill defining murder by two or more persons as a Federal crime—lynching—is also on the Senate calendar. This one, sponsored by Senator Ferguson, requires that the element of conspiracy be proved. Another, sponsored by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota, lacks the conspiracy proviso. No hearings have been held on it.

(4) An "omnibus" civil-rights bill strengthening various laws relating to civil rights and calling for the enlargement of the civil rights section of the Department of Justice has been introduced by Senator McGrath, and in the House by Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York. No action has been taken on this in either chamber.

Negative Prospects

There is no expectation here today that affirmative action will be taken on any of these measures. Some talk is heard of a possible deal between conservative and liberal forces in the Senate to swap a watered-down FEPC for a really effective, statutory anti-poll tax bill. But this is not taken seriously at the moment.

The President, it is virtually certain, would not go along with such a proposition. Even if he were willing to do so in the interest of preserving harmony, he is too deeply committed to turn back now.

Nor are the embattled Southerners, comforted in the knowledge that they will have tacit Republican help, willing to have an entering wedge pierce the solid front of their opposition.

So while civil rights heads again for the inevitable showdown, it will not be a conclusive one. It will arise again later this year as an issue in scores of Congressional and Senatorial election contests. And just as surely it will turn up again in next year's Fair Deal challenge to the Eighty-second Congress.

No Strong FEPC Demand

164

The latest Gallup survey of sentiment on a federal FEPC program shows that there still is no strong majority demand in the country for such action. In the South, of course, there is a heavy majority sentiment against such action.

News

In its recent nationwide questioning, the American Institute of Public Opinion asked: "One of President Truman's civil rights proposals concerns employment practices. How far (to what extent) do you, yourself, think the federal government should go into requiring employers to hire people without regard to their race, religion, color or nationality?"

Mon. 1-16-50
Birmingham
Ala.

Only 34 per cent favored going "all the way."

Fourteen per cent approved going "part of the way."

Forty-one per cent were against any action by the federal government, while the remaining 11 per cent had no opinion.

* * *

These findings give new support to this paper's view that public opinion in the nation is not such as to justify an FEPC program.

Any such experimental endeavor necessarily would have to depend very largely on a broadly favorable public opinion.

Even if there were such an opinion, there would be complexities, difficulties, undesirable elements in such a national, compulsory undertaking as to make it unworkable. We are convinced that it would not advance the ends of justice and equal opportunity which it was intended to serve.

It is indicated by the Gallup poll that not even a majority favors all-out federal action of this kind. Remember the prohibition fiasco. An ill-advised FEPC experiment would involve danger of grave internal disruptions, perhaps more serious than those produced by the dry law.

* * *

Among the 14 per cent who favored some federal law of this kind, the view was expressed that its regulations should not apply to all situations. This seems to have been a recognition of the perils of an all-out program.

Those opposed to any federal action believed either that such matters are not within the province of government or that they should be left to the states.

Among those in favor of going "all the way," the position was taken that if the government does not act to prevent discrimination in this field no one else will.

That conception is vulnerable, we think, in at least two respects.

First, many employers do and will try to deal fairly without governmental compulsion.

Second, the effectiveness of force in delicate matters of this kind is very limited. And such compulsion would produce more problems than it would solve.

Particularly in the South where there is so much opposition to the intervention of the federal government in the field of employment—as also in other spheres—attempts to impose an FEPC program would lead to an intensification and multiplication of racial problems.

Republicans Balk Over Signing Powell Or Roosevelt Petition

Express Indignation Over Powell's Letter

16f

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—House Republicans last week balked over signing either the Powell or the Roosevelt petition to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of the Administration's fair employment practice bill.

They were particularly indignant over a letter they had received from Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, sponsor of the bill in the House, threatening to put them "on the spot" if they failed to sign his petition by Wednesday.

World
Wed. 2-1-50
Atlanta

Representative Paul W. Shafer, Republican, of Michigan, tore up Powell's letter on the floor of the House, saying he was filing it in the "vertical file, if you know what I mean."

After reading Powell's letter to the House, Shafer said he had given some thought to signing his petition but the letter had definitely changed his mind.

Mr. Shafer said Mr. Powell did not "exhibit the tolerance that should be expected from a man who seeks legislation which he claims will promote tolerance and better understanding among the races."

HITS ATTITUDE

He asserted that "This high and mighty attitude hardly befits" Mr. Powell "as a member of Congress or a minister of the Gospel."

Representative Noah M. Mason, Republican, of Michigan, said on the House floor that he had answered "No" to Mr. Powell and had signed his name on the card enclosed for members to reply.

In the letter in question, Mr. Powell wrote in part as follows:

"My Dear Colleague: I have filed Discharge Petition No. 21. On Wednesday. January 25 (February 1), 1950, at 12 o'clock noon or as soon thereafter as possible, I will read on the floor the mass of those Republicans who indicate that they will or will not sign Discharge Petition No. 21 to discharge my FEPC bill, H. R. 4453.

"Failure to reply to this letter will indicate that you are opposed to FEPC. I will so note on the floor next week. Therefore, kindly reply before 11 a. m.. Wednesday, February 1, 1950.

"You may use the enclosed post card or call my office."

"We can't sign Roosevelt't petition (filed January 23 by Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Democrat-Liberal. of New York) and now we won't sign Powell's Mr. Shafer told reporters.

ECHO RESENTMENT

A number of Republicans, who declined to be quoted, echoed Mr Shafer's "resentment."

Representative John Lesinski, of Michigan, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee. in charge of the FEPC bill, predicted that the measure will be called up on a "calendar Wednesday", when committees are called alphabetically for the purpose of bringing up favorably-reported bills.

Mr. Lesinski said he never believed enough Republicans would sign a discharge petition to get FEPC before the house. The signatures of 218 members are required to do so.

PRESIDENT PRESSES F. E. P. C. SHOWDOWN

Times

Nobody Can Tell the Speaker Whom to Recognize, He Says Concerning Discharge Days

New York
Fri. 2-3-50

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

16f

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—President Truman indicated today that at each of his Monday meetings with his Congressional leaders he had urged anew that the Civil Rights bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission be forced to a voting showdown in the House.

As he answered questions at his weekly news conference the President added point-blank, however that he had not asked Sam Rayburn of Texas, the Speaker, to recognize Representative John Lesinski, Democrat, of Michigan, chairman of the Labor Committee having the FEPC bill in charge, for the purpose of calling up the controversial measure. Nobody, Mr. Truman said, could tell the Speaker whom to recognize.

Such recognition may be given on "discharge" days, occurring in the House on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. On the last "discharge" day, Mr. Rayburn recognized another committee chairman and put to floor consideration bills seeking statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. They also are items on Mr. Truman's Civil Rights program.

Lincoln's Birthday Passed Over

The next "discharge" day will not occur until Feb. 27, because Lincoln's birthday (Feb. 12) will be celebrated by House Republicans with speech making in many parts of the country. The birthday itself falls on a Sunday, but the celebrations will be held the previous Saturday night and on Monday.

In the light of this situation, FEPC proponents were counting largely on another parliamentary device known in the House as Calendar Wednesday. According to the alphabetical roll of committees to be called on such a day to force to consideration bills that have been blocked by the Rules Committee, the Labor Committee and Mr. Lesinski, its chairman, would be in line for mandatory recognition by the speaker on Feb. 22 for a calling up of the FEPC bill. Another delay of FEPC consideration seemed to be in order, however.

Feb. 22 is the birthday of George Washington. It has been for generations, the tradition in the House to appoint some member, frequently dressed in striped trousers and a cutaway coat, to read General Washington's farewell address.

Eulogy Filibuster Seen

It was predicted today that Southern Democrats, determined to delay or block consideration of FEPC, would eulogize the first President until this calendar Wednesday was done, even though it took until midnight or later.

Representativ Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite of New York, said today that he would object to a passing over of this Calendar Wednesday. It would require a two-thirds vote of the Hous to override such an objection.

Meanwhile, it seemed that calm had been restored in House Republican ranks in the wake of a ten-minute speech by Representative Adam C. Powell Jr., Democrat, of New York, on Jan. 25, which had nettled Republicans greatly.

Mr. Powell, author of the FEPC bill, at that time resented the filing of a discharge petition by Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Democrat-Liberal from the same state.

Mr. Roosevelt, on Jan. 25, said sharp words in return. Mr. Powell announced that he, too, would circulate a petition. Today, however, both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Powell requested that their tiff be obliterated from the permanent Congressional Record. It was.

Today the Powell discharge petitioi reportedly had accumulated fewer than eighty of the 218 signatures required to force the FEPC bill to the floor. The Roosevelt petition was ahead, containing about 100 signatures. The feeling seemed to persist among FEPC sponsors that the petition system would not work in this phase of the many parliamentary devices being employed to release FEPC for a vote.

Northerners Filibuster on Cotton Bill

16f

FEPC Supporters, Dairy State Members Join Forces to Delay Action by House

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

A Southern cotton bill yesterday ran into the same sort of filibustering tactics that Southern Congressmen used against the Fair Employment Practices Act earlier this week.

Post

Two groups of Northern lawmakers—those seeking House action on FEPC and those from dairy States rankling over the repeal of taxes on oleomargarine—took part.

Sat.
1-28-50

Three hours were allotted to general debate on the Cotton Act. Leaders expected to dispose of it yesterday. After five hours—from noon to 5 p. m.—the House quit with an hour and 15 minutes still to go. The rest of the time was taken up on quorum calls. When a sixth was asked at 5 o'clock, Agriculture Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D., N. C.) called quits until Monday.

Washington

The first quorum call was asked by Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.), of the Labor Committee, whose efforts to call the FEPC bill from the Ways and Means Committee were blocked this week by FEPC opponents using the same tactics. He rose to his point of order at 12:03—just three minutes after the House convened.

Call Takes 23 Minutes

The call took 23 minutes. Then within 15 minutes or at 12:41, Representative Andrew J. Biemiller (D., Wis.), a labor leader from America's leading dairy State, repeated the request. At 1:30 Representative Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.); at 2:15, Representative August H. Anderson (R., Minn.); and at 3 p. m. Representative Chet Holifield (R., Calif.), forced the long-drawn-out roll-calls. The largest number to answer any call was 27[illegible] on Hoffman's action. The final quorum call was asked at 5 o'clock by Representative Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.)—also representing a labor district in a dairy State.

The debate was marked by a standing ovation to Representative Stephen Pace (D., Ga.) a leader on the Agriculture Committee. Pace was hailed by Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D., Mass.) as one of the most valuable men in the House, just as Pace finished an appeal for the bill. McCormack said Pace planned to retire after this term. He urged that Pace's district insist that he return.

Would Cut Inequalities

The cotton bill would cut inequalities in the cotton acreage allotment bill passed by the last session. Under it, Pace said, some farmers were being slashed from 400 and 600 acres to less than 70. Smaller farmers, in some instances, he said, were being cut from 10 acres to 4, and others from 25 acres to 10.

The new bill would limit the amount any individual farmer would be cut.

An attack on cotton growing was launched by Representative Reid Murray (R., Wis.), one of the bitterest battlers for butter in the recent oleo fight. Murray urged that last year's cut in cotton to 21 million acres be increased to 16 or 18.

Murray admitted frankly that he was angered by Southern support of the margarine tax repealer, and declared that "cotton farming is a sick industry, and amounts to about 5 percent of American Agriculture."

"It's time," he shouted, "for the Southern farmers to stop farming the United States Treasury and start farming their farms."

FEPC Vote, 5-5, Bottles Bill Again

Calendar Wednesday May Be Utilized to Keep Issue Alive in House Controversy

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

Post
164

The Administration's hot potato FEPC bill was bottled up by a tie 5-to-5 vote in the House Rules Committee yesterday but civil rights forces promptly hit on a new device to keep the issue alive.

The new FEPC weapon was House "calendar Wednesday"—the seldom used procedure which committee chairmen having bills to report can call them up every midweek.

Wed. 1-25-50

Normally, calendar Wednesdays are "passed over" by unanimous consent, but for the first time in five months the House roll of committees will be called in the House today.

Washington D.C.

It still might take weeks to force FEPC to a vote under this procedure. Four committee chairmen, most of them from the South, have precedence over House Labor Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.) and his civil rights measure.

Today's first call, for example, will go to House Armed Forces Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.). Vinson said he had five bills to call up, each with a potential three-hour debate limit.

With Republicans plainly split over FEPC, and Southern members determined to block it, political maneuvering on both sides of the aisle kept the issue on the coals.

1. FEPC forces claimed "around 90" signatures on a special discharge petition filed Monday by Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr. (D.-Lib., N. Y.). The petition requires 218 signatures to force it to a House vote.

2. Regardless of whether Roosevelt's petition is signed up, Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.), who by-passed Lesinski on Monday, may again be faced with the FEPC "recognition" dilemma on February 13, next House "discharge day" under the so-called 21-day rule.

3. Representative Clarence Brown (R., Ohio), after voting against FEPC clearance in the House Rules Committee yesterday, moved for reconsideration of the 5-to-5 tie count when two absentee GOP members of the committee return. A reconsideration vote is likely to produce another tie, next time 6-to-6.

Programming a number of minor bills to keep the Senate busy, Senate Administration Leader Scott W. Lucas (Ill.) said the Senate might reach the FEPC issue around the middle of February. Lucas said Senate timing of the issue had no relation to the House dispute.

A cotton quota bill, urgently sought by legislators from the deep South, meanwhile became a potential bargaining weapon against a threatened Southern "sit down" on all Fair Deal measures.

Post
Wed. 1-25-50

House Rules Chairman Adolph Sabath (D., Ill.) yesterday was accused by Southerners of "stalling" the cotton bill for that purpose during the bitter House Rules Committee clash.

Sabath finally ordered hearings Thursday on the bill increasing cotton acreage quotas after hot and heavy exchanges with Representative John E. Lyle, jr., (D., Tex.), Representative Eugene Cox (D., Ga.) and House Agriculture Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D., N. C.).

Report Is "Still Wet"

Sabath complained that the cotton bill was so recently out of the Agriculture Committee that the report was "still wet." He refused to order immediate hearings, saying the measure required "study." Nor would he set a time for a vote.

Lyle, whose south Texas constituents plant their cotton early to avoid the pink boll worm, cited reports that the cotton bill may be held up to force Southerners in line.

"I'm not going to be kicked around on FEPC," he told Sabath. "I've been shot at and hit and it don't scare me a damned bit . . . I don't go down to the White House to find out how to vote."

Cox also told Sabath, "It's perfectly obvious that this is a stall."

In Rush for Own Bills

Later, Representative Ray J. Madden (D., Ill.) told newsmen:

"Those boys from down below (the Mason-Dixon line) want to get their bills out in half-an-hour, but every time a Truman bill comes along they want to filibuster."

Four Southern Democrats, Cox, Lyle, Howard W. Smith (Va.) and William M. Colmer (Miss.), voted with one Republican, Brown of Ohio, against sending the FEPC bill to the floor. Voting to report FEPC were Sabath, Madden, John McSweeney (D., Ohio), James J. Delaney (D., N. Y.) and one Republican, Christian A. Herter (Mass.).

Brown told newsmen he voted against approval to prevent final action on FEPC in the absence of two Republican rules committeemen, Leo E. Allen (Ill.) and James W. Wadsworth (N.Y.). Brown said he will move to bring up FEPC again at the next meeting of the committee at which all four Republicans are present. Allen and Wadsworth are expected to vote against FEPC and Brown may switch his vote from "no" to "aye." That would leave FEPC still bottled up, 6 to 6.

New York FEPC Gets Tough

164

Courier
[illegible]
Pittsburgh Pa.

THE value of having an FEPC armed with punitive powers is being demonstrated in New York where the State Committee Against Discrimination has decided to institute criminal proceedings against employment agencies that continue their refusal to display a poster stating forth in general terms, provisions of the state's anti-discrimination law.

It is understandable that employment agencies would not want to display such posters because they persist in one way or another in trying to get around the no-discrimination law in their operations.

Some of the employment agencies in New York City have even had the effrontery to question the committee's right to compel them to display the poster, something which both labor organizations and employers have been doing.

At least one hundred of the employment agencies are now under investigation for alleged discriminatory practices and it has been noticeable that "help wanted" advertisements specifying "white" have been creeping into the newspapers more and more.

We mention this because there are many people in this country who believe that a Federal FEPC law which is educational and without punitive measures can be successful in ending discrimination in employment.

The operations of the State Committee Against Discrimination in New York have been largely educational, but if it had no other powers it would be helpless to deal with these employment agencies.

They would simply scoff at the committee and go on about their business as would many labor unions and other organizations and institutions.

But fortunately, the State Committee Against Discrimination has punitive powers and is prepared to use them, and we predict that the employment agencies will fall into line.

A Federal FEPC which can not go beyond letters of kindly remonstrance will be a fraud and a delusion.

This country should either have a strong-toothed Federal law against discrimination in employment or it should have no law at all.

16f 1950

F.E.P.C.

Philly FEPC Reports Less Job Bias In '49

Defender. Sat. 2-25-50

PHILADELPHIA — The Fair Employment Practice Commission here in its first annual report stated that job discrimination because of race, religion, color or national origin was decreasing.

The commission reports that many concerns find it good business to hire the best qualified applicants on a non-discriminatory basis.

During the past year, 225 complaints were registered. Of these, 216 were acted upon. Of the 216, 53 per cent ended with adjustments that were satisfactory to both the complainant and the parties charged with discrimination.

Twenty-three per cent of the cases were dismissed because no discrimination was found. In 13 per cent of the cases sufficient evidence was lacking. Three per cent of the cases were withdrawn by the complainants.

Robert J. Callagahan, chairman of the commission established by the City Council in March, 1946 asserted that "Philadelphia is moving towards the goal of equal oping old customs and traditions and

"The goal is reached by changportunity in employment.

substituting patterns of employment which reflect the best contemporary thought and ideals."

FIGHTS FOR F. E. P. C

Times 2-23

Representative John Lesinski

'Sham' FEPC Heads For Senate Fight

Constitution Fri. 2-24-50 Atlanta, Ga.

Watered-Down House Job Bill Threatened With Filibuster

16f

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The House has passed a toothless FEPC bill and sent it to the Senate. The Senate debated yesterday whether it would be right to cancel price supports on this year's potato crop, but it didn't vote on the matter. Then both Houses quit; the House for the weekend and the Senate until today.

The antidiscrimination measure which the House approved by a 240-to-177 vote was an FEPC bill in name only. A substitute for the Administration's original measure, it would set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission, but would give it only persuasive authority to try to prevent racial and religious discrimination in the hiring and firing of workers. The Commission would have no enforcement powers.

A Democrat who holds a high post in the House summed it up as "just a gesture."

CONGRESS ROUNDUP

The bill now goes to the Senate where its prospects appear exceeding dim. There even the weakened version may be killed by a stubborn Southern filibuster.

President Truman declined to comment at his news coference on the defeat of his No. 1 "civil rights" measure.

Supporters of President Truman's FEPC termed the House version of the legislation "a fraud, a sham and hypocrisy." However, the watered-down bill was defended by its Republican sponsor, Rep. McConnell, of Pennsylvania, as an "educational measure which will wipe out discrimination without the revolt that, he said, would result from compulsory legislation enforced by the courts.

Georgia reaction to FEPC vote on Page 6

Yesterday's House action came in less than two hours. It followed a 15-hour session which started Wednesday noon, during which the Southern opponents of FEPC did their best to keep the bill from even reaching the stage of debate. When it did, they worked up a coalition with some Republicans and jammed through a complete substitute bill.

The Senate's potato argument centered around a proposal by Sen. Lucas, Democrat, Illinois, to cut off potato price supports — which he says have cost $500,000,000 in the last seven years—until rigid planting and marketing controls are installed.

Several Republican Senators, including Owen Brewster from potato-growing Maine, said it would be breaking faith with the farmers to cancel benefits they had been told they were going to get.

Lucas acknowledged that his proposal was drastic, but he said it is needed to prevent a public revolt against the whole farm price support system.

The South Votes for an FEPC Bill

We now are halfway to an FEPC bill.

The House has voted for it. The Southern Representatives cast their votes for it almost unanimously. In a later parliamentary procedure of delay they opposed it. But this was just a hopeful gesture. Without their votes, including those of all the Georgian members, it would not have passed.

Constitution
Ga. 2-24-50

This Southern-supported bill should pass the Senate. We hope it will. It is the only sort of bill that has been possible. It does not include jail sentences. It does provide a fine for forcible resistance to investigations by the Commission or its agents. There are no arrests, no jail sentences.

Atlanta,
Ga.

It is absolutely fantastic that we should seriously propose jail sentences in such matters. The Atlanta Constitution consistently has opposed that sort of FEPC, but has as consistently argued we should have a commission of investigation and recommendation. We cannot take short cuts to justice without creating a police state. If we could arrest a man for not hiring someone what would we then do for the men and women who refused to work for someone because of race, religion or color? In the frantic political attempt to find a short cut to justice we actually had proposed jail sentences for employers who would have been restricted to the cold facts of qualifications for employment when in all save the mass production fields the element of individual personality and ability to work in harmony and get along with people are qualifications as important as education and training.

As passed by the House the FEPC bill:

1. Lays down national policy against job discrimination because of race, creed, color, sex or disability—the later two points added by the House during the night in a spree of amendments.

2. Creates a five-member Fair Employment Practices Commission, members to be paid $12,000 a year.

3. Directs the Commission to end discrimination by conducting studies, making plans, distributing information and educational matter, and through investigations and recommendations in individual cases of alleged discrimination.

4. Directs the Commission to study discrimination in the Federal Government, and to recommend to Congress how it can be stopped.

During the war exactly this sort of FEPC achieved great results. This bill will, we believe, prove much more helpful than the angry supporters of a police sanctions bill will admit.

We hope the Senate will go ahead with this bill and that both the House and Senate will be on guard against any attempt to create bureaus with special police functions in the field of employment or anywhere else.

In Place of an F.E.P.C. Bill

Welfare Legislation to Ameliorate Conditions in South Urged

167

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Perhaps the author of your Feb. 24 editorial "No Victory for F. E. P. C." will appreciate this presentation of the views of liberal Southerners, as well as millions of readers of the editorial.

The writer of that editorial gives us Southerners, liberals and all, a rather bleak description. I assure you the issue is not all black on one side. Nor are we without our own ideas of a solution. They are seldom seen by some of us, however, and therefore I believe it would be in the best interest of the public at large for THE TIMES to present them. In fact, only because THE TIMES has grown to be national in scope is this letter justifiable.

Times

The writer of the editorial mentioned said F. E. P. C. opposition in the House of Representatives would not compromise, nor pay attention to either party platform or, for that matter, the American spirit of democracy. He said the opposition tried every delaying maneuver, then cynically supported a toothless measure none expects to be taken seriously. All of which adds up to a hollowness of the entire procedure, he concludes.

Wed. 3-1-50
New York, N.Y.

Vote Studied

It is true that most Southerners would not support a compromise bill. But some did, and the Steed bill was written by a Southerner—Brooks Hays (Democrat, Arkansas). It is true that the Democratic party platform did not bind Southerners. But it should be noted that they served notice at the 1948 convention, and I was there, that they could not abide by that plank.

May I take this opportunity to express the liberal Southerner's thoughts along this line? We would agree that fair employment practices are of prime and immediate importance to the South. We are sure our solution is the correct one, just as you are sure a federal employment law is the correct solution. We believe a federal law, with enforcement or punitive provisions, would not bring about better economic opportunity for the minority race in the South. It would encounter resistance from the majority such as you in New York experienced with prohibition.

If the mere unenforceable characteristic of the law were the only question, a number of liberal Southerners could still go along with you. But they believe such a law would bring on a wave of bitterness between the least educated of both races, since the law would tend to break down segregation of the races.

We believe federal aid to education, more jobs, and proper and just voter qualification laws in the Southern states to be the answer. The author of this letter, from the conservative state of South Carolina, representing five of its daily papers in Washington, has long urged a voter qualification law in Southern states, federal aid to education, and equal educational and economic facilities for all.

Use of Force

What has hampered our progress more than anything else? What does more harm to the genuine liberal's cause in South Carolina than anything else? It is the efforts by some to use force in settling a problem. While we struggle to gain support for beneficial and liberal measures in South Carolina, and that means thousands of us, the ground is cut from beneath us by those extreme politicians on both sides, our section and your section, who would have the Federal Government come in and use force to accomplish a changing of custom and belief.

The writer has long advocated an end to poll taxes, and a fair bill making all mob murders a federal offense, if it can be constitutionally done. So have thousands of us. But the use of force to back up an F. E. P. C. law would bring about just the opposite results intended by the authors of the bill, and hoped for by the writer.

The Shape of Things

961

ANALYZING THE FATE OF THE F. E. P. C. BILL requires no deep political insight. The Republican high command, as distinguished from a number of individual Republican Representatives, were in no sense eager for a fair-employment-practices law with powers of enforcement. They were very happy, however, to have an innocuous law to present to their constituents as a beginning, a first step on the road to a civil-rights program. At the same time, the Southern Democrats were all for emasculating the Administration's F. E. P. C. bill by supporting a watered down version up to the very moment of the final vote. The Republicans furnished the substitute in the form of Representative McConnell's bill to provide a commission which would investigate complaints and attempt to persuade employers not to practice discrimination in their hiring policies, but which would have no power whatever to enforce its recommendations. In short, as Representative Powell pointed out, it is "nothing but good advice." For their part the Southern Democrats nursed this toothless proposition along and filibustered away the legislative day until the House of Representatives found itself confronted with this shred of a bill or none at all. When it came to a vote, the bulk of the Republicans supported the McConnell bill. The Southerners, on the receiving end of the appeasement process, thumbed their noses at their appeasers and voted no almost to a man. And the Northern Democrats split wide open on the ancient question of whether to take what could be had or stand on principle.

Nation
Sat. 3-4-50
New York
N.Y.

~~Letter Torn Up~~ on Floor

FEPC Compromise Rejected; Republicans Split With Powell

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

16f
Post
Date 1-28-50
Washington D.C.

President Truman yesterday backed up his original FEPC recommendations as prospects of forcing the antidiscrimination bill to a House vote by discharge petition received another sharp setback.

Mr. Truman rejected Southern overtures for an FEPC "compromise" at his press-radio conference by referring newsmen to his civil rights message to Congress.

Angered at what they called an effort to "put us on the spot," House Republicans meanwhile balked at signing either the Roosevelt or Powell FEPC "discharge" petitions.

A letter from Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) setting a Wednesday morning deadline for Republicans to say whether they will sign his petition touched off the latest bitter FEPC flurry.

Representative Paul W. Shafer (R., Mich.), tore up Powell's letter on the floor of the House, saying: "Here is what I think of his demands and his implied threats."

"We can't sign Roosevelt's petition (filed Monday by Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr. Democrati -Liberal, N. Y.) and now we won't sign Powell's," Shafer told newsmen.

A crosssection of Republicans, who mostly declined to be quoted, echoed Shafer's "resentment."

House Labor Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.), in charge of the FEPC bills, predicted the measure will be called up in the House on a "calendar Wednesday." Lesinski said he never believed enough Republicans would sign a discharge petition to get FEPC before the House by the petition route. (218 members, a majority of the House, must sign either the Powell or Roosevelt petitions to take it from a Rules Committee pigeonhole.)

Representative John A. Carroll (D., Colo.), a member of a Democratic FEPC "strategy committee," said Republicans were looking for an "excuse" not to sign.

He termed the GOP protests "political subterfuge that will fool no one."

Said Carroll:

"If they (the Republicans) are sincere, they ought to sign one petition or the other. If they sign Powell's, we on the Roosevelt petition will be glad to transfer our signatures."

Mr. Truman stood pat for FEPC in answer to a press conference question. A reporter asked whether he might be willing to go for some sort of compromise on a voluntary fair employment practices bill.

Mr. Truman said his ideas on civil rights are clearly set out in his message to Congress dealing with the subject. He said his compromise is in that message.

Post
Date 1-28-50

Representative Powell's letter, asking GOP signatures on his FEPC petition, followed a Powell-Roosevelt spat over procedure on the House floor early this week. Powell termed Roosevelt's petition "ill-timed" and introduced another. He implied Roosevelt was using FEPC to further his gubernatorial ambitions. He said Republicans wouldn't sign up with Roosevelt for that reason.

Roosevelt offered to withdraw his petition if Powell could get Republicans to sign a second one. Powell offered to try and promptly addressed a letter to Republican members.

Reads Letter From Powell

Taking the floor of the House yesterday, Shafer said Powell wrote Republicans as follows:

"My dear Colleague:

"I have filed Discharge Petition No. 21. On Wednesday, January 25, 1950 at 12 o'clock noon or as soon thereafter as possible I will read on the floor the names of those Republicans who indicate that they will or will not sign Discharge Petition No. 21 to discharge my FEPC bill, H. R. 4453.

"Failure to reply to this letter will indicate that you are opposed to FEPC. I will so note on the floor next week. Therefore, kindly reply before 11 a. m. Wednesday, February 2, 1950.

"You may use the enclosed postcard or call my office."

Shafer said he had "given some thought" to signing the petition but Powell's "high and mighty attitude" changed his mind.

Mason's Reply is "No"

Representative Noah M. Mason (R., Ill.) interrupted Shafer to say: "My answer to him (Powell) was 'No' and I signed my name to it."

Representative Roy O. Woodruff (R., Mich.) told newsmen: "I feel practically the same as Mr. Shafer and I think that will be the reaction of nearly all Republicans. My copy of the letter went into the wastebasket."

Representative Gerald R. Ford, jr., (R., Mich.), one of the 64 Republicans who voted for the Democratic 21-day discharge rule in the House last week, said he wrote Powell that "Any inclination or desire that I may have had to sign Discharge Petition No. 21 has now changed. I do not believe in pressure or bullying tactics, direct or indirect, from any individual or from any group. In my estimation your letter was certainly an attempt to bludgeon members of the House."

Martin to Vote for It

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, jr., (Mass.) told reporters that he is still convinced that one way or another FEPC will be brought to a House vote before the close of the session.

"And when it comes to the floor, I will vote for it," said Martin.

One Republican, who declined to be quoted, said a point of order that Powell is in violation of the rules will be made if the New York Democrat starts to list Republicans who will or will not sign his petition.

Powel was not in Washington and could not be reached for comment.

FEPC Compromise

16f

By Marquis Childs

Middle Road To Civil Rights

Childs

Post
Date 1-21-50
Washington D.C.

AGAIN AND again in the recent past a combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats has effectively blocked social and economic legislation. That same combination has just barely missed putting back the rule that made the House Rules Committee a narrow gate holding back any legislation the combine did not want.

This system had some cynical advantages. It saved members of the House who might otherwise be put on the spot the embarrassment of having to vote on highly controversial issues. It also, on the credit side, tended to restrain men such as Representative John Rankin of Mississippi, who is fond of proposing billions in new pensions for veterans.

The recent move to restore the old roadblock appears to have been aimed at President Truman's civil rights legislation. If those highly controversial measures can be kept from debate and a vote, then a lot of unhappiness will be avoided.

But obviously this technique implies a fear and distrust of the democratic process. It is, in fact, undemocratic. And that becomes all the more obvious when it is realized that there is an alternative to the President's proposals, and that alternative has considerable support in the South.

* * *

THE ALL-OUT adherents of the Adminstration's fair employment practices law will, of course, denounce the substitute put forward by Representative Brooks Hays of Arkansas as milk and water. Hays does not provide powers of punishment to be directed by the Federal Government against those who discriminate for reasons of race, color or creed in hiring and firing.

The Hays substitute would set up a Minorities Employment Bureau in the Department of Labor. This bureau would be authorized to set up local, State and regional advisory councils to aid in carrying out a policy of nondiscrimination.

In other words, the reliance would be on education and persuasion. Any fair-minded person must admit to doubt as to whether prejudice can be legislated away by punitive powers exercised by the long arm of the Federal Government. On the other hand, we have let this matter of prejudice fester for a long time and the process of education is slow. One of the chief arguments for the Administration measure is that without a stick behind the door there will be no progress.

Eleven States now have fair employment practice laws of one kind or another. As has been aptly said, the States are laboratories for testing legislation. It would seem to me that a wise preliminary move would be to canvass carefully the results that have been achieved. From what I have been able to learn, those States that have the power to punish employers have not used the punitive provisions.

Why is that so? Has any substantial progress been made in breaking down prejudice in employment? The answers to these and a number of related questions should be helpful to Congress.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE Hays also has a substitute antilynching bill. It provides that where both the community and the State fail to take action when a lynching has occurred, Federal officials may go before a Federal judge and argue that the State has failed in its duty. If the judge finds this is true, then the Federal Government would take jursdiction with authority to apprehend and try the lynchers.

It seems to me that these are both valid compromises that an honest man could vote for without any suspicion of evasion or face-saving. They both recognize that the power of law is limited, a lesson this country should have learned through the tragic experiment of prohibition when alcohol was presumably legislated out of existence.

Changes are coming very fast and traditional patterns are being swftly altered. An important case is soon to be heard by the Supreme Court involving a charge brought by Elmer W. Henderson, a Negro employe of the President's wartime Fair Employment Practices Committee. Traveling in the South on official business, Henderson was denied a place in a dining car because the table ordinarily reserved for Negroes was occupied by white passengers.

Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman has filed an extraordinary brief in which he attacks the whole concept of "separate but equal" facilities that has prevailed with considerable sanction from the courts. The very idea of separate facilities or separate rights, the brief says, is in itself a negation of the full and complete possession of privileges and immunities of citizenship.

The tides of change can never be halted by a flat refusal to admit that they exist. But they can be channeled in such a way as to bring acceptance by almost everyone and acceptance can mean progress and a lessening of harmful tensions.

Dixie Demos Talk Down FEPC Action

167

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

2-2-50

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—(AP)—Southern Democrats conducted another anti-FEPC filibuster Wednesday in the House as one of their leaders ~~accused~~ Northern Democrats of trying to "cut our throats."

With the aid of five time-consuming roll-calls they stalled off for at least another week a showdown vote on anti-job discrimination (FEPC) legislation. The bill is the cornerstone of President Truman's civil rights program.

As a result of the roll-calls—they took more than two hours—only one committee was recognized under the ancient "calendar Wednesday" rule.

This rule lets committees call up their bills in the House on Wednesday regardless of rules committee opposition.

The committees are called alphabetically. There still are two committees having "calendar Wednesday" priority over the House labor committee, which is sponsoring the FEPC bill.

By slowing down the call of committees, Southerners aim to delay the day when the labor committee has its inning. Last Wednesday a filibuster resulted in only one committee being called. Wednesday it was the same thing, with another committee.

House FEPC Bill May Get Senate Teeth

167

Measure as Passed In Filibuster Lacks Enforcement Power; Denounced as 'Sham'

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

Post

2-24-50

Washington

A voluntary fair employment practices bill with fact-finding and conciliation powers but none of the "teeth" the President asked yesterday was passed by the House by vote of 240 to 177.

Shunted aside by an earlier Republican-Southern Democratic alliance was the Administration's uncompromising Powell bill, with power to act against job discrimination.

At a news conference, President Truman promptly renewed his stand for the original compulsory bill. He said he had not read the voluntary House version, but felt he had made his FEPC position perfectly plain in messages to Congress.

The substitute measure, studded with amendments and bearing a GOP label, was hustled through the House in 90 minutes after a 15-hour Dixie filibuster collapsed at 3:20 a. m. Thursday.

The compromise was tentatively approved, 221 to 178, just before exhausted House members hurried home for a few winks of sleep. Returning at noon yesterday, the House first refused, 239 to 177, to recommit the watered down bill.

On the passage count Southern Democrats voted against the bill, even though they considered it "the best we could get." Administration Democrats split, most of them voting for the this-or-nothing voluntary measure "to keep FEPC alive" but a few casting a bitter "No" in protest. A 3 to 1 majority of Republicans voted for it. Here is how the House divided partywise:

For the bill—115 Democrats, one Democratic-Liberal and 124 Republicans.

Against the bill—134 Democrats, 42 Republicans and one American-Laborite.

The House vote sent the bill to the Senate where Administration leaders said it failed to alter their determination to press for the uncompromising Senate McGrath bill.

Original Bill to Come Up

Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas (Ill.) said he will call up the Administration's original FEPC bill "not later than March 10."

Lucas told newsmen "a real FEPC bill with teeth" still will have a good chance in a House-Senate Conference Committee if the Senate can invoke cloture on the McGrath bill. Under the so-called Wherry cloture rule, the votes of 64 Senators are needed to shut off a Southern filibuster.

Senator Owen Brewster (R., Me.), chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, told newsmen:

"We will have strong support for cloture, particularly if the test comes on a voluntary bill."

Senate GOP Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (Nebr.) said he would vote for FEPC cloture. But Wherry said he favored voluntary legislation and will oppose "controls upon millions of Americans such as would prevail under the proposed compulsory FEPC legislation."

Russell Fights Army Bill

Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), chief strategist for the Senate's Dixie forces, reasserted his opposition to "any FEPC bill."

Post 2-24-50

167

Chief author of the House voluntary measure was Representative Samuel K. McConnell, jr., (R., Pa.). He modeled it after the bill of a leading opponent of compulsory FEPC, Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio).

The bill sets up a five-man Fair Employment Practice Commission, thus preserving the FEPC label. The commission could investigate job discrimination, subpena witnesses, make reports on the facts and attempt adjustments by voluntary means. But the only penalty in the bill is a $500 fine for "forcibly" resisting commission investigators.

One provision of the bill specifically directs the commission to investigate discrimination in the Government and to "recommend" legislation to Congress to end it.

Powell Calls it "A Fraud"

The rejected Administration bill would have empowered the commission to issue "cease and desist" orders against job discrimination by employers of more than 50 persons and to resort to the courts to back up its findings.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, jr. (D., N. Y.), author of the Administration bill, hit the substitute as "a fraud, a sham and a hypocrisy."

Speaking for a group of Northern Democrats who first tried to recommit the bill and then voted "No", he said it would "allow the Senate to invoke a phony cloture and thus not test the Wherry rule."

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'VOLUNTARY' F.E.P.C. IS PASSED BY HOUSE; SENATE FIGHT LOOMS

167

New York, N.Y.

Vote Is 240 to 177 in Favor of Substitute Over Measure Backed by Administration

Times

NO ENFORCEMENT POWERS

Jan. 2-24-50

Conciliation, Education, Public Opinion Would Be Influence Allotted to Commission

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—By a vote of 240 to 177, the House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate today a bill to establish a "voluntary" fair employment practice system, rather than one of compulsion such as the Administration had pressed for nearly six years.

The House, in the measure it adopted, denounced any discrimination in hiring or discharging because of race, creed, color, physical disability, sex or political affiliation.

2.24.50

It decided, however, that enactment of this policy be through conciliation, education and the weight of public opinion rather than through fnes of jail sentences, as had been provided in the Administration measures. But the House ruled that refusal to cooperate in fact-finding on alleged discriminations would be punishable by fines up to $500.

The decision came early this afternoon, after the House had spent more than fifteen hours—from noon yesterday until 3:14 today—in continuous battle over the federal fair employment issue.

The House finally adjourned last night after having adopted, 221 to 178, the "voluntary" plan, subject to further action today.

Three Choices Possible

When the House reconvened at noon it had a choice between shelving the "voluntary" plan, killing it outright, or passing it. To pass it, the vote went this way:

For the "voluntary" plan, sponsored by Representative Samuel K. McConnell Jr., of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican on the Education and Labor Committee: 115 Democrats, one Democrat-liberal, and 124 Republicans. Voting "no" were 134 Democrats, forty-two Republicans and one American-Laborite.

As the bill went to the upper chamber, Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, the Majority Leader, said the House Action would have no effect on plans in the Senate.

He predicted that the opening effort to carry Administration legislation for the establishment of a Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission through a Southern filibuster would start about March 10. He emphasized that the issue would not be the House-Adopted measure bu ta companion compulsory bill of the one that failed to pass in the House.

Southerners Oppose Both

It appeared that the Senate's Administration bill, sponsored by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat, of New York, would meet no more resistance by Senate Southern Democrats than would the much watered-down measure that came over from the House.

Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, leader of Senate filibusters against civil rights measures, viewed the McConnell bill as "a springboard" fro Senate insertion of Administration-sought sanctions by amendment. If it were called up, he indicated, it would be fought as hard as would be the Administration's own plan.

Today's final House vote in the "voluntary" FEPC was marked by several splits. The Southern Democrats, who had worked apparently unanimously with Republicans to press the McConnel substitute to initial victories during the night hours of the morning, voted almost unanimously to kill it when the showdown came.

Before the final vote was taken it was proposed by Representative Walter E. Brehm, Republican, of Ohio, that the "voluntary" substitute be shelved by sending it back to the Education and Labor committee. Although Southern Democrats joined him in this effort almost to a man, the measure stood the final test.

On the question of passage or killing the "voluntary" plan, and with the Administration (Powell) Bill decisively knocked out of the race, there came a split even within the ranks of the most ardent and active FEPC advocates.

Representative Powell, Representative Vito Marcantonio. ALP of New York (a chief strategist for FEPC in the long fight); Representative Herman P. Eberharter, Democrat, of Pennsylvania; Representative John A. Carroll, Democrat, of Colorado, and Representative Walter B. Huber, Democrat, of Ohio voted against the McConnell "voluntary" compromise.

With ranks thus split over developments, votes for passage of the "voluntary" substitute were cast by Democratic Representatives John Lesinski of Michigan, chairman of the Labor group having the original compulsory FEPC measure in its custody; Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Democrat-Liberal, New York; Emanue Celler, also of New York, and others of this formerly compact group.

Representative Powell, explaining his vote, called the McConnell measure "a fraud, a sham and a hypocrisy." He held that it had rendered the proposed system against discrimination "absolutely toothless" and represented "the vicious efforts of the Dixiecrats and Republicans to kill FEPC." He added:

"It takes the Republicans off the spot and will allow them to attempt to fool the people in their districts," and "sends to the Senate a bill which most reactionary Republicans will be glad to vote for."

Representative Roosevelt contended that the votes for passage of the "voluntary" substitute had helped save FEPC and other civil rights measures from being completely blocked by Congress for perhaps two years.

"Favors Strong F.E.P.C.

"We made it clear in debate through last night," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that we favor a strong FEPC. When today's final vote came we felt that it was more important to keep the FEPC issue alive and sent a bill to the Senate than to vote to kill it, though we

2-24-50

Tell It To Old Grandma

Letters to the editor must carry complete name and street address of the writer, though pen names may be used at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words are given preference. All letters may be cut.

Senator Hill's Fight On F.E.P.C.

16f

Advertiser

2-12-50

Montgomery Ala

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—The Albany, Ga., Herald, of Sunday, Feb. 5th, carried an A.P. news article on the minority report on the misnamed FEPC bill by Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama. Senator Hill is to be highly congratulated for his clear cut explanation of the national dangers of such a bill.

It is difficult to understand how any American, with the best interests of the nation in mind, could support such a dangerous bill—yet this monstrosity of legislation was one of the pet "mandates" of President Truman and the majority of the Philadelphia National Convention in 1948. I cannot conscientiously term that convention as a Democratic National Convention, because many of the planks embodied in its platform were more socialist than democratic and socialism is twin brother to communism. The proposed government controlled medical program was straight out socialism, as is the misnamed equal rights bill (FEPC).

The repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act would be dangerous to the natural economic welfare as it is the last remaining government instrument with the power to restrain such power-greedy, public-be damned labor dictators as John L. Lewis. The present senseless and unnecessary coal situation is irrefutable proof of the need of an even stronger Taft-Hartley Act.

The Truman administration has given the real Democrats little to cheer about and much to be ashamed of. Truman's continued insistence of the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and his stubborn advocating of the misnamed equal rights program should give the people of Alabama good reason to be proud of Marion Rushton, whom the so-called Democrats "purged" from the party.

President Truman by his silence—approved the shameful treatment of Admiral Denfeld and Capt. Crommelin. (I knew Capt. Crommelin in boyhood.) The treatment of these two outstanding naval officers was the worst political double-cross since Brutus stabbed Caesar.

The only good thing the Truman administration has accomplished was to cause the coalition of the Southern Democrats and Republicans. One shudders to think of the legislation that would have already been enacted by the 81st Congress were it not for the untiring efforts of the real Democrats left in Congress, notably Alabama's Hill and Sparkman, Georgia's Russell, George and E. E. Cox, Virginia's Harry Byrd, Louisiana's Ellender and Texas' Tom Connally.

I am a native Alabamian, having been born and reared in Montgomery and am more than proud of the truly great things which have been done by Alabama's political leaders. I believe one of the greatest things Alabama ever did was to refuse to put Harry S. Truman on the presidential election ballot in 1948.

THOMAS H. GUNTER.

Bainbridge, Ga.

FEPC Defeated In San Francisco

16f

Afro Am

Feb. 2-11-50

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO—(ANP)—The San Francisco Board of Supervisors voted 7 to 4 against a proposed ordinance prohibiting discrimination in the job opportunities because of race, color or creed here last week. However, the ordinance may be introduced again this week.

The fight here has been siege battle covering the past five years. It is always a campaign issue, but a final punch has never been mustered to drive it over. Four years ago, Gov. Earl Warren announced his support of an FEPC bill similar to the law passed in New York, but the bills have never passed the committee stage.

Sen. Hill Wrote It—

Dissent To FEPC Bill Termed 'A Jewel'

16f

News

Age Herald

Feb. 2-19-50

Birmingham, Ala

BY JAMES FREE
News and Age-Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—When the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill comes up in Congress in the next few weeks, the opposition to this most controversial of civil rights proposals will have a new textbook of arguments written by Sen. Lister Hill, of Alabama.

Hill's dissenting report on the FEPC bill, which was approved by all other members of the Senate education and labor committee, has been receiving increasing attention from his colleagues.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), leader of the group of some 20 Southern senators who have been coordinating their oratorical and other powers in the fight against civil rights bills, calls the Hill report "a jewel."

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D., Fla.) terms it an excellent, workmanlike job, and describes the arguments presented, as "unanswerable."

* * *

BUT IT remained for Hill's Alabama colleague, Sen. John J. Sparkman, to point up the potential usefulness of the report.

"I have read Sen. Hill's anti-FEPC report carefully," Sparkman said, "and it provides the framework for all the arguments against these unconstitutional civil rights bills. Hill's report is a textbook for all of us who will fight these bills in the Senate."

The report, Sparkman continued, relates:

1. The historical development of individual rights and state-federal powers as they are embodied in the U. S. Constitution.
2. Supreme Court decisions which maintain the legal safeguards for state powers and individual liberties.
3. A detailed analysis of the harmful effects of the bill on business men and workers, and the hindrances to national security and protection against sabotage.

ON THE FIRST two subjects, historical development and court decisions, Hill's presentation is mainly in the nature of summary and analysis of a great mass of material. Much of it has been written and stated in earlier congressional battles on this issue, but the Alabama senior senator puts it into readily workable form.

In stressing the threat that FEPC would be to national security, the Alabamian is exploring relatively new fields and providing fresh ammunition for floor opponents of the bill.

Enactment of the FEPC bill, he believes, would make it much easier than it is at present for Communists, foreign agents, non-citizens and other potentially dangerous individuals to infiltrate federal agencies and activities involving national defense.

"The Atomic Energy Commission," he explained, "would be precluded by law from asking an applicant any question as to where he was born, whether he is a naturalized or native-born citizen, what his race is or even what his original name was.

". . . It would be unlawful to request an applicant to produce his naturalization or first papers. Inquiry could not be made as to the racial or religious organizations to which he belongs."

* * *

The FEPC bill now on the Senate and House calendars would cover all establishments having 50 or more employes. It would create a federal commission with powers to set up rules banning job discrimination. And such a commission would have authority to investigate complaints and power to seek legal punishment for those violating the law.

Sen. Scott Lucas of Illinois, Democratic majority leader, has said that the FEPC bill will be the first of the civil rights measures to be brought up in the Senate. A motion to take it up can be expected almost any time beginning this next week.

Sens. Hill and Sparkman are members of the Southern group who have served notice they will filibuster against FEPC. "We are going to have a tough fight," said Hill, "but I think we can win."

New Mexico's Fundless FEPC Appeals for Community Aid

Afro-American

16f

Feb. 2-18-50

Baltimore Md

SANTE Fe, N.M.—(ANP)—Tibo J. Chavez, chairman of the New Mexico FEPC, called upon individuals and civic organizations last week to help the commission stamp out job bias, and supply the funds needed by the agency.

The commission was established by the 1949 State Legislature, but the lawmakers assumed that no funds were necessary to carry out its purpose, or they figured it was one way to curb its activity.

The commissioners have to contribuate their time freely, consequently, the FEPC has held few meetings, and minimum action has been taken. The Attorney General is drawing up policies and practices to guide the commission if proper funds are allocated.

House Gets F.E.P.C. Bill Despite Southerners' Delay

Courier-Journal 16 f
Thurs. 2-23-50

Opponents' Talkathon Holds Up Measure 5 Hours, But 2-Hour General Debate Is Slated

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 22.—President Truman's fair-employment-practices bill finally came before the House tonight for debate despite a desperate talkathon by Southern opponents.

Their delaying tactis had kept the bill off the floor more than 5 hours. They forced eight roll calls and still seemed full of fight.

Administration forces behind the controversial measure were prepared to hold the House in session throughout the night to reach a vote.

Next up was 2 hours of general debate. No one could estimate how much additional time might be consumed considering amendments and substitute proposals.

Read Word by Word

The general debate on the bill did not get under way until after a word-by-word reading of the measure, a matter insisted on by opponents.

Each side was allotted an hour. Representative Powell (D., N. Y.), a Negro, doled out the time for backers of the bill.

Representative Lesinski (D., Mich.), chairman of the Labor Committee, which recommended passage of the bill, spoke first. He recalled that the platforms of both major parties endorsed the principle of the measure, and he said it was not aimed at any particular section of the country.

Powell, too, claimed the bill is not "aimed at the South," but is intended to correct discrimination against all minorities in employment.

Would Enforce Rules

The bill proposes the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission with power to enforce rules against discrimination in the hiring or firing of workers because of their race, color, or creed.

The men insisting on its passage say it is a necessary step to implement the Emancipation Proclamation.

Southern opponents call it a vicious attempt to stir up racial strife. One of them compared it with the punitive legislation imposed on the South in reconstruction days.

The F.E.P.C. bill has been snagged for months in the Rules Committee, which refused to give it clearance to the floor. It was called up today under "calendar-Wednesday" procedure. The rules provide that it must be disposed of in one legislative day unless the House by a two-thirds vote decrees that the discussion may go on longer.

Only Weapon Is Relay

The Southerners' chief and practically only weapon was delay. It is generally conceded that the bill would command a majority if it came to a record vote.

The Southern legislators, accordingly, flipped through their rule books and took advantage of every technicality, particularly the device of questioning the absence of a quorum—218 members. The roll had to be called each time, with consequent delay.

The fact that this was George Washington's birthday helped the opposition, too. Traditionally, the first President's farewell address is read aloud by a member of the House. The honor fell this year to Representative McSweeney (D., Ohio). He finished at 2:17 p.m. and Representative Cox (D., Ga.), immediately moved that as a further mark of respect to Washington, the House stand adjourned. He forced a roll call on his motion, but the House defeated it, 278 to 127.

Courier-Journal

Motion Defeated, 278-127

Earlier, Representative Williams (D., Miss.) had insisted on a clerk's reading the full journal of yesterday's proceedings, a technicality commonly dispensed with by unanimous consent. Even the journal reading was interrupted by a quorum call to tally absent members.

Thurs. 2-23-50

The F.E.P.C. bill never had got even this far before. It was due for consideration today under a rule which provides that on "calendar Wednesday" committee chairmen may call up bills which have been approved by their committee, but which have not been sent to the floor by the Rules Committee.

The roll of committees is called alphabetically, and today was the turn of the Committee on Education and Labor, which approved the F.E.P.C. measure. The Southerners have been waging their delaying action for weeks, seeing to it that only one committee had a chance to call up its bills on Wednesdays.

Regardless of House action on the measure, it is certain to meet a stone-wall filibuster in the Senate. The stand of the Southerners there is expected to set off the first test of the Senate's revised cloture rule, which now requires the assent of two thirds of the whole membership to shut down debate.

As the House wrangled, another feature of the President's civil-rights program advanced on another Congressional front. A House judiciary subcommittee approved an omnibus civil-rights bill which would:

1. Establish a five-member Federal Civil Rights Commission to look out for civil-rights enforcement, and create a new civil-rights division in the Department of Justice.

Would Provide Fines

2. Provide fines and jail sentences up to 20 years for anyone participating in a mob action or conspiring to threaten, intimidate, injure, kill, or deny any person his rights.

3. Prohibit racial segregation and discrimination on trains, airplanes, and other means of travel in interstate commerce.

4. Protect all persons, regardless of race or color, from intimidation or coercion in the exercise of their right to vote in federal elections.

Use Every Weapon In House Rules Book; Force Night Session; Substitute Boosted

By Robert C. Albright

Post Reporter

Post 16 f
Thurs. 2-23-50
Wash. Post

With Dixie Democrats resisting every step of the way, the House late last night forced the Administration's Fair Employment Practices Bill into the amendment stage, with the possibility of an early morning test vote.

Two noncompulsory FEPC substitute measures were thrown into the fight by Republican and Democratic moderates as the hour approached midnight.

One highly-placed Southern Democrat predicted 95 percent of the Dixie contingent will swing to one of these as a last resort, possibly picking up enough GOP ballots to compromise the issue. Southerners would keep their sectional records straight by voting against the bill on final passage.

Offered by McConnell

The favored substitute was offered by Rep. Sameul K. McConnell, jr. (R., Pa.). It sets up a five man FEPC commission, with investigative and fact finding power but without any enforcement authority.

A slightly milder substitute drawn by Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) was introduced by Rep. Tom Steed (D., Okla.).

While the Administration's compulsory FEPC bill and the two possible compromises hung in a state of suspended animation, the Southern forces used every weapon in the House rule books to delay, if not prevent, final action on the bill.

They lost their initial battle to keep the legislation from even coming up around nightfall. As the night wore on, they were limited to a series of motions "that the committee do now arise"—one method of adjourning the House. Each motion was thumpingly voted down by the House.

The House dug in for a night of it as bell signals beat a steady tattoo summoning members to the floor on points of no quorum, motions to adjourn and rarely used parliamentary technicalities.

Concede Motions Dilatory

With Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas a valuable ally, Southern members kept the anti-discrimination measure from being called up for more than five hours.

But after seven roll calls even the anti-FEPC Rayburn was forced to tacitly concede the Dixie motions were dilatory.

At 4:43 p. m. with Southern colleagues still shouting for recognition, he ruled that House Labor Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.), FEPC bill manager, had the floor under the usually routine "Calendar Wednesday" call of House committees.

It took another half hour to get the House into "committee—House rule book lingo for actually starting work on a bill.

One More Trick Used

Shouting points of order, Dixie Democrats protested angrily that Lesinski had never been directed by his committee to bring up the measure. Lesinski hollered that he had, and once again Rayburn sided with Lesinski.

Post

But the Southerners had one more trick to keep the bill suspended in midair. Representative Howard W. Smith (D., Va.), floor manager of the rebel forces, used it—a demand for a vote on "consideration" of the bill. For the eighth time since noon, the roll was called.

Thurs. 2-23-50

Smith lost the count, 287 to 121, and at 5:15 p. m. the House opened general debate on the civil rights measure. Speaker Rayburn called his friend Representative Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) to the chair to preside over the "committee."

Wash. Post

Cheers went up from liberal-wing Democrats. Representatives Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr., (D.-Lib., N. Y.) and Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), rushed over to shake hands with Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), author of the FEPC bill.

But the Southerners insisted they had merely lost a skirmish. They had scores of "perfecting" amendments to throw at the bill and substitute motions providing they could block limitations on debate.

Galleries Filled Early

Galleries filled for the spectacle before noon and hundreds of friends and foes of FEPC formed a queque in the lower House corridors waiting for a seat at the show.

Southern members hardly waited for the chaplain's prayer to launch their delaying action. At 12:03 p. m. Representatives John Rankin (D., Miss.) and John Bell Williams (D., Miss.) vied for the right to make the first point of no quorum.

Williams then demanded the clerk read the House "journal" of previous day's business. With a quorum call intervening, the journal reading consumed a full hour.

Under a previous agreement, Representative John McSweeney (D., Ohio), an FEPC supporter, next read Washington's "Farewell Address," an annual House custom. Reading rapidly, McSweeney completed his stint in 43 minutes flat.

Adjournment Defeated

Georgia's Eugene Cox (Dem.), then moved the House adjourn as a "mark of respect to George Washington." The House refused, 278 to 127, but the roll call consumed 30 minutes.

Almost endlessly, the Dixie motions went on. Florida's Dwight Rodgers moved to dispense with "Calendar Wednesday," passionately contending that for the House to continue in session was a "desecration to the Father of Our Country."

Once, a leading Administration supporter of FEPC, House Majority Leader John W. McCormick (Mass.), was forced to invite another roll call by moving to "dispense with further proceedings under the call."

Had he not done so, the Southeners under a parliamentary technicality, were prepared to require the sergeant-at-arms to bring in every absentee member.

Bill Sets Up Commission

There was a brief commotion in mid-afternoon when Speaker Rayburn discovered a spectator had a camera in the galleries in violation of House rules. Rayburn dispatched House Doorkeeper William M. (Fishbait) Miller to the galleries. The visitor was permitted to return to the gallery after checking his camera.

The FEPC bill, before the House at long last, sets up a five-member Fair Employment Practices Commission. The commission would be empowered to investigate cases of alleged job discrimination, hold hearings, and issue "cease and desist" orders against offenders.

The commission would be empowered to enforce its orders by resort to the courts. Employers of 50 or more workers would be subject to the law.

it is needed to prevent a public revolt against the whole farm price support system.

The Smack Of A Gavel

"FEPC Measure Is Sidetracked By Sam Rayburn."

16f

We trust that those Alabamians who were so vehement in abusing the Texan as an apostate to the South will make proper acknowledgement of error.

Speaker of the House Rayburn earned a great deal of disfavor in Alabama in 1948 for the manner in which he presided over the Philadelphia convention as chairman.

Advertiser

Alabama's walk-out delegates were wrathful that Rayburn would not recognize Handy Ellis when he wanted to be recognized. Rayburn was otherwise resented as a Southerner who elected to stick with the Democratic Party.

Thurs. 1-26-50

As a matter of fact, it wasn't easy that day in the convention to tell just what Rayburn was thinking. In the afternoon Rayburn decided to let the walkers-out have their highly advertised moment. Rayburn permitted the Southern demonstration, which was long and tumultous. He allowed the band to play "Dixie" at great length with, if we remember, three encores.

Montgomery, Ala.

All this time Rayburn hunched over the chairman's lectern and regarded the spectacle with a smile plainly to be seen to the rear of the hall. Some thought he was leering at what he regarded as futile. Our guess was that he thought it wise to let the remnant have its way and that he was enjoying the anthem of his native region.

The Speaker of the House is often named as the office second in power to the presidency. Rayburn's accession, or rather re-accession, to this post in the wake of Truman's extraordinary election was further galling to those who had excommunicated themselves from the we all thought dying Democratic Party.

All of which brings us to the present. The struggle over Civil Disturbance legislation is underway in the only two places it can be settled—in the halls of Congress, by congressmen and senators, and the Supreme Court.

As Mr. McCorvey talks of inviting the Republicans to join his party in nominating Eisenhower two years from now, the gavel of the Speaker of the House smacks the desk, wielded by a Southerner opposed to Civil Disturbance but a Southerner holding by virtue of his party membership the second highest post in the land. The gavel smacks the desk and the headline reads—"FEPC Measure Is Sidetracked By Sam Rayburn."

FEPC Law Enacted by Cleveland Council

Afro-American

16f

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The City Council here passed on Jan. 31 an ordinance forbidding employers to refuse an applicant a job on the basis of his color, national origin, race or religion. The penalty for violating the ordinance is a fine of $100 which, if not paid, would net 10 days in jail for the employer.

Sat. 2-11-50

By passing the measure by a 27 to 5 vote, the council made Cleveland the third major city with such legislation. Philadelphia and Minneapolis have fair job ordinances. Chicago has passed a resolution on the matter, and San Francisco is to vote on such a bill in the near future.

Baltimore, Md.

Pass Carr Measure With Jail Penalty

16f

CLEVELAND — Cleveland has a Fair Employment Practices ordinance okayed by the Chamber of Commerce, and any employer guilty of job discrimination can be punished by a fine of $100, or 10 days in jail.

The ordinance, third with teeth in it passed by a major city, came about after a voluntary plan operated by the Chamber of Commerce failed.

Defender

It provides that it shall be unlawful to:

1. Discriminate against any person with regard to hire, discharge, tenure, upgrading, terms or conditions of employment or union membership solely on grounds of race, religious creed, color, national origin or ancestry.
2. Publish, or cause to be published, any notice or advertisement relating to employment or membership which contains any specification or limitation as to race, creed or color.
3. Require of any applicant as a condition of employment or membership any information concerning his race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.
4. Aid, abet, encourage or incite the commission of any discrimination in employment practice prohibited in this ordinance.

Sat. 2-11-50

Chicago, Ill.

Punitive steps are to be taken only after several advisory and warning steps have been taken.

Other cities with strong FEPC ordinances are Philadelphia and Minneapolis. Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Phoenix, Ariz., and Richmond, Calif., have weak FEP ordinances without administrative machinery.

The Cleveland ordinance will be administered by a 16-man panel made up of two city council members, five from industry, three from labor, and six from the public.

When the Chamber of Commerce proposed a voluntary plan, Dec. 2, 1948, Mayor Thomas Burke committed himself to an enforceable municipal ordinance if it failed.

160,000 Appeals Fail

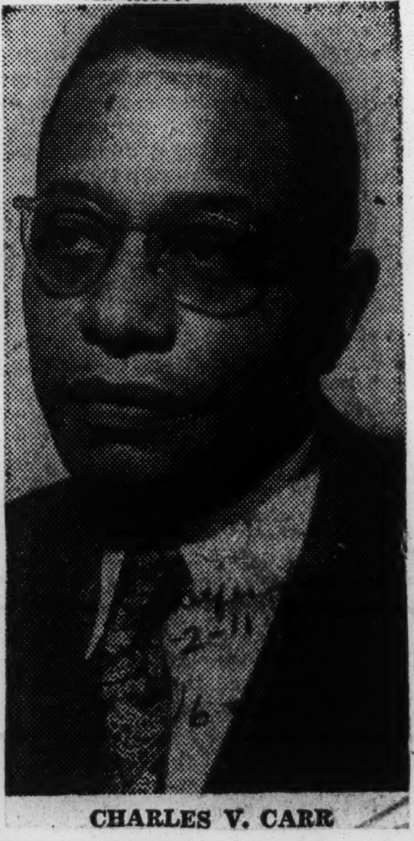
The chamber conceded failure after distributing 160,000 pieces of literature and spending $60,000 up to November, without appreciable results. The last brochure was called "Let's Face It." It followed a long line of slide films, movie films, monthly bulletins, survey reports and special appeals.

Commenting on the voluntary plan after the ordinance was approved, John K. Thompson, president of the Cleveland Chamber said it paved the way for a good compulsory plan.

The new ordinance will affect 113,000 Negroes, and 227 foreign born persons out of 1,250,000 persons in the Cleveland area. It was not passed without cost. In a compromise that modified the punitive steps, it was also agreed to abolish the city's Community Relations Council, and with it the job of Frank Baldau, the director.

Baldau, president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, was one of the authors of the ordinance sponsored by Charles V. Carr, Negro councilman. He was also active in passage of fair housing practices ordinance there.

16f


Defender 2-11 16

CHARLES V. CARR

NO VICTORY FOR F. E. P. C.

Under existing circumstances, passage of a Fair Employment Practices bill by the House yesterday represents no real victory for those who sincerely desire fair employment practices legislation. The original Administration bill has been so diluted that very little is left of it but an expression of good intentions. Thus, almost exactly five years after FEPC first emerged from a House committee, after conventions of both parties had endorsed it in principle, but after every parliamentary device known to man had been employed to scuttle it, the net result is that virtually no advance has been made toward establishing FEPC as an effective arm of the Federal Government.

Times

2-24-50

If circumstances had been different, something might have been said in favor of the basic provisions of the bill that the House finally did approve. In essence, it establishes a Fair Employment Practices Commission to assist state and local agencies to combat job discrimination against minorities, but the assistance would be through investigation, recommendation and persuasion without power of enforcement. In view of Southern feelings, this might not have been a bad way, as a starter, to bring the Federal Government into the picture. It would have clearly established federal policy on discrimination, and this approach to an admittedly touchy subject might have been a wise first step.

New York

But such legislation cannot be looked at as if it were in a vacuum. The unhappy fact is that the opposition to FEPC has shown that it will not compromise; it will not retreat an inch; on this issue it will not pay any attention either to the party platforms or, for that matter, to the spirit of the American democracy. It has engaged in a long and bitter parliamentary struggle to prevent any action at all on an FEPC bill; and when these tactics failed, it cynically supported a toothless measure that, in view of all that has gone before, no one now expects to be taken seriously. The whole affair has become a mockery of responsible legislative practice; and the prospective filibuster awaiting FEPC in the Senate only adds to the hollowness of the entire procedure.

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Advertiser 2-24-50

Report From the Capitals

No New State Fair Employment Practices Acts Enacted in 1950

This is the first in a series of articles pointing out what the various state capitals are doing to wipe out racial and religious discrimination. This series was prepared by Bethune Jones of Red Bank, N. J.

GENERAL OUTLOOK: Although comparatively few state legislatures convened in regular session this year and special sessions, were held, were limited for the most part to consideration of specific matters, a number of significant new measures were enacted in the field of racial and religious discrimination and civil rights.

Courier

There have been many other indications that such bills will be considered on a broad scale next year, when the legislatures of forty-four states are scheduled to convene in regular session.

A summarized review of action taken thus far this year by state legislatures, courts and administrative agencies with respect to discrimination, civil rights and church-state relations follows under separate headings:

Post 9-2-50

EMPLOYMENT: As had been anticipated, no new state fair employment practices acts were enacted this year. Rather than representing any trend reversal, this may be attributed to the fact that 1950 regular legislative sessions were held in states which either already had FEPC laws or in which there was virtually no prospect for their adoption at this time.

Pitts Pa.

New FEPC laws will be widely proposed in state legislatures next year, with strong support for such measures expected in a number of states.

One of the effects of the new anti-injunction labor law enacted this year in Massachusetts will be to strengthen that state's fair employment practices act. The new anti-injunction measure specifically lists types of strikes that are unlawful and those that may be called legally without fear of injunction. Unlawful disputes are listed as including those arising out of demands that an employer violate the state fair employment practices act, which outlaws racial and religious discrimination in employment.

A new law enacted in New York to strengthen the state's FEPC act prohibits issuance of a license to an applicant to conduct an employment agency where the name of the agency directly or indirectly expresses any limitation, specification or discrimination as to race, color, creed of national origin.

16f

Court action seeking to invalidate certain restrictions promulgated by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination was filed in June by the Association of Private Office Personnel Agencies. Counsel for the association, representing sixty of the 250 commercial employment agencies in New York City, said the group did not object to the state FEPC act, which has been in effect since July 1, 1945, but to some of the commission's regulations.

A proposal for strengthening Wisconsin's fair employment practices law is being considered by the State Legislative Council, which will submit recommendations to the 1951 Legislature. Wisconsin's present FEPC law is merely advisory. It is proposed that the State Industrial Commission be empowered to issue cease and desist orders against employers who discriminate against prospective employes.

Preparations are also being made for a revived drive to obtain enactment of a state fair employment practices act at next year's session of the Minnesota Legislature.

Agreement on a Michigan fair employment practices bill could not be reached in time for action at a special legislative session this year, but a strongly backed FEPC measure is regarded as certain to be introduced at the 1951 Michigan session.

California is one of a number of other states in which FEPC legislation will be pressed next year. Meanwhile, Governor Warren of California early this year called for cooperation among state departments to insure equal employment opportunities to all qualified individuals.

Formal agreement on arrangements for exchange of information in cases of mutual interest was reached at a recent meeting in Connecticut of representatives of agencies adminstering fair employment practices laws in five states — Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island.

The FEPC administrative officials of these states also agreed to act jointly in instances where they find that discriminatory practices by a firm in interstate business can best be handled cooperatively.

Commissions of five states already had been cooperating informally in both respects. The new action merely makes such cooperation accepted practice.

States with FEPC laws are continuing to stress conciliation and education to achieve their aims, but in Connecticut a case involving administration of such an act reached the courts this year.

Pending an appeal in the Connecticut case, believed to be the first of its kind in the country to force compliance with a state FEPC law, Superior Court Judge Kenneth Wynne in March suspended an order of the Connecticut State Industrial Commission directing Clark Dairy, Inc., of West Haven, to immediately hire a Negro who had filed a discrimination complaint against the company.

Counsel for the Connecticut dairy company assailed the commission's order as a "deprivation of constitutional rights," and charged that a three-member hearing panel of the commission had acted "arbitrarily, unreasonable and in abuse of its discretion" in the case.

FEPC measures are continuing to attract the interest of municipal as well as state law makers. A local fair employment practices law went into effect in March in Cleveland bringing to eight the number of cities which now have adopted such ordinances.

16f

Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis and Philadelphia now have FEPC ordinances applying to both public and private employers. Fair employment practices acts in Milwaukee, Phoenix, Ariz., and Richmond, Calif., apply only to city governments and their contract holders. A Cincinnati measure applies only to city employes.

Ten states now have FEPC statutes. Such measures were enacted last year in New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington, and previously in Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin. The Indiana and Wisconsin laws, however, provide no penalties for violation and are largely educational.

Anti-FEPC Propaganda

Quietly and without fanfare the National Association of Manufacturers is conducting a campaign against a Federal FEPC law.

16e

Appearing as a speaker at some of the leading colleges recently has been a representative of the NAM Industrial Relations division who said to the students of a midwestern college, "Manufacturers realize more keenly than ever that to draw the color line in hiring is an indefensible, outmoded practice which can do the greatest harm to the employer himself."

Afro-American

One might well have seen wings sprouting from and a halo forming over this powerful but reactionary body as the representative spoke.

If one did not believe it then he would certainly have been led to believe it when the speaker added, "It is encouraging to report that not only has industry taken a definite and open stand against discrimination in employment but genuine progress has been made since World War II in securing full use of American manpower, regardless of race, creed or color."

Dist 10-28-50

Obviously such hokum is intended to build up sentiment which will show that there is no need for a Federal law requiring full employment opportunities if industry itself is already doing so. Ask any of the hundreds of workers who have been turned down because of their color either from employment or from union membership and they will tell a different story.

We hope that our college heads and faculties are smart enough to discern what the NAM is trying to do through them.

FEPC Sought As Wartime Measure

Sun-Reporter Sat. 7-29-50

San Francisco Calif.

16f

NEW YORK—The following telegram was sent to President Truman last week by A. Philip Randolph, Co-Chairman of the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, in the interest of getting President Truman to set up a war-time FEPC.

"In light of the experience Negroes and other minorities had in World War II with discrimination in getting employment in war industries which resulted in nationwide urging upon the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt by Negro movements, church, labor, business, civil and educational that an Executive Order be issued to establish a Fair Employment Practice Committee to eliminate discrimination on account of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry, and because of the great service this committee rendered in bringing about better race relations in war employment which served to accelerate and increase munitions production, I want to request the urge that you set forth in your message to Congress on the Korean conflict, a plan to issue an Executive Order similar to President Roosevelt's 8802, and that a war-time Committee on Fair Employment Practices be set up thereunder, composed of seven members, representing minorities, labor, business and government, as an integral and essential factor in the mobilization of manpower to win the war against North Korean Communist aggression, sponsored by Russian Stalinist tyranny. Such action at this hour, would not only serve a just cause at home and strengthen our American bastion of democracy, but also help to disarm communist Russia, which is already exploiting the defeat of Fair Employment Practice legislation in the Senate on July 12th by the Dixiecrats, with a view to winning the minds and allegiance of the Negro and peoples of color in Asia, Africa and the West Indies."

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Gary Council Votes FEPC Law

Defender Sat. 12-2-50

16f

Chicago Ill.

GARY — A four-pronged FEPC ordinance with minimum penalties of one year in jail or $500 fine was passed by the Gary City Council, last week, 20-months after its introduction by Alderman Terry Gray and Benjamin F. Wilson.

Under the ordinance it becomes unlawful to discriminate on account of race, color or religion in hiring and tenure. It also becomes unlawful to advertise for employees on the basis of race, color or religion.

The ordinance forbids such information on employment applications, and also makes it a violation to aid or abet discriminatory employment practices.

It will be administered by a five man commission empowered to recommend penalties for violators.

Let's Not Alienate Our Friends

Courier

16f

Sat. 9-16-50

Pittsburgh Pa.

SENATOR Irving M. Ives, Republican, of New York is as hot as a country stove because of the implication of a press release issued by Elmer Henderson of the American Council on Human Rights last week that he (Ives) had abandoned the fight for the Federal Fair Employment Act until local FEPC laws were adopted in twenty-five states.

Mr. Henderson's zeal in fighting for Federal FEPC legislation is to be commended but he is far off base in smearing Senator Ives as being lukewarm about or in opposition to Federal FEPC.

Senator Ives' record in this respect is so well known as to make any such charge ridiculous.

In his own State of New York, he was author of the Ives-Quinn bill, signed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, which established the State Committee Against Discrimination, a model for all other American commonwealths, and the most effective legislation of its kind.

As soon as he got to Washington, Senator Ives went to the bat for FEPC but soon discovered that there were simply not enough votes, barring closure, to pass such legislation, and therefore he urges (what The Courier has long urged) that greater efforts be made to pass FEPC legislation in the several states.

This does not mean, as Mr. Henderson implies, that Senator Ives is opposed to Federal FEPC, it simply means that his is the counsel of realism, i.e., if you are blocked in one direction, then try another, and don't wear out your skull butting a stone wall.

What the American colored people are interested in is results.

Whether those results come from Federal or state legislation is a matter of only secondary consideration.

In any event it is a very bad policy for our spokesmen to attack our proven friends and thus alienate them, simply because they do not accept the formula we lay down.

It is just possible that we could be wrong, and we would be foolish to flout the counsel of experienced legislators.

16f 1950 FEPC -(Tennsssee)

MEMPHIS NEGRO CRITICIZES FEPC

Times-Picayune

Wed. 6-28-50

Dream That Can't Come True, Says Author

New Orleans, La.

By MALCOLM JOHNSON

(INS Staff Correspondent)

Memphis, Tenn., June 27—In his office in Memphis' famous Beale street, where "the blues" music was born, George W. Lee, Negro leader, business man and author, rocked in his swivel chair and said:

16f

"My people are being sold a bill of goods on the FEPC bill. They feel very keenly about it. Naturally, they want it. They don't realize that it's just a dream that can't come true—not right now, anyhow.

"The FEPC," Lee continued "is shot through with insincerity. It's a political net to catch the gullible, white and black.

Tenn

"In my opinion, President Truman would be one of the most disappointed men in the world if he should wake up some morning and find that the FEPC had been passed by Congress. Mr. Truman must know that it can't work down here in the South. So it's just politics.

"No law," Lee said, "can be successful without the backing of public opinion. The prohibition law proved that. Legislation is not going to solve the racial problem. That must come voluntarily — and it's coming. Already there are vast improvements."

Received Many Honors

Lee is one of Memphis' most respected citizens, an articulate eloquent spokesman for his race. He is known throughout the South. In Memphis he has received many honors from both the white and Negro communities.

Times-Picayune

As a result of his record in the First World War, he is referred to everywhere as "Lieutenant Lee," the rank he had when honorably discharged from the Army after service in France.

Lee is active in politics, being a member of the state Republican committee. A prosperous business man, he is manager of the Memphis branch of the Atlanta Insurance Company and chairman of the board of a Negro bank.

As an indication of the prosperity of the Negro community in Memphis, Lee said that his bank, established just two years ago, now has assets of close to $2 million.

Wed. 6-28-50

Of medium height, Lee talked of many things: His four books and a fifth he has "on the fire"; his boyhood on a Mississippi farm; his 35 years in Memphis; his friendship with W. C. Handy, the famous Negro "blues" composer; segregation; Paul Robeson; and racial relations in the South.

Robeson on Wrong Foot

On Paul Robeson: "I admire him as an artist, but he's off on the wrong foot. His thinking is all wet, falt. He doesn't speak for the Negro race and the Negroes aren't following him. In my opinion, Robeson's thinking has been colored by his own ego, as a result of the flattery and attention he has received from the Russians."

New Orleans, La.

On the segregation issue in the South Lee said:

"I believe it will come to an end in time, but it will have to come gradually, through education, and voluntary acceptance. Already there are vast changes. But much will depend on what we Negroes ourselves contribute in the development of our talents. The Negro must advance with the times. He must contribute to society as a citizen. Only in that way can he earn community respect and good fellowship."

16f 1950 Massachusetts

Mass. FEPC Strengthened

CIO News

Mon 6-5-50

Washington, D.C.

16f

Mass.

GOV. Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts has signed a bill changing the name of the State Fair Employment Practices Commission to the State Commission against Discrimination and broadening its powers.

Powers of the SCAD now include enforcement of restrictions against racial and religious discrimination in public housing, hotels, restaurants, resorts and other places of public accommodation, as well as employment.

The new anti-discrimination agency will have authority to intervene for injured parties in instances of alleged discrimination involving places of public accommodation. Under the former law, complainants could seek redress only through court action.

The new commission also is given authority to enter "cease and desist" orders for violation of discrimination or segregation statutes in public housing. Formal orders, however, may be filed only after conciliation efforts fail and a formal hearing is held.

16f 1950 North Carolina

Both Races Work Together in This Raleigh, N. C. Dairy...

Fair Employment Proves Fruitful

By DOUGLASS HALL

16f

Afro-American

Sat 6-24

Baltimore Md.

"Is this Mister Scott, manager of the Smith-Melville Dairy?"

"Yes."

"Well, Mister Scott did you read the newspaper this morning . . . about a group of n...rs picketing the capitol."

"I did read where a group of colored people picketed the State capitol. Why?"

"Well, I just wanted to know when you are going to get rid of them n...r drivers that you have on your milk trucks?"

"I . . . I will get rid of them as soon as I can find that I am able to do so."

Couldn't Be Done

Since that telephone conversation several months ago, W. A. Scott, who is chain manager of Raleigh's Smith-Melville Dairy, has found that he simply has been unable to get rid of a single colored person in his employ.

In fact he has been "compelled" to hire an additional milkman "with the responsibility that goes with an interracial milk route."

Furthermore, he is planning on hiring a third man and promoting another to the rank of supervisor!!

In order to get the impact of this story it is necessary for you to understand just how exclusive the distribution of milk is in this section of N.C. and many other areas of the South.

I like milk but not until this week did I think about what happened to it between the time it left the cow and took its position on my table.

I did not know that ALL the milkmen in this State were white and that colored were used only as helpers. "I don't know any other place in the South where a colored person is given a route with full responsibility for promotion, collections etc," Mr. Scott told the AFRO.

Brother Is N.C. Governor

Mr. Scott, like his brother who is governor of North Carolina, hired competent colored persons in jobs which heretofore were closed to them on account of color.

Here is a typical scene in the waiting room of the Smith-Melville Dairy. When white help learned that Mr. Scott meant business about hiring colored men on equal basis with whites, they fell in line. Both of these men are drivers. (Hall photo)

That's what makes this story worth the ink that it took to print it. It is about a man who looks upon all persons as human beings. . . . "That's all, human beings," he says.

"I have not lost any business by putting on colored routemen," Mr. Scott told the AFRO. "In fact, I have found that it is good business.

"I have told many dairymen in the State that it is good business to put these men in complete charge of the route and let them make all that is coming to them."

John Winters was the first man hired at the dairy. His brother Joe is on the Raleigh Police Force. "Why, one of the white men asked me where was he going to check up. I did not fight the issue but John has been checking up right here with all the rest of the men. They do not seem to mind it.

Few Objectors

"There are 125 persons working in this plant and only about four objected when I told them that I was putting on a colored driver. Since then, all have fallen in line."

Mr. Scott shoots his words at you in a frank and piercing manner. Usually, he takes a course that you do not expect. He told me the same old story about being around colored persons all his life.

"Then would you attribute that fact as the reason that you are quite liberal toward the race situation?"

Mr. Scott did not bite. "No," he answered back. "I would not. There are a great deal more of my friends who have had the same childhood experiences and they have different attitudes."

Then he told me about his first lesson in race relations.

He decided one day to paint a black hog-red-and he chose the hog of a colored farmer. As he was about to complete his job, the owner came out and beat the daylights out of him.

Urged by his playmates, he went home and reported this "brutality" to his father. Instead of his father going into a rage as he expected, he merely walked him back to the farmer's house and when he learned what he had done—gave him another whipping.

"My father treated all persons as human beings. That is what all of us learned to do," he added.

One Big Family

Long before his brother, Gov. Kerr Scott, became nationally known as the liberal Governor of this State, the Scott family had a reputaton of "treating their colored help with equality and respect"—the same as whites.

In the Burlington (N.C.) Dairy Plant, there have never been any separate toilets, showers, or lockers. Once, the Scott brothers had a visitor from the State Department of Labor who informed them that they would have to put in "colored" facilities.

The Scotts refused and the State did not push it. So, there are no "separate but equal facilities" in the Smith-Melville Dairies. They are the same for all.

There is an employees' dinner held each year. "All the employees sit down and eat together."

Cleveland FEP Result Of Many Years' Effort

Daily World

No Cure-All To End Discrimination In Employment

Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs.
16 f
4-27-50

CLEVELAND, Ohio— (NNPA) — The local fair employment practice ordinance is result of many years of effort to curb job discrimination, the Greater Cleveland Council for the Society Studies was told last Thursday by Charles P. Lucas, executive secretary of the Cleveland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Participating in a panel discussion of the ordinance in the auditorium of the Board of Education Building were Sidney Vincent, assistant director of the Jewish Community Council; Burt Holm, personnel director of American Greeting Publishers, and Mr. Lucas.

"The FEP ordinance is not a cure all to end job discrimination," Lucas told an audience of seventy-five. It is not intended to be a miracle drug, but only a technique. It is an approach to the goal of ending discrimination in employment."

WAR-TIME PRECEDENCE

Fair employment practice laws, now in effect in eight states and a number of cities, grew out of President Roosevelt's wartime executive order prohibiting discrimination in hiring war-plant workers, Lucas said.

Vincent outlined the provisions of the ordinance, commenting that it was not an act about prejudice but an act about discrimination. Since the measure became effective March 12, he said, only ten cases alleging violations have been reported to the Community Relations Board the agency set up to investigate complaints.

Daily World

"Many persons do not know that the law applies equally to employers, employment agencies and labor unions," Vincent said. "The ordinance is not only concerned with discrimination in hiring workers, but also with what happens to them after they are hired."

4-27-50

Holm said his company had set up certain qualification standards for all prospective employees, but had never discriminated against members of minority groups.

CLEVELAND SHOWS THE WAY

Sixth Largest City's FEPC Working Effectively to End Bias

16 f Ohio
Afro American Bal. 5-27-50

Mayor Thomas Burke of Cleveland, center, is shown with Frank Baldau, left, director of that city's fair employment agency, and Roosevelt Dickey, right, assistant to Mr. Baldau.

By SIMEON BOOKER JR.

A $19,000 yearly investment has made Cleveland, Ohio, nationally known.

Afro American

America's sixth largest city has had no race riots and no major racial violence in its public parks, schools, and housing projects in the past five years.

The reason is the Community Relations Board, an agency of the city government established five years ago with a budget of $19,000 a year and a program to stamp out racial and religious inequalities.

The board, the first establishd in the country as an agency of a city government, has been widely copied and four other cities, Buffalo, Chicago, Toledo, and Pittsburgh, now have similar boards.

In recent months, groups in Baltimore and Philadelphia have written for details.

Bal. 5-27-50

No Politics

16 f

Although Mayor Thomas A. Burke, who originally requested Council to appropriate funds for the board, is the chairman, there is no politics in the operation. Even city officials sometimes are found guilty of discrimination against colored workers.

Baltimore Md
Ohio

Director of the agency is Antioch College educated Frank Baldau, 40, white, recently elected president of the National Association of Inter-Group Relations Officials. His assistant is Roosevelt Dickey, a professional social worker and lawyer.

The staff is augmented by a board appointed by the mayor consisting of prominent business people, religious leaders, unionists, and councilmen.

Three colored persons, including the NAACP branch president, are on the 11-man board, which meets monthly to map the overall program.

The work of the board is divided into two main functions, a long range educational program and action projects involving specific problems.

The educational program entails co-operation with over 400 organizations and clubs in the city in setting up discussions and arranging meetings on human rights topics.

Few Signs of Prejudice

In eliminating "areas of riot," the board has acted uncompromisingly.

The first task was the elimination of discrimination in the city's hotels and restaurants. The board met with the owners. stated the law and urged their compliance. Few public places now bar colored people.

Other achievements have been the elimination of segregation on the yearly safety patrol trip to Washington, D.C., for children, a ban on discrimination in public housing, an enforced non-segregation policy at parks, playgrounds, and swimming pools, and ending of bias by numerous social agencies.

The board also recommended that City Council enact a municipal FEPC bill, but so far the bill hasn't passed.

A few weeks after the Peekskill, N.Y. incident, Singer Paul Robeson sang in Cleveland before a crowd of 3,000 persons and with effective policing planned by the Community Relations Board, there was no violence.

The agency also recommended that the Police Department end a traditional policy of assigning rookie officers to colored areas (thus nose diving the number of yearly deaths) and integrating colored officers into other branches of the squad.

Checks Small Incidents

Through a city-wide system of race relations pulse takers, the board keeps watch on signs of brewing trouble and checks incidents before they become serious.

Mr. Baldau describes the agency as similar to a fire prevention bureau— spotting and eliminating signs of danger.

Goals for 1950 include the drive to eliminate the American Bowling Congress clause (which bore fruit last week) limiting competition to whites, investigating bias against colored physicians and nurses in local hospitals, and the planning of a probe of pupil segregation in the city schools.

16h 1950

Southern Migrants Adjust Slowly In North, Lane Says

Daily World

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS)—Frayser T. Lane, civic director of the Chicago Urban League, said Tuesday that Southern Negroes migrating to the North face major adjustment problems.

Thurs 16h

7-6-50

The Chicago Urban League official addressed the seventh annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University.

Lane opined that Southern Negroes have simplified problems of earning a living. On the other hand he found a sharp contrast in the North where great stress is placed on personal attire, cleanliness and sanitation. He added:

Atlanta Ga

"Negro migrants have done a marvelous job of adjustment considering the fact that their flight for security from intimidation and persecution is not achieved by simply leaving the South."

Lane said, "For the most part they are not welcome in the North."

"It is the job of the Chicago Urban League to help the migrants make a proper cooperative adjustment to their changed environment."

16h 1950 California

MIGRATORY WORKERS' PLIGHT AGAIN CLAIMING ATTENTION

New York N.Y. Times

Federal and State Action in the West Is Started to Relieve a Bad Situation

16 h

By GLADWIN HILL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jun, 6-11-50

LOS ANGELES, June 10—President Truman's appointment of a commission to investigate the migratory labor situation received hearty approval this week, particularly in the oft-spotlighted "Grapes of Wrath" area of California.

The migratory-labor problem, now involving upward of a million persons, has been with the country for half a century, but many recent factors have focused unusual attention on it.

The post-war slackening in urban industrial employment has turned many persons back to the fields and highways. Rapid mechanization of many farming operations has reduced the demand for labor.

Cold waves, crop failures and disrupted harvest schedules last winter caused extreme distress among many thousands of migrants, particularly in the Southwest, which gained national notice. This distress, in turn, drained welfare resources of many communities, resulting in legislative pressures, particularly in California and Arizona.

Within the past few months, the appearance of another potential "dust bowl" in the southern Middle West has presented the threat of thousands of displaced farm people having to take to the road as the "Okies" did in the Nineteen Thirties.

Federal Aid Program

These developments and trends, pointing toward almost inevitable critical dislocations and distress, lately have added impetus to long-standing efforts toward Federal alleviation of the problem.

A Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Migrant Labor was established in 1946 as a war reconversion step. The group, under the chairmanship of Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine of the Marine Corps, made an extensive survey of migrant problems and laid down some broad lines for Federal, state and local attack on the problem, including suggested standards in such fields as state supervision of migrant labor camps.

The findings had only the status of recommendations, however, at a time when the problem did not have its present urgency. They dealt largely with potential unilateral measures, whereas the problem has recently assumed national dimensions.

Exact Number Not Known

No one has any precise idea of how many migrants there are. Employment figures, the most likely key, are ambiguous because a unit may represent a lone migrant or the head of a large family. Official Federal estimates range from an occasional "several hundred thousand" to the 1,000,000-to-5,000,000 figures cited in connection with the President's committee appointment. Last year there were 113,000 employed in California alone at the harvest peak.

There are four main migrant blocs—on the Atlantic Seaboard, in the Midwestern grain states, in the Intermountain West and on the Pacific Coast. It is probable that the number of migrant workers has been slowly but steadily increasing since the war.

Although there is some regional interchange, the notion of a professional migrant making a year-around living by following harvests all over the country seems largely illusory. Most of them migrate involuntarily — "responding unmistakably," one Congressional report put it, "to the push of poverty or complete destitution at home rather than to the pull of greater opportunity elsewhere."

The effort to put down roots, to establish some fixed domicile, however crude, tends to limit migration to a marginal extent in which the worker can reach just enough harvests to get by economically.

Housing Usually Bad

The migrants' housing—provided by employers as temporary harvest-time shelter, though often occupied the year around — ranges from the exceptional passable bungalow with utilities to tattered tents and squalid one-room shanties that a self-respecting farmer would spurn for his animals.

Plumbing often consists of distant dirty outhouses and lone cold-water taps. Recreation facilities too often consist, for children, of dust and mud-holes, and, for adults, back-country saloons. Refinements like medical care, schools and welfare are often absent. The migrant's major asset is the automobile, in which he can seek work.

The key problem is that the migrants work for short periods for many employers, often scattered among several states. Although the migrants do indispensable work, there is because of their status a natural tendency for employers individually and collectively to disavow responsibility for their year-round welfare.

Federal-State Approaches

Two main approaches to the problem, state and Federal, are presenting themselves to groups tackling the situation, like the California Commission on Migrant Problems established by Gov. Earl Warren last spring.

On the state's part, it is believed, steps can be taken toward more adequate regulation of migrants' living and working conditions, toward devising some sort of unemployment insurance coverage for them and toward assisting counties financially with welfare in instances of emergency.

On the Federal level, there is the possibility of improving Social Security coverage for migrants, coordinating state efforts, and helping formulate uniform standards.

Although the Federal and state employment services have attempted to map and chart harvests and steer migrant labor where it is needed, things are still uncoordinated enough that a crop failure in a single locality can put thousands of migrants on the brink of starvation. Thousands of migrants may be unemployed at a time when foreign labor is being imported to fill supposed shortages.

Negro Exodus From Farm To City Indicated In '49-50 School Attendance Report

[illegible] 9-12-50
Jackson News

More and more Negroes are leaving the farm to enter urban areas, the 1949-50 enrollment and attendance report for the state's common schools indicates.

The report was released Monday by G. J. Cain, director, administration and finance, State Department of Education.

Of the 492,349 negro educables (persons between 6 and 21) enumerated in 1949, a total of 365,962 were eligible to attend county schools, and 126,487 separate school district schools.

In 1947 there were 492,928 educables listed with 371,867 listed by county, 121,061 by separate school districts.

That means that the separate school districts, between 1947-49 gained 5,426, or slightly more than four per cent.

Mechanization on farms was listed as the probable reason for the exodus from the farm to the city. Many negroes, it was pointed out, have quit share cropping to take jobs "in town," returning to the farm for day labor during seasonal periods.

White educables showed a gain in both the county and urban schools.

There was a total of 393,804 white educables in 1949, with 269,702 listed by county; 124,102 by separate school districts. In 1948 there were 385,028 educables, with 264,285 listed by county, 128,743 by separate school district.

A total of 574,661 white and Negro students were enrolled in state common schools for 1949-50. Of this number 279,433 were white, 268,228 Negroes. Average daily attendance totaled 472,149. White ADA was 246,285; Negro, 225,864.

During the 1948-49 session there was a total of 541,505 students enrolled, of these, 274,417 were white, 267,088 Negro students. Average daily attendance was 461,480, with the average for white students listed at 241,338, and the average for Negroes, 220,142.

It is significant that though the total enrollment of Negro students is almost the same, the average daily attendance has improved considerably.

16h 1950 Illinois

Aneases Africanus–400,000 Of Them–In Chicago

WE SOUTHERNERS are so preoccupied with our own racial woes that we tend to think of them as an exclusively down-South burden. Not so. Also toting the burden and trying to make it lighter are cities from Chicago to New York.

The migration of the Southern Negro to cities such as Chicago has given the North a sizable equity in the race problem. Events have admitted the North to full partnership.

16h

We Southerners, sorely vexed of spirit by the civil rights holy-rollers and the cacophony of their Truman Boogie, are probably entitled to a not unpleasant sardonic twinge at the sight of the North recoiling, fuming and floundering before its growing race problem. For since it was the ships of Yankee traders that first brought the slaves to America and since slavery became a moral concern of the North after they had all been removed to the South, the migration of the Southern Negro back to the section where his ancestors made port is a kind of retributive justice in the form of repatriation.

7-25-50

But after indulging that malice, we must regard the race problem in the North sympathetically in behalf of both white and colored. It is a tragic one.

The cities of the North are grappling with the same economic, political and social aspects of the race problem as we in the South. Chicago is typical of these cities. In the course of three wars, beginning with the Civil War (during which Chicago was the terminal for an underground railroad), Negroes migrated to Chicago until they now number 400,000, and will presently number many more.

They have been forced to concentrate in what has been referred to as a "ghetto." And of this Negro section a Southerner may wryly note that the Negro scholar, E. F. Frazier (in his formidable study, "The Negró in the U. S."), reports that the Negro himself has a way of segregating:

". . . Moreover, as the Negro community moved southward there was a process of selection and segregation of various elements in the Negro community on the basis of occupation, intelligence and ambition."

★

CARL WIEGMAN, reporter and editorial writer for The Chicago Tribune, who was interviewed last Sunday in The Advertiser, has written a competent and thorough study of the problem of the 400,000 ("Chicago Tackles Race Problem"). Said he:

"Manpower required to build Chicago formerly was supplied by European immigrants . . . Now the Negroes are coming to fill the unskilled and semi-skilled jobs at the base of the labor market . . . The migration has been accelerated by changing economic conditions in the South, where mechanization of farms and the shift from cotton growing to cattle raising have reduced the number of manual laborers required.

"Many of the migrants are poorly educated. Some of them, former sharecroppers, never had any money in their hands before they came north, since their wants were supplied by plantation stores and they received no pay in cash.

"For these, the transition to sophisticated, industrial Chicago is difficult. They have never learned habits of thrift; they are unused to the discipline of factory jobs; they have had no opportunity to learn how to behave in a crowded city.

"Heroic efforts to teach them are being made by many Negro organizations, whose leaders are acutely aware of the migrants' shortcomings, as well as their needs. Some Negro leaders are bitter in their denunciation of 'black trash,' forgetting that it takes time to overcome generations of neglect . . .

"The prevalent belief that Negroes want to get out of the 'black belt' solely because they long to associate with members of the white race was denied emphatically by William E. Hill, director of community relations of the South Side Planning Board.

"'Most Negroes would prefer to stay among their own people,' he said. 'They only want to leave the Southside to get things that are lacking there — good schools, good police protection, adequate recreation facilities. and mortgage and insurance rates comparable to those in white communities'."

★

THE CHICAGO reporter relates that in Chicago, as in Georgia and Alabama, there is a concern over "bloc voting" by Negroes. Wise Negro leaders in Chicago wish to see the Negro population spread out over the city to avoid the agglutination of a Negro voting bloc. If they remained bunched and compressed on the Southside, it is believed, they will soon control or hold the balance of power in at least eight wards. This would militate against the interests of the colored man.

16h

★

WHAT of the Negro's job opportunities in Chicago, does the "last to be hired, first to be fired" axiom apply there? It is still true, reports Mr. Wiegman, but "much less true" today than yesterday:

"Negroes continue to hold most of the less attractive and poorly paid jobs in the Chicago labor market . . . (A recent) survey showed that the median income of the white families in the metropolitan areas was $4,445 in 1948. The median income for Negroes was $2,903. The difference in income reflects differences in education, occupational experience, opportunity for well-paid employment . . . Another study . . . showed that 4.4% of the white persons in the metropolitan area labor force were unemployed in May, 1949. At the same time, 12.9% of the Negroes were out of work."

Energetic efforts have been made to induce merchants to hire Negroes as sales clerks on the sound assumption that contact with a courteous, efficient Negro clerk would soften much of the harshness of the white Chicagoan's general attitude. But the merchants would rather discuss more remote things such as race conditions down in the South. However, good progress has been made by the altogether creditable performance of Negro bus drivers. They have proved as satisfactory as the Negro policemen on duty in a growing number of colored sections in Southern cities.

★

WHAT of the state F. E. P. C. laws that have been debated in the Illinois legislature?

"Negro organizations have fought for a state . . . law, which was beaten in the last session . . . Some of their leaders, however, are aware that such a law would fall short of its desired effect unless backed up by public opinion. They know that the goal of fair employment practices will be reached only after a long campaign among union members, employers, and the public."

And finally, the Illinois writer makes a point that we down South have understood since the sagacious Booker T. Washington first made it many years ago:

"In the meantime, they agree that the best propaganda is the example of individual conduct. Every good Negro worker improves the future job opportunities of his sons and grandsons."

★

SOMEHOW in the following Chicago sounds a little plaintive, as though its muscles were tired and strained by the grappling with its new burden and it would like a little rest before going on:

"Chicago's problem of giving fair treatment to the city's 400,000 Negro citizens is tied closely to what happens in the Southern states. If the South's attitude toward the Negro remains unchanged, Negroes will continue to seek jobs and opportunity in Chicago and other northern cities . . .

"Chicago Negro leaders are deeply concerned about the prospects of further migration while the city is struggling with the problem of how to house, employ, and educate the thousands who have come here in the last 10 years. They see a danger that every advance of their people will be slowed or nullified by new migrants from the South, many of whom may land on the city's relief rolls at the end of a year's residence. What is the South doing to check the migration? . . ."

In short, keep the problem in the South in order that such engines of statesmanship as Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois can continue to ponder and fashion civil rights legislation in a remote and disinterested atmosphere where the colored man and his problem isn't.

16h 1950 Mississippi

Negro Warns Race Against Going North

Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 6—(AP)—The Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi, Perry Howard, Wednesday called for Negro support of the state's education program and warned members of his race to "think twice" before migrating north.

12-7-50

"I cannot too strongly urge members of my race to stay here in their good homes in Mississippi, our own native state where we are understood and hold the friendship of the white people," Howard said as he emerged from a talk with Gov. Fielding Wright.

16h

Howard praised Wright's plans and "his efforts to improve the educational standards of Negroes in this state."

Atlanta, Ga.

"Some members of our race are radicals," said the Negro attorney who now spends most of his time in Washington. "They are harming rather than helping the Negro. Everything cannot be accomplished overnight and I believe the Governor and the thinking white people and the legislature are making every possible effort to improve conditions as rapidly as possible."

16h 1950

Mississippi

Due to Mechanization

Miss. Negroes Leaving Farming Areas for City

Courier Sat-9-30-50

16th Miss.

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Negroes in increasing numbers are quitting the farm and rural areas for the city and urban living, according to the 1949-50 enrollment and attendance reports for Mississippi's common schools.

In 1947, there were 492,928 educable Negroes (those between 6 and 21 years of age), of which 371,867 were eligible to attend county schools and 126,487, the sepaarte school district, institutions.

Pittsburgh

In 1949, the figures were respectively 492,[illegible], 365,962 and 126,487 — which shows that the separate school districts had gained 5,426, or slightly more than 4 per cent.

FARMS MECHANIZED

The exodus from farm to city is believed due to the mechanization on farms. Many Negroes have dropped sharecropping in favor of "jobs in town," returning to the farm only for day labor during seasonal periods.

The report listed a total of 574,661 Negro and white students enrolled in the state's schools. of this number, 268,228 were Negro. The average daily attendance totaled 472,149, with Negroes being represented by 225,864.

In the 1948-49 session, there was a total of 541,505 students enrolled. Negroes accounted for 267,088 of the total. The average daily attendance was 461,480, with Negroes averaging 220,142.

From these figures it is seen that the total enrollment of Negro students is almost the same, but that the daily attendance average has improved.

16h 1950 Tennessee

Big Problems Face Migrating Negro

Adjustment To North Called Difficult

Post Herald

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 4 (AP)—The Negro migrating to the North faces difficult problems of adjustment, the civic director of the Chicago Urban League said today.

16h

Frayser T. Lane, speaking at the seventh annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University, said the Negro moving from Southern states to the North is placed in an awkward position and confronts major adjustment problems.

In the South, Lane said, the Negro has simplified problems of earning a living.

He finds a sharp contrast in the North, which places more stress on personal attire, cleanliness and sanitation, Lane added.

In addition, Lane said, the Negro moving north has social contacts with hundreds of people instead of living the close family life he knew in the South.

[illegible] 7-5-50

Lane said:

"Negro migrants have done a marvelous job of adjustment considering the fact that their flight for security from intimidation and persecution is not achieved by simply leaving the South."

He declared, "For the most part, they are not welcome in the North.

"It is the job of the Chicago Urban League to help the migrants make a proper Co-operative adjustment to their changed environment."

B'ham Ala.

16h 1950 Virginia

16 h

Times-Dispatch Sun. 6-25-50
Richmond, Va.

Barefoot children of a migratory farm worker wait with their father at the Little Creek ferry terminals while crew leaders plan the trip to the Eastern Shore.

Cape Charles Ferry Is Bottleneck In Flow of Migrant Farm Workers

16 h

By Lee Cahill

LITTLE CREEK, VA. — The first and hardest part of their journey was over, but the workers were forced to stop short of their destination—and employment.

Times-Dispatch

Mothers holding tiny babies, women wearing men's old hats to shade their eyes and to protect themselves from the hot relentless sun, men keeping track of their meager equipment and children just following the crowds—all seemed to take the hold-up in patience and silence.

The group was only one of the crews of migratory workers who make their Spring and Summer journey north. These people, like too many others, had no money for the ferry fare when they got to Cape Charles Ferry at Little Creek, near Norfolk.

Sun. 6-25-50

The crew chief, Willie Burns, and owner of the four canvas-covered trucks in which the farm laborers traveled had gone across with one truckload of people who had managed to scrape together the necessary ferry fare.

Once on the other side he would contact the next employer of the workers at Eastville and ask him to forward the fare to the group stuck in Little Creek. Inez Burns, wife of the crew chief, and her six children ranging in age from 7 to 18 years, remained at the ferry with the major part of the contingent.

Three at a Time

D. J. Clifton, who works at the Farm Information Station of the Virginia State Employment Service right at the door of the ferry ticket office, said sometimes as many as three crews, which run into hundreds of workers, are stuck at the ferry. They use up all their money getting from Florida to Norfolk.

On one occasion, he said, one family in an old automobile had to wait at Little Creek for two days before the members secured passage money. They slept in the car and ate food paid for by the VSES employees—out of their own pockets.

Clifton, one of three men who work one of three shifts, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, also remembers an incident in which a crew contained two more members than left with it in Florida. After a little investigation he discovered one woman had given birth to twins on the way.

Richmond, Va.

Follow Seasons

The migrants harvest crops, pick beans, potatoes, strawberries and are forced by the nature of their work to travel with the seasons. Some of them live nowhere long enough to have a place to call home. Often the picking seasons interfere with the schooling of the youngsters among them who wait at the end of the rows as their parents and older brothers and sisters work.

The recent group which left from Delray Beach, Fla., is more fortunate. These pickers sharecrop in Florida during the Winter and didn't leave on Summer work until school was out. The workers will return to Florida again in October.

They prefer picking beans to potatoes and other crops because the work is lighter and the pay higher. Florida, they said, seems to pay the highest wages. From Eastville, on the Eastern Shore, where they will pick potatoes, they'll go to Rome and Whalen, N. Y., and then make their journey back.

"Farm work is too hard," Mrs. Burns said. She'd like her children to enter other work, although the father likes farm work best. She thinks they have a good chance, too, if they continue their schooling.

"Yes, I was born on a farm . . . I'm a farm girl all right, but I did maid work before I married," she said.

Know Only Farm

Most of the workers know little but the farm, although one of the Florida migrants said he did construction work in the Winter.

The Information Station gives the workers directions to their employers, contacts the employer for ferry fare in cases where the laborers have no money and have records of places where employment is available and what wages paid.

From 85 to 110 persons travel in one of the trucks, which also carry some food provisions. One of the trucks carries the luggage. A truck is bedroom, living room and kitchen alike, though many of the migrants stop at roadside food establishments for meals. The Burns cavalcade made no stops to work between Florida and Norfolk, which is partly why these workers ran out of money. Others stop in Georgia and South Carolina for a few days of picking.

Close to 7,000 laborers already have gone through the Little Creek station this year. Last year the VSES handled 23,000 in all. For several weeks yet the weary nomads will be seen marching across the road from their trucks to the Information Station. There will be a heavy population of children and tired mothers and fathers, with women dressed in the odd costume of their occupation — faded blue jeans under a cotton dress.

18 Attacked, 1 Slain In Dixie Labor Strife

MOBILE, Ala. — Strikers in Alabama and Georgia took to violence last week and brought death to one worker and injury to 18 others.

[illegible]

Leonard Bailey, a Canton, Miss. strike breaker had worked at the Southern Furniture Manufacturing Company, six miles west of Mobile, only one day when he lost his life as arsonists turned the dilapidated company boarding house into a blazing inferno.

[illegible]

Fletcher Luckett and Luther Rogers signed statements implicating themselves in the fatal fire. Luckett admitted pouring gasoline on the floor of the house and tossing in a lighted match. Rogers said he tried to burn an adjacent house but failed.

Await Jury Findings

Also charged with arson are Edward Anderson and Oliver C. Myers, strikers also. They await grand jury findings.

In a highway ambush near Savannah, Ga., 18 workmen were wounded by gun shot as they traveled to the struck Renolds and Manley Lumber Co. by truck.

Hospital officials said that 12 of the men required hospital treatment and each had caught from 50 to 75 shotgun pellets in their bodies. Two may lose the sight of an eye.

Give Negroes A Chance

16i Ala

To the Editor:

In Birmingham and Jefferson County qualified clerks-typists are needed to fill present and future vacancies in city and county governments, but the applicants must be "white."

An examination will be administered, the purpose of which will be to establish an eligible register from which personnel will be selected to fill these vacancies. Look around in your community, school, church or town and see if you can't find a young Negro boy or girl (in the South) who is qualified to take and pass the civil service examinations that will be administered.

Here are the prerequisites (they are easy, except you must be "white"): Must be over 18, high school graduate, type at least 40 words a minute, some knowledge of office methods and practice, and must furnish own typewriter for the examination.

Can't a Negro, in the South, qualify for positions in county and city government? If the answer to this question is negative, what aspirations do our Negro youth have for pursuing a course in business administration if they plan to remain in the "dear old Southland"?

I am a service man and possess all the qualifications necessary to compete with other American citizens in taking the civil service examination, but I am a Negro. For the past six years in the Army and Air Force, I have managed offices with from five to 20 clerks under my direct supervision, ranging from mimeograph operators to personnel administrative specialists. I am a Negro and I am qualified.

Our "dear old Southland" needs to be awakened. Suppose I could bring total and lasting peace to this confused world, would I be permitted to accomplish such, being a Negro?

We of the Negro race, let us not become ill-humored, depressed or despondent, for I hope and believe that the time is not too far distant when it will not be considered strange for one American citizen to recognize the skill of another American citizen, regardless of his race, color, creed or national origin.

M-SGT. H. DAVID PARKER.
85 Kincheon Road, Clanton, Ala.

Pepsi Company Names Tuskegee Area Salesman

Courier 16i

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—Gerald Petty was appinted recently to the position of route salesman for the Pepsi-Sola Bottling Company in the Tuskegee area. Although Negroes have served as salesmen for this company in other sections of the country for a number of years, this is the first given such a post in this Southern area.

Negro Workers Prove They're Adept In Southern Cotton Textile Mill

3-19-50

BY REX THOMAS

Birmingham
Ala
16i

BREWTON, Ala., March 18—(AP)—A Southern textile mill is proving one of its favorite economic theories by employing a force that is nearly 100 per cent Negro.

They work in the Stephens Spinning Mills in this Deep South Alabama town, and their standard of work is regarded as the equal of that in any mill.

Stephens Spinners is a branch of the Bonita Ribbon Mills, which also operates plants in Allentown and Stroudsburg, Pa., and New York City. The Negro labor policy is part of the "New South" formula of Bonita's owner, Horace Levy.

"The sooner we find a way to put the Negro to work in our factories, the better off the South will be," says the middle-aged industrialist who came here from Stroudsburg 11 years ago.

"There's a definite place for these people and we've got to help them. Besides, they do a whale of a good job.

"They're 50 per cent of our buying power down here. We've got to give them something to buy with."

Brewton's population of 9,000 is about half Negro and half white. For generations in this rural area, some 100 miles northeast of Mobile, Negroes were used almost entirely for farm labor and domestic help.

Many of them went without schooling, and the back-breaking drudgery of the cotton field and and other farming chores their only lot. But they're getting educated now, and rapidly fitting themselves for better jobs.

* * *

A BREWTON FARMER and business man, E. M. Lovelace, was one of those who realized that years ago, and he set out to do something about it. Development of the Stephens Negro project was partly a result of his efforts.

"I have employed Negroes for 15 years myself," explained Lovelace, president of the Chamber of Commerce here. "I realized they were getting more intelligent and their ability to do other jobs besides farm work was increasing more rapidly than the opportunity presented itself."

Now, he says, the problem has come to this:

"Either they get jobs in the South, or they get an education in the South, paid for with Southern money, then go North. If they do that, they'll produce and ship back to us products that should be produced right here."

Trying to find industrial opportunities for the 4,500 Negroes in Brewton wasn't an easy job. Lovelace put in five years steady plugging before Levy opened his new plant along about 1947.

The Stephens mill started with Negro labor processing raw rayon thread imported from Italy. Later when the domestic supply became plentiful, it converted to spinning and dyeing the brightly colored ribbons which are shipped to all parts of the nation.

IF YOU ASK Plant Supt. John Papson what kind of workers the Negro women are, he'll tell you this:

"Once they're trained, they're as good as any. Work along with them and help them, and they'll get the job done. They like the work, too."

Before the federal minimum wage went up to 75 cents an hour, women at Stephens averaged 48 cents an hour, Papson said, "with plenty of overtime." Now they make an average of $28 a week, more than many of them used to make in a month on the farm and as maids and cooks in white people's homes.

The recent hike in minimum pay made a "big difference" in their work, too, the superintendent related. "They won't lose a day unless they have to now. Absenteeism? Why, we don't know what that means around here."

Trained workers get at least 75 cents an hour, learners 60 cents for the first six weeks. Stephens spinners employes about 50 Negro women and five white supervisors.

The 75-cent minimum is considerably lower, however, than the average pay in textile mills elsewhere in Alabama and in the South. Alabama plants average $1.13 an hour, according to records of the State Industrial Relations Department.

Throughout the South, the average is around $1.05.

Brewton Textile Mill Employs Nearly 100 Pct. Negro Force

Advertiser
16i
3-19-50
Montgomery, Ala.

By REX THOMAS

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"The sooner we find a way to put the Negro to work in our factories, the better off the South will be," says the middle-aged industrialist who came here from Stroudsburg 11 years ago.

Do Good Job

"There is a definite place for these people and we've got to help them. Besides, they do a whale of a good job.

They're 50 per cent of our buying power down here. We've got to give them something to buy with."

Brewton's population of 9,000 is just about half Negro and half white. For generations in this rural area some 100 miles northeast of Mobile, Negroes were used almost entirely for farm labor and domestic help.

Many of them went without schooling, and the back-breaking drudgery of the cotton field and other farming chores was their only lot. But they're getting educated now, and rapidly fitting themselves for better jobs.

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Ability Increases

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Now, he says, the problem has come to this:

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"Once they're trained, they're as good as they are anywhere. Work along with them and help them, and they'll get the job done. They like the work, too, and it's hard to get them to take time off."

The production rate at Stephens is above the average, says Papson, who came here with Levy from Stroudsburg. They plan to expand their Brewton operations and eventually move their eastern plants South.

Before the federal minimum wage went up to 75 cents an hour, the women at Stephens averaged 48 cents an hour, Papson said, "with plenty of overtime." Now they make an average of $28 a week, more than many of them used to make in a month on the farm and as maids and cooks.

The recent hike in minimum pay made a "big difference" in their work, too, the superintendent related. "They won't lose a day unless they have to now. Absenteeism? Why, we don't know what that means around here."

Trained workers get at least ents an hour, learners 60 cents for the first six weeks. Stephens Spinners employes about 50 Negro women and five white supervisors.

He summed up his philosophy about Southern industry when someone mentioned that Negroes not too many years ago worked for less than 50 cents a day in many places.

"Perhaps," Levy suggested, "the South did that too long."

Weekly Advocate

NOTARY PUBLIC

James R. Knox, Notary Public Mobile County

Sat. 7-1-50

Mr. Knox os one of our progressive young business men and the fact that he took a special course in commerical and business law immediately after graduation from the Tuskegee Institute, make him amply prepared to fit the position of Notray Public.

Mobile, Ala.

His office at the Knox Bros. Undertaking establishment 559 St. Michael St. and at his home 602 St Anthony St where he will be waiting night and day to take acknowledgements in writing as deeds, bills of sale affidavits, contracts, death blanks, pension papers, etc. and certify to the same, to demand the acceptance and payment of promissory notes and bills of exchange, to deman and notice of non-payment to protest the same for non aceptance or non payment and to give notice thereof as required by law.

The secret manner in which Mr. Knox has always gone about his affairs during his business career is largely responsible for his enormous success as an undertaker,printer and publisher. He decides what should be done and simply does it Then we can safely say that Then we can safely say that whatever business you may have with him in the capacity of Notary Pubile may be depended upon strictly confidential.

Take your papers to Mr. Jas. R. Knox, Notary Public, at the Knox Bros. Undertaking Co. (Inc.) 559 St. Michael St., and they will be done properly.—

Negro Employes Of Courthouse Get Pay Boost

Advertiser

Pay raises of $5 to $10 monthly were voted for all Negro courthouse employes by the County Board of Revenue Monday.

The greatest increases will go to those now making the lowest salaries. Negroes working in the court house are now receiving from $65 to $110 monthly.

The City-County Merit Board recommended raises for some employes of the Board of Revenue and the Court of Common Pleas. The revenue body voted to work such raises in the 1950-51 budget. The fiscal year begins Oct. 1.

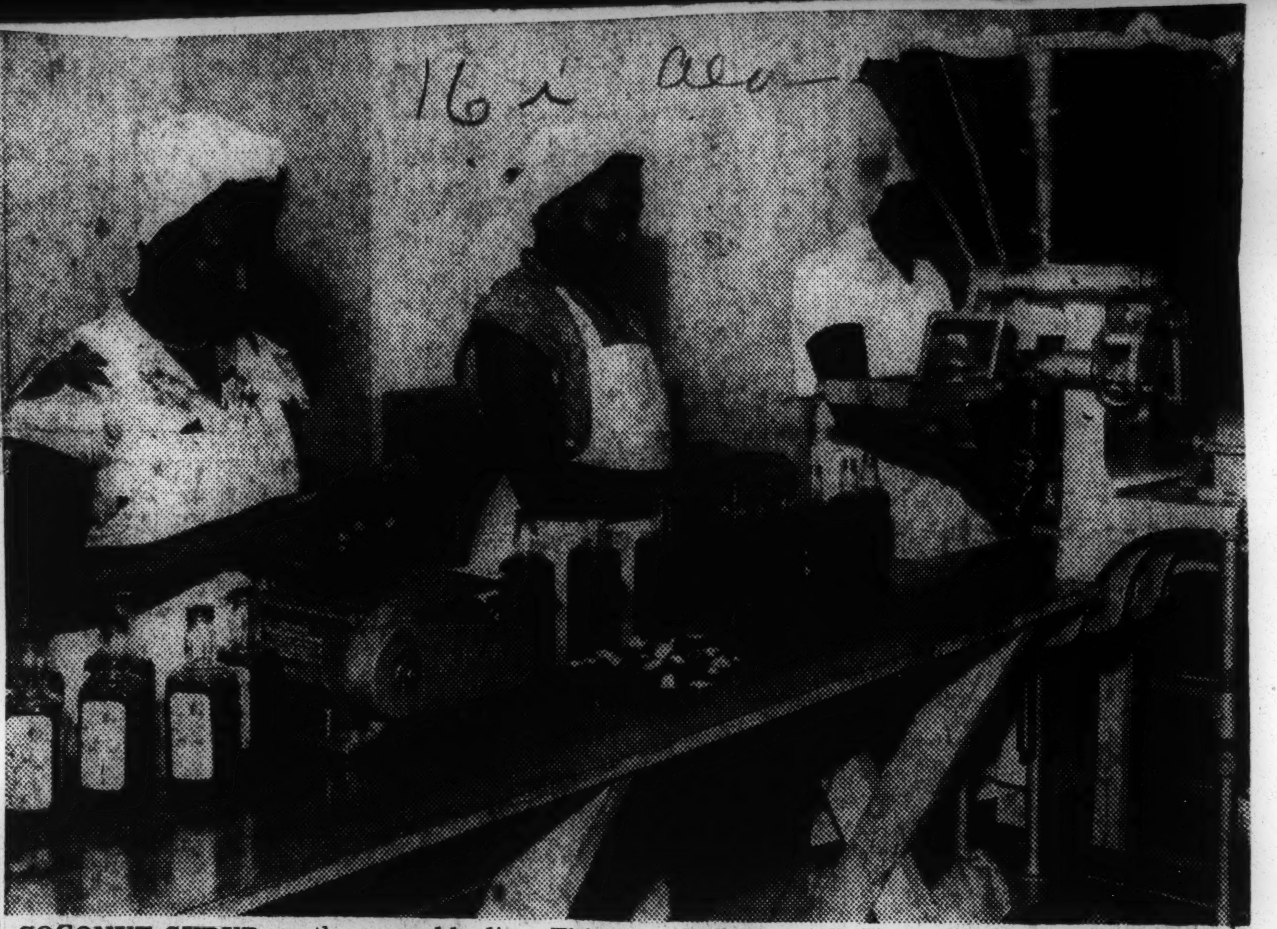
The board expressed disapproval to a request made two weeks ago for the county to grade and gravel a two-mile dead-end road connected to the Waugh-Cecil Road.

Board members said the road is not in the county road system and the $4,000 necessary to gravel it was not justified in view of the small number of taxpayers that would be served.

Montgomery, Ala.

Chairman David Dunn said the board's policy has been to deny petitious for paving or graveling dead-end roads because of the small public good that would be gained in proportion to the cost.

An additional $15,000 was voted to the gas tax fund (roads and bridges) to compensate for an expected deficit of $12,000 this month. Another $750 was allotted to the circuit clerk for the purchase of supplies not covered in that department's budget.



COCONUT SYRUP on the assembly line. This is the end of the process by which this delicious syrup is made.

Wed. 10-11-50

Coconut Syrup is manufactured only in Montgomery. The creator and maker of this delicious syrup is L. E. Wallace. The plant is located at 1524 Lower Wetumpka Road, "the phone number 4-0414.

Montgomery, Ala.

Coconut Syrup adds an extra zest to the taste of waffles and pancakes. It can be used in anything in which the coconut flavor is wanted, cakes, pies, etc. It eliminates the use of butter, for butter is in the syrup.

Coconut Compound is another product of the Coconut Syrup Company. It is used in pies, cookies, candies, ambrosia, etc.

Thirteen years ago, Mr. Wallace made his first Coconut Syrup. It was strictly for his own use. His friends got a taste of it and he made some for them. Now he is set up in his plant with all the equipment, specially ordered and made, to supply this section and Alabama.

Orders are accepted and promptly filled from anywhere.

Alabama Industrialist Proves Hiring Negroes Pays Off.

(From the Alabama Journal).

Courier
Sat. 5-6-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brewton, Ala.--A Southern textile mill is proving one of its favorite economic theories by employing a force that is nearly 100 per cent Negro.

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Brewton's population of 9,000 is just about half Negro and half white. For generations in this rural area some 100 miles northeast of Mobile ....

NO LOST TIME MISHAP IN 1,454 MAN YEARS—Safety is measured in terms of hundreds of years at the Fairfield wire works of T. C. I. Forty-five long-time employes of that plant have rolled up that many man years. Every man in the group can boast 30 or more accident free years with the company. High man is Frank Tortorici, keg distributor in the cooperage department. In all his 40 years as a T. C. I. employe he has never been involved in a mishap necessitating loss of time.

16x Ala

News Mon. 5-22-50

Pictured above are 38 of the wire works' safety champions. They are (front row, left to right),: Tom M. Howard, Charles J. Bailey, James Williamson, John K. Estock, Tolton C. Rosser, Dan Edmonds, Eugene R. Thaxton, Will Stewart; (second row), Robert B. Davison, Frank T. Troncale, Joe Spanick, August Boussage, George J. Ogdon, Alex Bell, Mathew Neal, Jesse B. Clark, Clayton Smith, Will Connor; (third row), John T. Nelson, Brantley O. Smith, Mr. Tortorici, Robert S. Blair, Fred Coyte, Johnnie Jones, John D. Snow, Mark Harris, Sam Wilson, James F. Lucas, Mose Brooks; (fourth row), Earl L. Hendon, Albert W. Barnes, John R. Forsythe, Joseph Johnson, Jack W. Vines, David Rush, John Brantley, Dan Murray and Homer Mitchell.

Not shown are Edker Anderton, W. R. Ray, H. W. Daniel, R. K. Gunnels, J. E. Gannaway, T. J. Jacobs and F. R. Treaster.

Birmingham, Ala.

The Fairfield wire works, with almost 1,000 employes, celebrated the safest year in its history in 1949. Not a single accident which made it necessary for an employe to leave his job occurred from Jan. 9, 1949 until April 5 of this year.

From where
news
I stand

Governor's chauffeur can do many things besides drive auto

BY VULCAN

9-5-50

FROM MY PLACE on the mountain I get to see a good many people doing a lot of different things.

Ole Vulc sees successes and failures, slips and comebacks.

You can't stand up here and look over these hills and valleys without seeing that there are some folks who just naturally put more into their jobs than others.

VULCAN

A young Negro man I have had my eye on for a long time is Winston Craig. ~~First~~ noticed Winston when he worked for Dr. James Garber.

When Frank Dixon became governor of Alabama, Dr. Garber made a big sacrifice and let the governor take Winston down to Montgomery as his chauffeur.

Winston, a quiet, thoughtful young fellow, pitched right in to learn the needs of a governor.

And although the job of driving the governor of Alabama is one that's mighty close, Winston so impressed Gov. Chauncey Sparks that he kept him right on the job.

Then when Big Jim Folsom went to Montgomery he found Winston there, with cap and uniform.

Big Jim kept Winston as his driver. And that's what Winston does today.

When I say Winston is a young man who takes his job seriously, I mean just that. He has made an art of being the official driver of the governor of Alabama.

* * *

Knows his way around

THE OTHER DAY, a newspaper friend of mine tells me, Winston Craig drove Gov. Folsom and Edward Reid up to Birmingham from Montgomery.

Winston did not have to be told to take the governor to the Redmont Hotel. He knows every spot the governor knows in Alabama.

Winston drove the governor to the Redmont, let him out. Then while the governor was on his way to his room, Winston got busy to learn where the governor would speak.

The driver learned what route he should use to get to the Jimmie Jones Viaduct, where the car was to be parked.

All this Winston did without so much as batting an eye or asking a question of the governor.

* * *

Feeds the boss

BEFORE A CAT could blink his eye, Winston Craig personally brought a private telephone up to the governor's suite.

While the governor was changing his shirt, Winston was busy on the phone.

He ordered club sandwiches and milk for his boss and a couple of guests. He asked for speed. And he got it.

Within a few minutes Winston was opening the door for a waiter. Winston took a casual look at the food to see if it was just the way the boss liked it. It was.

Winston looked at his watch.

"Governor, we don't have much time," he said, moving a chair conveniently to hurry up the party.

* * *

Protocol expert, too

WINSTON HEARD the governor say he would like to talk with Commissioner James W. Morgan.

Immediately, Winston was on the phone. He traced down the city commissioner.

Gov. Folsom beamed at Winston, nodded his head approvingly.

"I take him everywhere," Big Jim said, "couldn't get along without him."

When the governor of Alabama goes off a-visiting where there will be high-falutin' formal affairs, Winston is always close by.

"He's the man who tells me whether to wear white tie and tails, or whether it's a black tie affair," Big Jim said.

"He studies up on all those things. College graduate and everything," the governor said.

* * *

Keeps close tongue

YOU WOULD THINK that the man who has lived so close to three governors of Alabama would have some interesting things ot tell.

But, no. Winston may be observant. But he doesn't talk.

"Not to this day," Big Jim said, "have I ever heard Winston ever mention the name of either one of the other governors. He's perfect that way."

If I were Gordon Persons, I don't know who I would make the top fiscal man for the state. Don't know about any of the other appointments.

But I sure would latch on to Winston Craig.

Makes Integration Work

Ark. Manufacturer Opposed to FEPC, But Hires Many Negroes

Courier Pitts 8-12-50

162

(Special to The Courier)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Gus Ottenheimer of Ottenheimer Brothers Garment Manufacturing Company formed his own fair deal policy for Negro employes and it has been a dividend-paying project.

Not only has their work been extremely satisfactory, but there have been no personnel troubles.

Mr. Ottenheimer's experiment in hiring began in 1943. It was then that he called in a group of Negro educators and preachers and told them that if they would provide the right kind of workers, he would furnish the capital and place for the Negroes to work.

PLEDGED FAIRNESS

He pledged to treat Negro workers exactly as his white employes.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The Negro leaders made their recommendations, and workers were hired. At first the hiring was on a small scale, but with the expansion of Ottenheimer's company came an increase in Negro employes. There have been approximately 145 hired during the last two and a half years, and they are doing a "grand job," according to their boss.

Ottenheimer's plants, which mass produce dresses and blouses, employ approximately 700 persons. At the main dress plant on Second and Victory Streets in Little Rock, the machine operators, clippers, and pressers are white women but cutters are Negro men.

At the Rocket Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary also located in Little Rock, blouses are made by a force in which all operators, clippers, and pressers are Negro women. Only the supervisors and office workers are white.

At both plants, Negro and white employes work together without friction. They receive the same size pay checks, get the same vacations, hospitalization benefits, and the same 40-hour week with overtime pay.

There is practically no turnover among Negro employes but a long waiting list is always on file.

Mr. Ottenheimer says that he eventually hopes to use Negro employes in supervisory positions in his plants when they get more experience.

Although he first hired Negroes partially because of the war labor shortage and partially as a good-will gesture, Mr. Ottenheimer has kept them solely because they are good workers.

In view of his experiences with Negro employes, he is opposed to FEPC on practical grounds.

"I don't believe in using force to work out this problem," he says.

NLR Auto Firm Signs Negro Representative

Little Rock Ark.

State Press

D. B. Ellis, public relations and advertising man, has been signed as a special representative of Rich's Kaiser-Frazer dealer in North Little Rock. This announcement was made public last week by Ted Groski, company representative. He stated the company will give Ellis one hundred percent backing in all his sales program and they have already taken into consideration several large programs scheduled for November. This week he is authorized to make a special offer of 50 gallons of gas free to purchasers of new cars. A new advertising campaign has been set up for the colored press. Persons interested in demonstrations are asked to contact Mr. Ellis at his office, Suite 27, Taborian building.

162

10-27-50

—Buy Where Negroes Work—

16i 1950 Atlantic Coast Line NEGRO FIREMEN

Says 56 Negro Firemen Back On Diesel Engines

Defender. Sat. 2-4-50

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An official of the International Assocation of Railway Employes said last week that 56 Atlantic Coast Line Negro firemen have been restored to passenger runs after cracking the so-called Diesel agreement made between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and that railroad.

C. A. Salvant of Mobile, Ala., secretary of the IARE, told the Defender that the colored firemen were recently put back on passenger runs over the system after the men went into federal court and secured an injunction against the BLF and E and the company.

16i

Salvant declared that the Diesel agreement is a scheme concocted by the white railroad brotherhoods and approved by a number of the rail lines, destined' to drive Negroes from their jobs as firemen switchmen, brakemen, porters and hostlers.

As it affected the Atlantic Coast Line, the agreement provided that only "white promotable firemen" would be employed on passenger trains of that rail system.

Salvant said it disregarded the long years of seniority accumulated by the Negro firemen and relegated them to the steam engines which are in use on the ACL primarily in local freight and yard services. Practically all of the line's principal passenger trains are pulled by diesel locomotives.

Meanwhile, in Birmingham, Ala., three Negro firemen filed suit in the federal district court here last Monday asking that the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad be enjoined from discriminating against them and members of their race employed in that capacity.

Defender

The petition was filed as a class action by Matt Mitchell, George Sams and James Harris as plaintiffs.

Sat. 2-4-50

Defendants in the complaint were the GM and O Railroad, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Local Lodge No. 769 of that union. George E. Cox, white, of Tuscaloosa, was named in the petition as chairman of the local lodge.

The suit was filed under the Railway Labor Act. It charges that local lodge "restricts its membership to white locomotive firemen and enginemen and excludes Negro firemen from membership solely because they are Negroes."

It further charges that "Negroes were deprived of their seniority rights. white firemen were termed promotable and Negro firemen were termed non-promotable."

The petition also charges that the railroad "conspired with the defendants" in preventing the plaintiffs from obtaining their rights.

The GM and O, now completely dieselized, do not use Negro firemen on such locomotives except in yard service. No colored firemen are employed on freight and passenger trains of that line, in view of the carrier's agreement with the BLF and E to use only white firemen on passenger and diesel-powered freight trains.

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56 Firemen Get Jobs Back

Afro-American

Win Federal Court Injunction in Suit

Sat. 2. 4. 50

COLUMBIA, S.C. (ANP)—Fifty-six colored railroad firemen, ousted from their jobs on the passenger runs of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, have been restored to their positions after cracking the so-called "Diesel agreement" between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the railroad.

This was revealed here, last week, by C. A. Salvant of Mobile, Ala., secretary of the International Association of Railway Employees. He disclosed that the firemen went back to their jobs all over the system after winning a Federal court injunction against the union and railroad.

Would Snatch Jobs

The "Diesel agreement," a scheme created by the railway brotherhoods and approved by a number of railroads, is designed to drive colored employees from their jobs as firemen, switchmen, brakemen, porters and hoisters.

The agreement with the ACL provided that only white promotable firemen would be employed on passenger runs.

It had the effect of disregarding seniority accumulated by colored firemen and relegating them to steam engines, which are presently used only in local freight and yard service.

Gulf Line Faces Suit

In the meantime, the Gulf Mobile and Ohio Railroad faces a similar suit brought by three firemen in Federal Court at Birmingham.

The GM and O, now completely dieselized, does not use colored firemen on such locomotives except in yard service. No colored firemen are employed on the line's freight and passenger trains.

New York, N.Y. Age

Jul. 5 -50

EXQUISITE FORM FARE: On opening day of the Exquisite Form Bra Fashion Shows, the celebrities and socialities turned out en masse at Blumstein's Department Store to admire the glamorous, custom built brassieres; to see the beautiful Brandford models in action; and to chat with nationally known fashion consultant, Miss Alys Fram. Above, back row (left to right): Stage star Dots Johnson, Josh White, model Bunny Evans, Lillian Rhodes, Blumstein's Oree Boswell, model Sylvia Fitt, model Dorothy McDavid and stage and screen star, Canada Lee. Front row: Exquisite Form consultant Alys Fram, Symphony Sid, Jack Blumstein and an unidentified little lady who participated in door prize awards. Photo at left shows gorgeous "cover girl" Bunny Evans—a Brandford model—who modelled the Exquisite Form bras throughout the week at Blumstein's. Photos by Bob Fentress and Cecil Layne.

JEWELRY SALESLADY

16i Caly—

COMMUNITY PLATE SILVERWARE

California Voice

The Charming Miss who smiles so graciously above the set of Silverware is Sue Tregle, lovely salesgirl of the Crescent Jewelers, 1100 Broadway, Oakland. Miss Tregle who has been a resident of Berkeley for the past 6 years has a versatile, yet outstanding personality, along with a natural technique for selling. Miss Tregle accredits her 2-year association with this local store to the Manager, Mr. Graber, who set an unprecedented example by employing Negro help in this particular line of work.

Oakland, Caly.

Jul 4 21 -50

Miss Tregle cordially invites you to come in and see her. Just ask for "Sue".

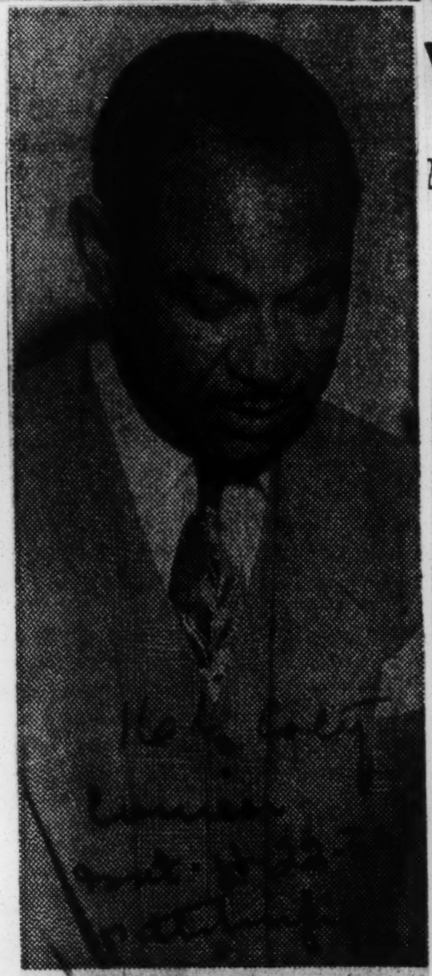
Democracy at Work

Top Postoffice Job to L. A. Man

Courier Sat. 4-22-50

By CHESTER L. WASHINGTON

LOS ANGELES—In keeping with his established policy of rewarding merit without racial distinction, Postmaster Michael D. Fanning Monday named Christopher C. Scott senior assistant superintendent of money orders in the Los Angeles postoffice.



CHRISTOPHER C. SCOTT
. . . he's moved up

Prior to his advancement, Mr. Scott served for seven years as superintendent of Station K on the East Side where his meritorious work won him a promotion to the position of assistant superintendent of the Main Office.

Pittsburgh

Supervisory positions are now held by twenty-six Negroes in the city's postal setup. This is believed to be the highest number in any U. S. metropolis.

In addition, and in keeping with Mr. Fanning's democratic and square dealing policies, three colored superintendents are in charge of branch stations in Los Angeles.

Mr. Scott's position carries an annual salary of $5.800.

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woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Union Solidarity Wins Jobs for Women

The Worker

Maritime on the West Coast

When the Matson Luxury Liner Lurline sailed from San Francisco, Luella Lawhorn was aboard. Her presence on the ship was the result of an outstanding display of union solidarity which won for the maritime industry the first Negro woman's job o major West Coast ship. Until three hours before sailing time, it was touch and go. Neither Mrs. Lawhorn nor her union, CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards, were certain that she would be aboard.

June -4-50

As Eddie Tangen, secretary of the union said, "We put Matson in a spot where they couldn't refuse to hire Mrs. Lawhorn without admitting a jimcrow policy."

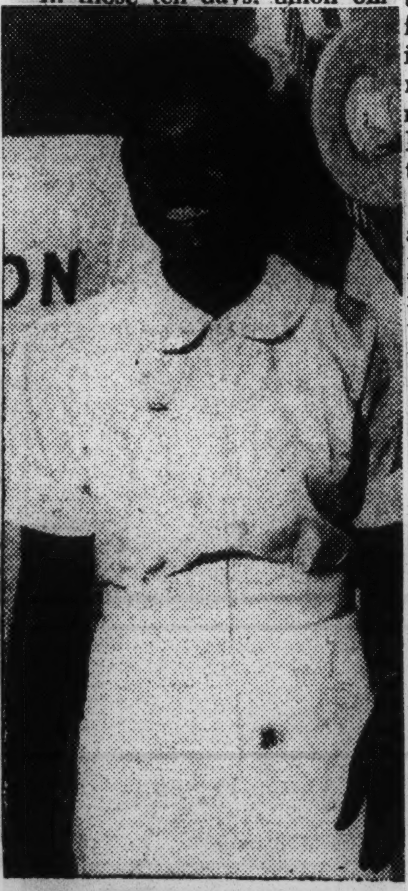
New York

Matson has never before hired Negro stewardesses.

When Mrs. Lawhorn was dispatched under the union's rotary hiring system for the job in Wilmington 10 days ago, company officials turned her down, using the excuse that she was not "qualified." Thereupon 311 members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards walked off the ship.

Immediate support for the steward's department's militant action came from other maritime crafts. President Pete Moore of Longshore Local 13 pledged support and members of the AFL Sailors and Independent Marine Firemen's Union did likewise.

As a result of the unprecedented demonstration, the company flew Mrs. Lawhorn to San Francisco for interviews, with the understanding that she would be placed aboard for the May 15th sailing if found "satisfactory."



LUELLA LAWHORN

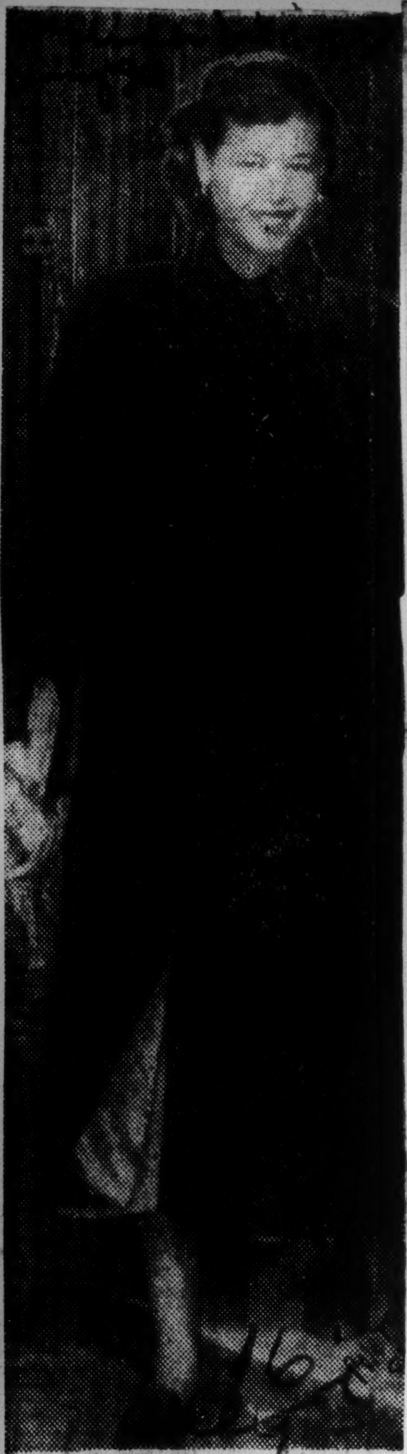
In those ten days, union officers bent their efforts toward exposing Matson's bluff on the "experience" excuse, They gathered a fat file of references proving Mrs. Lawhorn's qualifications.

Faced with a determined union presenting undeniable facts, Matson officials gave in, insisting though they had never meant to discriminate, but had not been fully aware of Mrs. Lawhorn's superior qualifications.

There were many "bon voyage" parties aboard the Matson just prior to sailing. But the happiest one was in Luella Lawhorn's tiny service quarters. Her friends Hugh Bryson and Eddie Tangen, president and secretary of her union were there with other union brothers and sisters to celebrate a major victory.

They were wishing her a good trip. "Best of Luck, Luella," "we're all behind you," "see you in three weeks."

"I'd like to say something to all my friends," Mrs. Lawhorn said, "but I don't know what to say. This is terribly important, you know. But I want everyone to know how grateful I am to my union for putting up such a fight and winning it. I'm too excited to say anything else."



163

MRS. CLARA RAY, 19, is perhaps the first Negro clerk-teller to be employed by the Bank of America or any other bank in San Francisco. Born in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, she graduated from Britannica high school in Vancouver, B. C. She is the wife of Arnold Keith Ray, naval man stationed at Hunters Point.

Becomes 2nd Negro Clerk In Bay Area

Defender

Date 12-9-50

Chicago, Ill.

BERKELEY, Calif.— A former Veterans Administration clerk became the second Negro to be appointed clerk-teller in a Bay Area bank last week.

162

The naming of Paul Forbes, 25, to the post at the South Berkeley Branch Bank of America was announced by Vincint Tartaglia, manager.

It marked another victory for the Chicago Defender and the Urban League who have fought unceasingly to break race barriers imposed by banks and transit systems on the West Coast.

This newspaper announced in its news columns Nov. 18 that Mrs. Clare Ray had become the first Negro clerk-teller in San Francisco. She is employed at the Fillmore-Post Street Branch Bank of America.

Forbes is a native of Ardmore, Okla. He attended the University of California from 1946-1949 and is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

'I Started Fighting as Far Back as I Remember'

Mrs. Mary O. Brown, 25-year-old Negro mother of two, newscasts a weekly 15-minute radio program, "Civil Rights in the News" for the Bay Area Civil Rights Congress out in California.

The Worker

Mrs. Brown hails from Birmingham, Ala., where, like most southern Negro youth, she was unable to complete high school.

"My dad was a miner for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. Sometimes he brought home as little as $5 per week. There were five of us children at home. When layoffs came, my mother would get domestic work — at $2.50 per week for sweating in somebody's house 10 to 14 hours a day.

"I remember when I was a small girl, a wealthy white planter would come around, promise the young Negro girls jobs, force them to be intimate with him. He used to bring armed white men with him and they would terrorize the whole community.

"I lay in bed many a night as a child and planned how I could kill this mean old man. But later I realized that only by the people fighting together could they make progress. The lesson my dad and other miners learned when they began to organize a union in the middle 30's also taught me a lesson.

"When the war started, I came to New York where I worked in leather goods factory. This was my first experience as a member of a trade union (International Union of Fur and Leather Workers, CIO). And then we came to California.

"Seeing the deadly evils of the southern plantation system creeping into the daily lives of the peoples of this state has made me want to fight much harder.

16m

"In 1949, I attended a mass meeting addressed by Howard Fast. The things he said put into words the thoughts I had held for a long time. And I joined the Civil Rights Congress one week later."

CIO

MRS. MARY O. BROWN

And now, a few months later, Mrs. Mary O. Brown can be heard each Sunday morning, out California way, bringing radio audiences the type of "Civil Rights in the News" broadcasts for which station KTIM disclaims sponsorship or kinship.

Thousands Join In Tribute to Moranda Smith

Worker

A Negro woman trade union leader mourned by white workers in the Southland! That was the unique, unprecedented phenomenon which dominated every observation on last Sunday's funeral services for Mrs. Moranda S. Smith in Winston-Salem, N. C.

The tributes by her own people and the white workers she had also led, reflected in death as in life, the tremendous accomplishments in trade union organization and the establishment of Negro-white unity by Moranda Smith before her shockingly early passing, at 32.

Moranda Smith, like most working people of Winston-Salem, grew up as a tobacco worker at the giant J. R. Reynolds Tobacco Co., makers of Camel cigarettes.

She was one of the original organizers of the 10,000 Reynolds workers 10 years ago, when the CIO was something more than a vest pocket for pro-fascists like James Carey.

16m

★

MORANDA SMITH became the leader of the Food and Tobacco Workers local in Winston-Salem, one of the leaders of the international union, and perhaps the outstanding woman trade union leader of the nation.

CIO

In the sitdown strike for union recognition and a contract; in a subsequent strike for improved wages and conditions, Moranda Smith's union transformed the existence of the Negro and white Reynolds workers. Where many of the workers had made less than 40 cents an hour, in four years, the union led by Moranda Smith fought for and won a minimum of 72 cents an hour for the lowest-paid workers.

MORANDA SMITH

Worker

A tireless, far-sighted leader, Moranda Smith gave of her time and energies to many other causes and organizations—the Progressive Party, the NAACP.

Under the impetus of the FTA in Winston-Salem. The town elected its first Negro Councilman since the Civil War.

★ 16m

THE UNION LED by Moranda Smith took courageous positions on controversial issues, supported the French mine strikers, criticized the Marshall Plan. And, because real union democracy was the heart of this Negro-white beachhead on the shores of Southern reaction, Moranda Smith discussed with all the Reynolds workers every stand she took, every issue on which the union membership voted.

CIO

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3 in Alabama Elected Union Vice-Presidents

Afro-American

BIRMINGHAM (ANP)—Three colored men were among the vice-presidents elected here last week at the 11th annual constitutional convention of the Alabama CIO Council.

16m

They were Fannie Allen Neal, Montgomery, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, John Watson, United Steel Workers of America, and George Mills, Retail Wholesale and Department Store Employes union. Mills and Watson are vice-presidents-at-large.

CIO

All Segregation Must Go, Says CIO

WASHINGTON, May 16—(AP)—All Negro-white segregation in the South or elsewhere has been banned by the CIO on properties it owns or leases.

16m

The order applies to offices, drinking fountains, washrooms, meeting places, and other facilities.

Advertiser

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg challenged any state or local "statute or ordinance" which would require the CIO to practice segregation.

Wed 5-17-50

In a statement, he said:

"In some areas, local statutes have been used as a threat against CIO affiliated councils which have endeavored to wipe out forms of segregation. In my opinion, any statute or ordinance which requires CIO organizations or bodies to practice segregation in any form are void because they violate the Constitution of the United States."

A CIO spokesman said the order would not necessarily be pressed as a "must" condition when the CIO rents hotel ballrooms or community auditoriums for banquets or meetings.

The CIO Orders

The Committee for Industrial Organization, in an extraordinary directive Monday, called upon its industrial councils in 11 southern states and local councils of 32 cities within the area to discontinue racial segregation in the use of facilities controlled by the Union.

Daily World

"In some areas, the directive states, "local statutes have been used as a threat against CIO affiliated councils which have endeavored to wipe out all forms of segregation.

16 m

"The CIO believes that these statutes are unconstitutional in their goal of seeking to impose segregation practices on groups which do not desire them."

Thurs. 5-18-50

The CIO officials have, across the years of operation in and through the South, seen how serious a thing it is for men—laboring men—who have to fight common evils and suffer common miseries, to turn upon each other by segregating them into separate meetings and conventions, thus crippling their machinery for effective attack upon these problems. It undermines confidence of one group in the other and it creates fear and suspicion, too, to have to go through the undemocratic practice of segregation,

Atlanta Ga.

Already some local leaders are hinting that the order will not be obeyed. Of course, that attitude is to be expected But it is more than an even guess that the order will be carried out, even if new officials are needed to replace those who love segregation better than their jobs.

We think the order is a good one. It is in line with our American theory of equality for all, and sooner or later all of our institutions, southern and northern, are going to have to meet the issue with courage and conviction. There is nothing to be gained by waiting to see if local sentiment and justice will change. The way to change undesirable customs is to create a climate for change. The CIO has taken the initiative. It has seen that it does no good to hedge or compromise on this fundamental principle involving human equality. Hedging has never solved it, to the contrary, it has served to intensify the fight against justice and fairplay.

Let other labor organizations take a lesson from this new order. We think the church itself can find many valuable lessons to be found in it.

Segregation Is Banned In C.I.O. Union Buildings

Courier-Journal

Tues. 5-16-50

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Washington, May 15.—The Congress of Industrial Organizations announced today that "no segregation in the use of facilities in buildings or office space under the control of C.I.O. industrial-union councils should be permitted."

16 M

A memorandum containing this directive was sent out today to all C.I.O. regional directors, and state and city industrial-union councils. It was signed by Arthur J. G[illegible] C.I.O. general counsel.

Louisville Ky

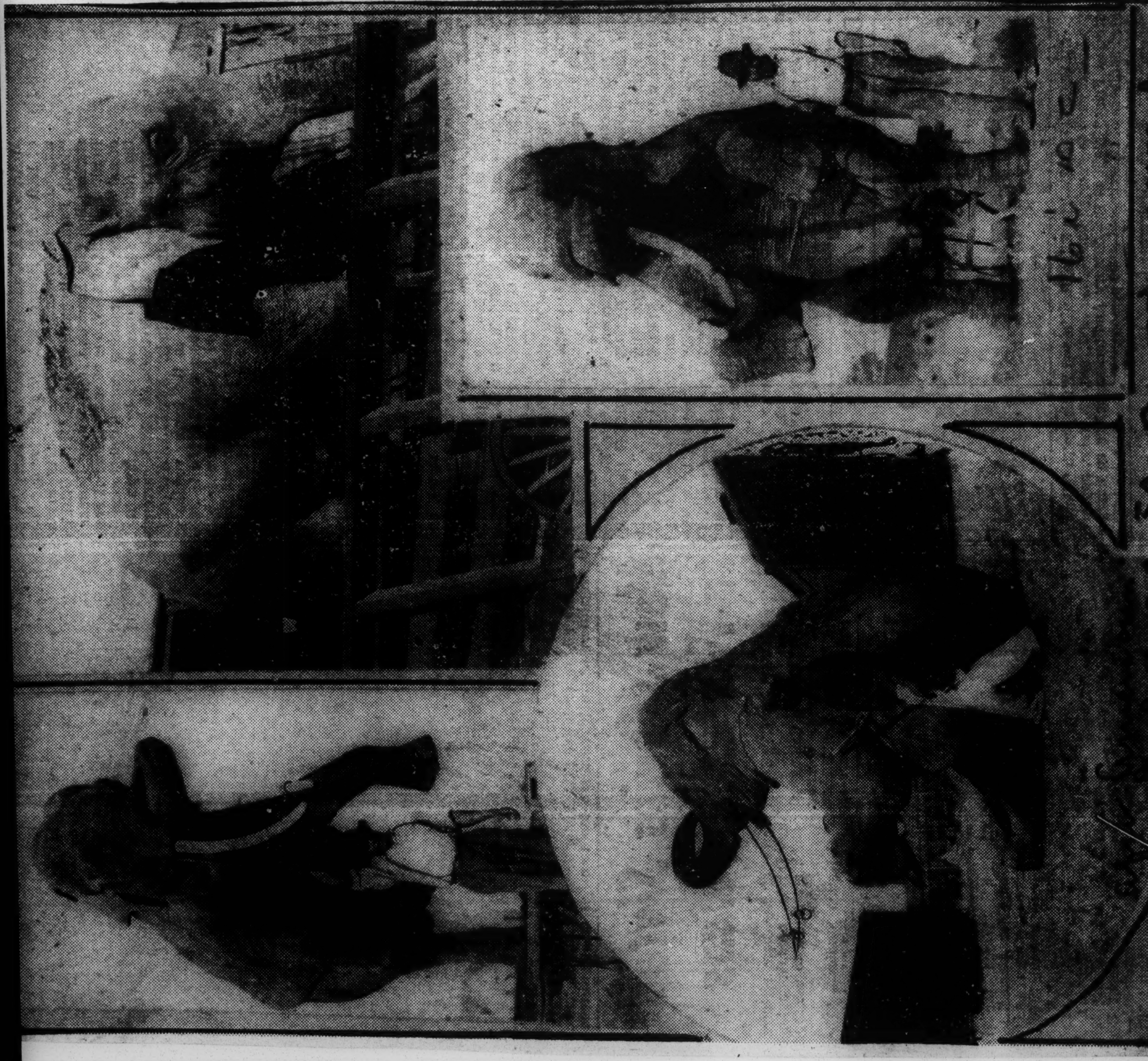
The C.I.O. has approximately 30 industrial councils in Southern states. The policy advocated in the Goldberg memorandum would apply to localities where segregation is required by local or State law.

The memorandum was based on anopinion that "any statute or ordinance" requiring C.I.O. organizations or bodies to practice segregation in any form is "not only diametrically opposed to C.I.O. policy" but "are also void because they violate the Constitution of the United States."

Supplementing his letter, Goldberg said the C.I.O. has filed briefs in three Supreme Court cases in which the validity of Government regulations requiring racial segregation are in question.

TALK ABOUT A BIG JOB

D.C. MAN SPENT 18 YRS TRAINING CIRCUS ELEPHANTS



16i DC

The above are pictures of Henry James Clay putting one of the big elephants of the Sells Floto Circus through his paces. Mr. Clay, who now resides in the Clifton Terrace Apartments in Washington, spent eighteen years handling the big bulls. As spring approaches, he feels the call of the sawdust again in his veins.

By Ralph Matthews

WASHINGTON

When Dolly, the 23-year-old elephant, killed a little child at the Ringling Brothers Circus recently, an nation-wide controversy raged over whether the beast should be executed as planned.

Letters of protest poured in from all over the nation urging that the animal's life be spared.

The AFRO went on record as opposing the execution on the ground that the pleasure and joy the animal had brought to millions of children throughout the nation during her 23 years of travel up and down the breadth of the land should be taken into account.

We felt too that there might have been some extenuating circumstances in which the child himself may have been at fault due to lack of supervision on the part of his guardian.

Even a dog which has been a trusted protector of the family for years may turn on a child he loves when unduly annoyed.

Trainer Disagrees

We were surprised, therefore, when Henry James Clay, a Washingtonian, who has spent 18 years as an elephant trainer turned up on the other side of the argument.

Mr. Clay, who resides in Clifton Terrace, was an elephant man with the Sells-Floto Circus and the Hagenback-Wallace and the Christy Brothers Shows. He handled herds of from 20 to 30 elephants.

In spite of their apparent gentility, which makes them the idols of children and adults alike, the big bulls can be very treacherous and their handlers have to be constantly on their p's and q's, he declared.

An elephant never forgets, he says. This pertains both to the good tricks he does and the bad as well.

If an elephant once learns he can get extra food or the goodies he likes by stealing when the keeper's back is turned he will steal every chance he gets—even when it is unnecessary.

Once Killer, Always a Killer

The same thing happens when he once gets the taste of blood.

If he either by accident or design becomes a killer, men who know elephants best say the only insurance against a recurrence of this is to destroy the beast because they can never tell when he will do so again.

They are certain, however, that

he will try that again the first chance he gets.

For the safety of all concerned and for the protection of the show's investment the only safe course, Mr. Clay insists, was to destroy the animal.

200 in Country Today

Mr. Clay estimates that today there are approximately 200 elephants in the entire country, with the bulk of them belonging to the Ringling Brothers organization.

Others are scattered throughout the other circuses and municipal zoos. Most of these were brought to the country long before the war as practically no elephants were brought in during the war.

The market has opened up again, and many more are now coming into the country, both from India and Africa.

Mr. Clay was last affiliated with the Whirl of Mirth Shows in charge of elephants. Now he prefers to live a quiet life in the Nation's Capital, but the call of the sawdust is still in his bones around this time of the year.

Negro Engineers Join REA As Farmers Take To Electricity

Independent Sat. 4-29-50

Of FARMS and FARMERS

WASHINGTON—The second Negro engineer has joined the staff of the Rural Electrification Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. 16 a

He is young, ambitious Thomas A. Norman, graduate of Howard University. Along with 16 other engineers, Norman is now being orientated for a position in the maintenance and construction of electric power facilities in rural areas.

Chicago Ill.

After considerable orientation in the field, he will return to Washington for assignment. Norman left the Navy Department to join the REA.

A Boston native, the young engineer has had additional training at Harvard University and taught at Prairie View A. & M. College in Texas. He had been an electrical engineer in the Navy Department since 1948.

REA Boon To Farmers

The Agriculture Department's rural electrification program has been a boon to the southern farmer. It has taken the drudgery out of farming. This has been pointed out by Knox T. Hutchinson, assistant secretary of agriculture.

"A one-quarter horsepower electric motor will do the work of two or three men at various types of farm jobs, such as pumping water, turning a grindstone, a feed chopper or a cream separator," he said.

Since the establishment of REA in 1935, the percentage of electrified farms has increased from about 11 percent to 80 percent. Approximately half of these are receiving their power from locally owned cooperatives financed by REA.

Aids Home Life

Emphasizing the importance of rural electric power, Hutchinson declared that it is making it possible for the farmer to diversify his farming—"something of tremendous value here in the South." He pointed out that electric power is enabling the farmer to get away from single-crop farming, which depletes the soil, and to convert from cotton raising to poultry, dairying, and other enterprises.

The Assistant Secretary said that electricity makes home life and community life more comfortable and convenient. "We must think of the farm as a place to live, and not merely the place the farmer makes his living."

16 a

WORKING WITH HIS SLIDE RULE is Thomas A. Norman, electrical engineer who transferred recently from the Navy Department to the Rural Electrification Administration. A graduate of Howard University. Norman is a native of Boston.

Truman Order Challenged In Supreme Court

Ex-Postoffice Employees Ask Review of Case

Oklahoma Eagle
Thurs. 8-10-50

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Twenty-six former postoffice employees who lost their jobs under President Truman's "loyalty order" have asked the U. S. Supreme Court to review a judgement rendered against them by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Tulsa, Oklahoma

They contend that they were denied their constitutional rights when they were dismissed without "a full, fair and open hearing." They are also challenging the constitutionality of the President's loyalty order.

They were dismissed after notices from the postoffice loyalty board that "reasonable grounds" existed for the belief that they were disloyal to the government. The twenty-six petitioners are mainly Negroes and Jews. Through their attorneys, they argured in lower courts that they were fired because of race and religion and without a proper hearing.

A U. S. District Court dismissed the complaint of petitioners. The Court of Appeals, in a 2 to 1 vote returned last April 17, upheld the District Court. The petitioners were formerly employed in postoffices in Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia and Plainfield, N. J.

They are Betram A. Washington, Henry McWright, Vernon Thomas, Curtis C. Garvin, Thoman Williams. Theodore Miller, Louis J. Bolden, Joseph Robbins, Alberta B. Bolden, John C. Lymas, James L. Braxton, Isidore N. Cohen, Ralph Pepper, Morris B. Moses, Arthur L. Drayton, William D. Ridgeway, Louis Stovack, Raymond Lieberman, Herbert S. Polson, Benjamin Rice, Alber DiDario, Gino DiDario, Lyndoors E. Grey, Lawrence S. Dowing Arnold G. Dowling and James Bruno.

16i 1950 D.C.

Nutrition Specialist—Mrs. Mary W. Marshall is one of three nutrition specialists recently employed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. She is doing a food analysis in the U. S. Department of Agriculture research center at Beltsville, Md.—USDA Photo.

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3 Now Employed

U. S. Hires Nutrition Specialist

16i

Courier D.C.

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Mary W. Marshall, formerly of Morris Brown College, has been appointed to a staff position as a nutrition specialist by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Sat. 3-4-50

The new appointee, who holds a master's degree in nutrition from Iowa State College, is working in the Department's research center at nearby Beltsville, Md. Her assignments will relate to the nutritive analysis of foods. At present, she is analyzing bread samples.

WIDE EXPERIENCE

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prior to coming to Washington, Mrs. Marshall held several positions in the field of nutrition. She served as head of the department of home economics at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., as a teacher of cafeteria management at Farr Trade School, Detroit, Mich., as a public health nutritionist in the city's health department, and as a research assistant at Wayne University in the same city.

Mrs. Marshall is a native of Atlanta, Ga., where she completed her undergraduate work at Clark College. She is married and has two children—a boy, 6, and a girl, 1. Her husband, Dr. Lawrence M. Marshall, is assistant professor of biochemistry at the Howard University Medical School in Washington.

THREE NOW EMPLOYED

The appointment of Mrs. Marshall brings the total number of colored research specialists in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics to three. The others are Miss Myrtle L. Brown, nutrition specialist, and Mrs. Edith B. Tate, food economist.

Howard U. Holds Career Conference

Defender

Sat. 3-4-50

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Leaders in business and industry and government officials participated in a Career conference at Howard university Feb. 27 and 28, when trends in employment and job requirements and opportunities were discussed. The theme of the conference was: "The Future is Yours — Plan and Prepare."

16i

Dr. Modecai W. Johnson, president of the university, presided at the Monday opening session. Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of the General Cable Corporation, was one of the guest speakers.

Educ.

Others included Robert F. Moore, director of the Placement Bureau, Columbia university, and Julius A. Thomas, director of Industrial Relations for the National Urban League.

The conference was under the joint sponsorship of Howard university and the Urban League. A unique opportunity was provided for Howard students who met with men and women who manage important industries and businesses and know first-hand the over-all economic and employment trends in the nation.

Truman Honors Negro Doormen At White House

Constitution

Mon. 3-5-50

WASHINGTON—(AP)—President Truman yesterday honored two Negro doormen on the 41st anniversary of their White House service.

Atlanta, Ga.

He gave them each an autographed dollar bill and posed shaking hands with them in his office. He told them he hoped they would live to serve as many Presidents in the future as they have in the past. That would be seven.

16i

D.C.

The two Southern-born Negroes are tall and stately John Mays, 78, and Samuel C. Jackson, 74. Mays is doorman in the living quarters and doubles as White House barber. Jackson is the President's messenger-doorman in the office wing.

Mays is a native of Orangeburg, S. C., and Jackson was born near Lynchburg, Va.

Federal Diary

Civil Service Board Urges Non-Racial Job Training

16 i D.C.

By Jerry Klutz

A new program to train all qualified employes, Negroes and whites alike, for plate printer jobs in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was recommended yesterday by Civil Service's Fair Employment Board.

Post

The decision grew out of an appeal to the board by nine Negro employes who accused the bureau with racial discrimination because of the indefinite postponement of an apprentice plate printer exam.

Sat. 2-23-50

The board conceded that the postponement of the test in 1948 "was, at the time, an exercise of reasonable business judgment." But it goes on to say that "any continuation of past recruitment methods and procedures as applied to plate printers will inevitably involve an element of racial discrimination against Negroes in that it will perpetuate a system which has operated effectively to bar Negro citizens from the civil service posintion of plate printer in the bureau."

Washington D.C.

While the board was pondering its decision, the bureau announced it would give the postponed exam on March 15. The board applauded this as an "encouraging step in the right direction" but concluded it didn't go far enough and recommended the plate-printer training system.

Half of the applicants for the test are Negro. Apprentices will be trained four years before they can be promoted to regular plate printers. The bureau employs an average of 500 plate printers. None has ever been a Negro.

ARMY: A study of its employe loyalty policies and procedures is being made to make them more effective.

Secretary Gordon Gray yesterday told the Karst subcommittee of the House Civil Service Committee that he would report back in a week on any changes in the loyalty and security program. The subcommittee is investigating alleged Communist infiltration and other charges at the Army's St. Louis Finance Center.

Gray also promised to bring a fired employe here for a full hearing. The person involved is a former woman employe who is reported to have been fired after she told of a Communist ring and other irregularities in the Army office.

Representative Rees (R., Kans.) demanded a full and complete public hearing by the subcommittee of the charges.

COVER ORDER: The Civil Service Commission yesterday eased its regulations to help a few employes win permanent civil service status.

Under the covering-in order issued last fall by the President, an employe had to have been appointed prior to March 16, 1942, and have been on active duty last September 30. Under the new provision, employes who were laid off and returned to duty within 60 days during the above dates will be eligible for status.

VETERANS' CREDIT: The bill to give World War II veterans in the postal service credit toward promotions for time served in the armed forces will be called up next week in the House.

The bill would expire on June 30. It would have the effect of granting pay boosts from $100 to $400 a year to those World War II veterans who entered the postal service for the first time after their military service.

Several members plan to try to amend the bill to broaden it to cover all World War II veterans throughout Government. The Administration is cool toward the bill.

Also slated for House action next week is a bill to set up a National Science Foundation.

NOTES: Civil service has ordered the Veterans Administration to demote its 1500 Grade 9 registration officers to Grade 7. VA is planning to appeal . . . Senator Douglas (D., Ill.) will speak at the annual meeting of the Group Health Association to be held Monday night in the Interior auditorium. Three GHA trustees will be elected from the following candidates: Eugene Eaton, Interior; Harold Eisele, Agriculture; David Ginsburg, SEC; K. A. Meiklejohn, Labor; Maurine Mulliner, Federal Security; Aaron B. Nadel, VA; John L. Sullivan, Defense; Albert Waterson, World Bank, and Dr. John Newdrop, Miners' Welfare Fund.

Courier-Journal Sat. 3-11-50

16 i D.C.

Louisville Ky.

Associated Press Wirephoto

CALLING ON SECRETARY ACHESON, Soviet Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin gets help with his coat from William Kelly, long-time State Department messenger. Portrait is of Thomas Pickering, an early Secretary of State.

AFL SHOWS TRUE COLORS:

Blocks Promotion to Plate Printers

Afro-American

Sat. 5-13-50

16 i

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The American Federation of Labor showed its cloven hoof in the House fight to amend the Veterans' Preference Act. The measure is disingenous. On its face, it purports to open all examinations for plate printer apprenticeships in the Federal Government to all veterans throughout the United States.

Baltimore Md.

But its real purpose is to block the promotion of any of the 47 colored veterans of World War II, employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who took a promotional examination, on March 15 for plate printer apprenticeships.

The Bureau employs about 500 plate printers. No colored person has ever been employed by the Bureau as a plate printer. The reason is that journeyman plate printers in the Bureau must have had four years of apprenticeship, which colored persons have been unable to get because neither private industry nor the Bureau will employ them as apprentice plate printers.

Examinatioin Postponed

On July 16, 1948, the Bureau announced a promotional examination for apprentice plate printers with admittance limited to veterans employed in seven job classifications within the Bureau. Forty-seven of the 94 applicants were colored, and on Nov. 5, 1948. the Bureau indefinitely postponed the exam.

One of the reasons given was that the Bureau had decided to install 20 modern plate printing presses and modernize the presses already in use, making it necessary to delay appointment of apprentices for an indefinite period. The real reason was that the lily-white Interntional Plate Printers and Dye Stampers union, an AFL affilitate, had persuaded Alvin W. Hall, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to call off the examination to keep colored workers from getting apprenticeships which might lead to their breaking into a highly skilled craft.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury E. H. Foley, acting on an appeal, on last Dec. 29, found that there was no racial discrimination connected with the exam postponement, and a further appeal to the Fair Employment Board of Civil Service Commission resulted in the decision that any continuation of past recruitment methods used by the Bureau to get plate printers "will inevitably involve an element of racial discrimination."

AFL Blocks Move

It announced that the Bureau had rescheduled for last March 15 the promotional examination and recommended the early initiation in the Bureau of an in-service training program for plate printers, open to all qualified employees of the Bureau within the limits of its needs.

No sooner was the examination announced than the AFL swung into action behind the International Plate Printers and got Rep Robert L. Ramsay of West Virginia, and Sen. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, both Democrats, to introduce companion bills in the House and Senate, which would open apprenticeship examinations to all veterans all over the country and bar any appointments as the result of the March 15 examination.

To back up the fight carried by Frank Coleman, president of the plate printers union, William Green, AFL president, sent telegrams to certain members of the House asking them to be present when the bill was called up May 1, under a suspension of the rules, and to support the bill, which a sufficient number of them did.

Daily Worker

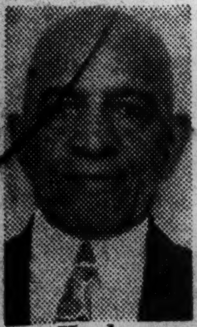
WHITE HOUSE VETERANS GET PRESIDENTIAL CONGRATS — WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Truman is giving a double handshake to Samuel C. Jackson (left) and John C. Mays (right), White House doormen, who rounded out 41 years as employees of the executive mansion this week. They have seen a few Presidents come and go. — (INS)

Nov. 3-'50

Sam Hardy, 71, Capitol Hill Doorman, to End Long Service

After more than 42 years service with the House Ways and Means Committee, Sam Hardy is about to retire.

16a



Hardy

The 71-year-old messenger has become a familiar figure to thousands who have visited the Capitol because for years he has been the committee doorman.

Hardy began his service with the committee February 9, 1908, and since then has served under 10 chairmen. Only one member, Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D., Ill.) has been in the House longer than Hardy has served the committee.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D., N. C.) found Hardy on the job when he first came to Congress in 1911. Before the House recessed last Friday, Doughton in a floor speech paid tribute to Hardy on behalf of the committee. Hardy was in the gallery.

Doughton said Hardy was an "irreplaceable" public servant—"loyal, efficient and devoted."

Hardy is retiring because of the illness of his wife. They live at 1825 S st. nw.

Post

White House Staff Member, 74, Wife Mark Golden Wedding

Samuel C. Jackson Tells of 41 Years' Work at Mansion

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Jackson think they have more to be thankful for than most people today. It's their golden wedding anniversary.

Mr. Jackson, 74, has been a member of the White House staff for more than 41 years. He and his wife, Eliza B. Jackson, 73, live at 1513 T street N.W.

They grew up near Lynchburg, Va., as childhood sweethearts. Mr. Jackson wanted to go to the Lynchburg Baptist Seminary, so he got a job to pay his way through.

16a

"But one thing led to another," he said, "and pretty soon I was with the War Department and later the White House. Things have changed a lot in 41 years."

Mr. Jackson has worked closely with seven Presidents, beginning with President Taft in 1909.

"He was a friendly, jolly man," Mr. Jackson commented, while thinking back over the years he said have passed swiftly.

"Really, it wouldn't be fair for me to say what President I like the best. They were all more than nice to me."

He has some happy recollections of distinguished visitors, too.

"England's King and Queen were very pleasant people," he commented. "And Mr. Churchill was a fine man. It's wonderful the way people like that remember you when they see you again."

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL JACKSON.
—Star Staff Photo.

As for his politics, Mr. Jackson says he doesn't have any. He sees great people almost every day and says his job keeps his hands full.

The Jacksons have six children, four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Most of them will join the 300 people who will gather this afternoon in Peterson Hall of the YWCA at 1719 Thirteenth street N.W.

16i 1950

D.C.

D. C. Man Becomes First Negro Saleman Of Surgical Instruments

By ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)— The Kloman Instrument company, distributors of surgical instruments, set a precedent recently when it employed its first Negro salesman.

The new salesman, W. J. Smith, began working for the company as a porter in 1945 at a salary of $35 a week. Expressing dissatisfaction at this type of employment, he was elevated to the job of truck driving and his salary was upped to $40 per week.

The ambitious young worker kept plugging away for an opportunity to try his hand at salesmanship, but the reluctant company tried to satisfy his desire by promoting him to stock-clerk and raising his salary to $45 a week.

Call

During his five years of employment for the company, Smith learned all he could about the instruments—he knew the use of each instrument and was able to refer to them all by their scientific names.

While driving the truck and delivering orders to doctors' offices, Smith said he learned to detect what instruments were lacking in the various offices and what that particular physician needed or could use to a great advantage.

This keen observation enabled him to suggest to various physicians what instruments his company had for sale that would suit his particular need. Without realizing it Smith continued, "I would find myself dishing out the customary 'sales talk.' Almost invariably the physicians would agree with my suggestion and would end up by ordering just the instrument which I had recommended."

These little incidents served to strengthen Smith's confidence in his own ability to work as a salesman. He constantly tried to sell his boss on the idea of employing a colored salesman because many of their customers were Negro physicians.

Becoming discouraged when Kloman continued to turn a deaf-ear to his applications for promotion, Smith talked the situation over with some of the Negro physicians who had learned to admire and respect his ability.

One physician contacted the Buck Co., of New Jersey in behalf of Smith, and the latter received an immediate reply from the company stating that they were considering his application.

Smith directly approached E. N. Kloman, president of the company he was working for, and offered his resignation to accept a position as salesman for a rival company, making it perfectly clear that he had tried in vain to secure such a position with his company but had been given no consideration.

Aug. 8-11

The president of the company denied any knowledge of Smith's desire to become a salesman and assured him that any correspondence to that effect had never reached the president's desk. He took action on the matter immediately and the following day Smith was notified that he had been appointed to the position which he desired. Thus, Smith became the first Negro to work alongside of 12 white salesman for this company.

Smith is a native of Maryland but has lived in Washington since he was two years of age. He is married and has four children. His oldest set of twins, Lois and Lorraine are 13-years-old, and the youngest set Rodney and Renie are four-years of age.

Veteran Messenger Will Close Career

Sunday Star

A familiar figure will be missing from the door of the House Ways and Means Committee after this session of Congress ends.

Mr. Hardy.

Sam Hardy, veteran colored messenger and librarian, who has served the committee for more than 42 years, is retiring. He recalled yesterday that he has seen 30 general tax bills, four major tarriff laws and the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act written by the committee since he went to work for it in 1908.

Mr. Hardy said, with some pride, that he is leaving the committee a legacy in the form of a library of documents and fiscal reports he assembled through the years. He recalled that when the committee moved into its present quarters in the new House Office Building it had an extra room no one was using. He got permission to fit it up as a library.

Sun. 9-3-50

Representative Doughton of North Carolina, present Chairman of Ways and Means, arose in the House Friday "to pay a well-deserved tribute to the loyal, efficient and devoted public servant. He pointed out that only one member of the House, Representative Sabath, Democrat of Illinois, has served Congress longer than Sam Hardy.

Washington D.C.

Representative Doughton said the loss of his services "will be felt for years to come."

Mr. Hardy was born here in 1879, and lives at 1825 S street N.W.

Female Stenogs Needed In D. C.

Sat. 8-19-50

An acute shortage of female stenographers is again developing in Washington, D. C., particularly in the Veterans Administration. Applications for these positions as well as for a limited number of stenographic positions in the Chicago Regional Office of the Veterans Administration are being accepted. Starting salaries are $2,450 per year for positions in Chicago, and $2,650 for positions in Washington, D. C.

Applications are also being accepted for Tabulating Machine Operators with a minimum of two years experience on I. B. M. machines with a starting salary of $2,875 per year. These positions will be filled at the Veterans Administration Regional Office, 366 West Adams st., Chicago, Ill.

Regain P.O. Jobs

Loyalty Hearing Clears 10

Courier

Sat. 11-18-50

WASHINGTON — William C. (Bill) Jason Jr., former welfare director of the National Alliance of Postal Employes and seven other Federal employes were cleared of all charges of "disloyalty" last week by the Loyalty Review Board of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Jason, who lives in Philadelphia at 614 North Fifty-sixth Street, had been suspended from the post office on Sept. 6, 1949, following a hearing on ten charges of "disloyalty" filed against him with the Post Office Departmental Loyalty Board.

The suspension had been confirmed Oct. 13, 1949, by the Postmaster General, in the course of an appeal by Jason. At the time of his suspension, Jason had been on leave from the post office, and serving full-time as welfare director of the alliance, with headquarters in Washington.

11-18-50

OTHERS DISMISSED

Also dismissed from the post office department, at approximately the same time as Jason, were Reese J. Brown, Clarence Henry Haughton, William Allen, William McCray Jr., Norman Anthony Fenner, Townsend H. Johnson and James L. Braxton, all members of the Philadelphia Chapter, National Alliance of Postal Employes.

16

With Rufus Scoville Watson, Philadelphia attorney for the National Alliance of Postal Employes, the dismissed employes fought the charges brought against them and their dismissal from service.

Appeal was filed with the Loyalty Review Board and a hearing was held Oct. 30.

ALL CHARGED CLEAR

The board's decision, handed in last week, cleared the plaintiffs of all charges.

Since the decision of the Postmaster General finding the men ineligible for Federal employment has now been invalidated, it is expected that all of the employes will be restored to their positions at the post office in the near future.

Urban League Provides New Job Vista for Youth

Courier Sat. 6-3-50

16i general

NEW YORK—Technically trained Negro students this year will have an opportunity for the first time to gain summer work experience on skilled jobs in the foundry industry. As a direct result of the National Urban League's pilot placement project, the young men will work in a cooperative on-the-job training program.

Dean Lewis K. Downing of the School of Engineering of Howard University, Washington, D. C., announced that three mechanical engineering students have been placed, and he expects to place from eight to twelve more.

CAN PREVIEW JOBS

This summer on-the-job training program in the foundries provides opportunities for students of mechanical engineering to preview the jobs they are preparing for. They learn first-hand the methods and conditions of operation of the foundries, traditionally large employers of Negro unskilled labor.

These young men are being placed in summer jobs in the foundries through the joint efforts of the Urban League, the Foundry Educational Foundation and Howard University.

Of the three students already placed for summer work, one will work for Dayton Malleable Iron Company, Dayton, Ohio, and two others will work for the Ferro Machine and Foundry Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Urban League is working at present with a number of corporations to affect similar agreements for summer work for students in other fields.

Jobs Fewer U. L. Survey Here Shows

Argus Fri. 7-21-50

Agency Report Revealed On Monday

16i

The number of jobless Negroes is on the upswing despite record employment levels locally and nationally, according to an Urban League survey released Monday. Replacing hand workers with machines, the lay-off ax and racial prejudice were cited as causes by M. Lee Bohanon, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League.

St. Louis Mo.

Negro workers were included in a total of 600 laid off by the Frisco Railroad Yards and the Liggett-Meyers Tobacco Company. A sectarian old folk's home replaced Negro workers with whites. At the Lennox Hotel, Negro scrubmen lost their jobs to one man who operates a scrubbing machine.

The overall picture is even worse, the survey continued, because Negro high school and college graduates are increasing the demand for a shrinking supply of jobs.

Bohanon termed the situation, "Alarming—certainly the people should realize that something must be done."

Asks Public Support

He described the function of the Urban League in the community as dependent upon the support and understanding of the people. A many-level program to acquaint the public with Urban League activities and programs is already in action, Bohannon said.

Besides its job opening and placement service he pointed to the Urban League Block Units program which seeks to improve municipal services in the Negro community; to improve neighborhood appearance; to develop citizen awareness and participation in local government and to develop neighborhood leadership.

Solid achievements credited to Block Unit activity are: 1). organizing two credit units; 2). obtaining improvement in garbage and rubbish removal; 3). obtaining better traffic control for school children; 4). cooperating with local health agencies in chest X-ray drives; 5). getting parked trucks out of non-parking areas in Negro residential areas; 6). obtaining wholesome recreation for several thousand Negro men, women and children; 7). keeping responsible officials informed of the conditions of Negroes with regard to municipal health services, education, recreation, etc.

Southern Farm Employment Level Showed 300,000 Decline In June

16i

Washington, D. C.—There were 324,000 fewer hired and family workers employed on farms in the Southern region during the survey period, June 18-24, than a year ago, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Nationwide, farm employment declined fro mthe June 1949 figure of 12,140,000 to 11,692,000, or by only 448,000. Family workers accounted for the greater part of the decline. For example, in the South, they made up 238,000 of the total.

Area by area reports say that Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina were harvesting small grain and potatoes, while Georgia and Florida were cutting tobacco and picking peaches. South Carolina farmers were busy spraying and dusting for boll weevils. Throughout the area, corn, peanuts, tobacco and cotton were being cultivated.

Chopping cotton, corn, and tobacco was the principal chore in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

In Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma, cotton chopping was nearly completed. And in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, the cotton harvest was underway.

Other farm work being done in the area consisted of dusting for boll weevils, cultivating and hoeing row crops, preparing the ground for planting wheat in Texas and Oklahoma, and harvesting wheat in the high plains of northern Texas.

PROBERS ASSAIL U. S. HIRING OF SEX PERVERTS

~~Tribune~~

State Dept. Has Most, Senators Report

Sat. 12-16-50

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Dec. 15—The Truman administration was criticised today by a senate investigating subcommittee for permitting a large number of moral degenerates to hold government office.

16i

In the first report of its kind ever issued, the probers revealed that the state department was in the lead, and the veterans administration second, in the number of sex perverts exposed over a three year period.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Hoey [D., N. C.], warned that many government officials still were taking a complacent "pussyfoot" attitude towards the prevalence of employes with abnormal sex tendencies. It promised a periodic checkup to determine if its recommendations for a thoro housecleaning were being followed.

Blame Faulty Records

The report said it was impossible, because of faulty record keeping to estimate the number of homosexuals in government which had been set at 3,750 by a Washington police official in charge of vice raids. Cases of sex perversion in the government during the last three years totaled 574 of which 382 came to attention only after congress started an investigation.

All homosexuals must be removed from the government payroll, the subcommittee insisted, because they are poor security risks, subject to blackmail and the pressure of Russian espionage agents. D. Milton Ladd, FBI assistant director, testified that Russian intelligence officials had told their agents to discover signs of moral weakness in government officials upon which they might capitalize in an attempt to secure secret information.

Cite "Deplorable Situations"

The report cited several "deplorable situations" which existed prior to the congressional investigation:

1. Washington police, in a three year perior, arrested 457 government employes for sex perversion but 259 kept their federal jobs. Most of those arrested avoided court appearances by forfeiting bond.

2. Known perverts were allowed to leave one government agency and join another after their proclivities had been exposed. Twenty-three state department employes thus found their way into other government service because no record of the real reason for their dismissal was kept in government files.

Claim Innocent Periled

3. One homosexual can pollute an entire government office, enticing normal individuals to engage in perverted practices. Thousands of "impressionable" young men and women being brought into federal jobs can be subjected to this kind of influence when the homosexual holds high position.

The military services have been aggressive in ferreting out homosexuals, in contrast to the civilian agencies, the report said. Since Jan. 1, 1947, 4,380 persons have been court martialed for discharged from the military services because of sex perversion charges.

The report gave the following statistics on known sex perversion cases in the government for the last three years: State department, 143; veterans administration, 101; commerce department, 49; agriculture department, 32; interior department, 31; economic coöperation administration, 27; treasury, 23; federal security agency, 22.

SOUTHERN NEGROES RISE IN VOCATIONS

Nurses, Lawyers, Librarians, Social Workers Gain Place in New Associations

New York

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 4—State-wide professional associations for social workers, nurses, lawyers and ~~librarians in~~ Southern states have made progress in opening membership rolls to Negroes, according to a survey of the Southern Regional Council.

The report disclosed that social workers' associations are open to Negro members in all the thirteen Southern states. Nurses' associations rank second with eight out of thirteen open to Negroes. Lawyers' organizations admit qualified Negroes to membership in seven states and librarians in six states.

The Florida Medical Association, the report stated, is the first and only Southern state medical society to admit Negroes to full membership. Negro dentists are yet denied admission to dental associations in any Southern state, and Negro teachers are excluded from full membership in the educational associations of all Southern states except Arkansas.

"Question Hasn't Arisen"

The council pointed out that some of the professional associations did not mention racial barriers in their constitutions or by-laws and that they answered inquiries with the statement that "the question has never arisen." Consequently, the council limited its classifications to associations whose interracial policies were explicit and had been put into active practice.

It also cautioned that in many instances the association admitting Negro members did not always offer such members the same advantages or the same opportunity to participate as fully as white members. Often the report declared, Negro members were subjected to some degree of discrimination.

The Southern Regional Council is composed of educators, clergymen, editors, business men, labor and civic leaders of both races in the Southern states. It is widely regarded as the most effective interracial organization in the South.

Their Own Organizations

The report noted that in most Southern states Negro professional people have their own organizations. Such groups, it said, exist largely because of the exclusiveness of the dominant professional associations and thereby suffer certain limitations.

"Under present conditions such organizations are useful and necessary, but the Negro professional person will continue to suffer disadvantages so long as he is denied membership in major associations," the report stated. "And quite apart from the injury felt by trained, competent, sensitive people, the South as a whole is denied the benefits of free interchange of knowledge."

The council praised the policies of the Alabama Bar Association, pointing out that it had admitted the first Negro lawyer to membership twenty-five years ago and that it now had seven Negro members who may attend all business meetings and vote on all proposals.

It also called attention to the Alabama Dental Association, in which Negro dentists are not active members but are invited and admitted to scientific sessions, clinics and exhibits at state meetings.

Matters of Segregation

Most of the associations that fall short of full interracial membership participation do so because of public or private regulations prescribing segregation, the council declared. Under these rulings, business and social functions, when combined, make it impossible for Negroes to take part.

The council said that in many instances the associations hold meetings at hotels that discourage Negro attendance, or else the Negro members decline to attend rather than be humiliated by using back doors or riding freight elevators.

At the same time, the council said, it should be kept in mind that many of the associations have only recently opened membership to Negroes and that as the practice comes to be accepted, "it is to be hoped that the clumsier arrangements will disappear."

Employment Rises In South; Apparel Industry In Lead

1-8-50

Advertiser

Montgomery

The employment trend is upward, average wages are stable, city home building is increasing and retail prices are moving downward gradually.

That, in a nutshell, is the economic picture of the South at the start of 1950 as painted Saturday by the Southern Regional office of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A year-end report released by Regional Bureau Director Brunswick A. Bagdon covered 12 states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Although there has been a gradual increase in factory employment since July, Bagdon reports that the South is still somewhat behind 1948 in some of the more important manufacturing industries.

The employment of factory workers in the 12 Southern states was estimated at 2,078,000 in mid-November. Employment in the region's manufacturing establishments shows a pattern of gradual increase since July, which marked the low point of the year.

Compared with November 1948, the current all-manufacturing employment level is down about 7 per cent, reflecting the effect of 11 consecutive months of diminishing factory employment which began in August 1948.

Rises Steadily

After reaching a low mark of 527,000 in July in Alabama and five other principal textile states, textile employment has increased each month through November when employment reached a level of 567,000, which is three per cent less than last year's total.

The apparel industry is one of the few industries showing a higher level of employment in 1949. There are about 5 per cent more workers in the industry than in 1948.

Employment in the region's food manufacturing industry reflected the usual seasonal fluctuations during 1949 but remained at a level under that of 1948.

Also Improves

The lumber and furniture industries, which account for more than one-half the employment in the durable goods industries in the region, has shown improvement during the last four months. This is in contrast to the general decline which characterized the same period last year.

There has been less change in wage rates during 1949 than during any one of the three years immediately following the war's end. The year was characterized by a lessening in the upward movement of wages.

No other recent development in the field of wages has caused as much comment in the South as the new statuatory minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, effective Jan. 25, the review says. It has been estimated that about one-half of the workers to be affected are located in the South.

A definite lack of any well-defined "pattern" of increase marked the year.

The phenomenon of wage reductions was witnessed during the year. There were instances of voluntary cuts initiated by employes in an effort to keep employed. Wage reductions ran as much as 15 per cent.

Recent developments incorporating pensions and insurance plans paid by the employer into current wage agreements have established a pattern in contract negotiations in the larger and more important industries.

Few Changes

Gross average hourly earnings showed little change during the year, except for minor month-to-month fluctuations, in the states for which the data are available. Nationally, gross average hourly earnings of production workers for November were $1,389. For Alabama, they were $1,070.

The national average work week was 39.2 hours. For Alabama it was 40.5 hours.

Declining prices continued through early 1949. The level of wholesale prices was below that for the corresponding period in 1948.

Price reductions seemed to reach all fields.

However, in the broad commodity fields, price trends varied substantially. The sharpest decline was noted in farm products—12.2 per cent, which continued throughout the year.

Consumer prices in five Southern cities declined from 0.3 per cent in Houston to 3.3 per cent in Norfolk. A decline of 2.6 per cent was noted in Birmingham.

Food Cost Down

In 16 Southern cities, retail food prices dropped on the average nearly four per cent. The average price drop in foods for the nation was 3.2 per cent.

Urban residential construction in the 12 Southern states, during the first 10 months of 1949, reached a total value of $701,057,000—up seven per cent over the same period in 1948. The total number of dwelling units authorized in the 12 states increased eight per cent during the year.

The total value of urban building reached $1,389,870,000, an increase of four per cent over 1948.

Construction costs in November as reflected in part by the Bureau's index of wholesale prices of building materials have dropped during 1949 to a point about 6.2 per cent below one year ago.

Wages for Women Show General Improvements

Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The exploitation of women workers at subnormal pay rates gradually is giving way before the increasing enactment and application of minimum wage laws throughout the country and in the territories.

162

A 6½-year study just issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor shows that the lot of women working in restaurants, laundries, cleaning establishments, and drug stores has been substantially improved under legislation in many states during this period.

Of the 26 states, the District of Columbia, and three territories covered in the report, the most progressive and active in this respect were California, Massachusetts, New York, Oregon, Washington, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

New York Leads

Wages of workers in laundries—a traditionally low-wage industry—were increased in 13 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The highest weekly wage was set by New York at $23 for a 30 to 40-hour week.

Women workers in the mercantile and retail trade were also beneficiaries of minimum wage coverage during this period, with the highest weekly wage rate set at $25 in the District of Columbia.

Women working in beauty shops were given boosts in many states, Connecticut setting the pace with a weekly wage of $28 for work on four or more days a week, with overtime for work in excess of 44 hours a week. The District of Columbia set $30.60 for a week of 34 to 44 hours.

1-11-50

An occupation receiving the special attention of only one state was that of domestic service, according to the Women's Bureau report. Wisconsin set a minimum wage of $12 a week for women in cities of 3,500 or over, $10.75 per week for towns of between 1,000 and 3,500, and $10.25 a week elsewhere in the state, for domestics receiving board but not lodging.

Boston, Mass

Minimums Set

Women living-in must be paid a minimum of from $7 to $8 a week, depending on the size of the locality. Wisconsin is also one of the few states to cover by minimum rates its women workers in agricultural occupations.

Massachusetts during this period set new minimum wage rates for women workers in public housekeeping, amusement, and recreation industries. It also increased minimum rates for women in service, retail trade, and offices.

California was particularly active, setting rates for women in all types of manufacturing, in personal service, professional, clerical, and similar occupations, in public housekeeping, laundry, cleaning, and mercantile businesses, and in transportation, amusement, and recreation businesses.

It also took action to cover women engaged in canning and preserving, and in industries which handle farm products after harvest.

Some states also extended minimum wage coverage to men. These were New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. Connecticut was the first state to extend its protection in this direction, taking action in 1939.

Jobs Open For Negroes, Official Says

162

General

The doors are not barred against Negroes seeking jobs, 900 District Negro in-school and out-of-school youths were told yesterday.

"Dream as you will, but base your planning on your ability," advised Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to Oscar R. Ewing, head of the Federal Security Agency.

Post,

Mrs. Hedgeman delivered the keynote address at a day-long "career conference" sponsored by the Washington Urban League as part of its 18th annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign in the FSA auditorium.

"We are no longer a problem," Mrs. Hedgeman told her youthful listeners. "We are America's greatest asset—but we have to act like it. American democracy is no better than Negroes help America make it."

Washington

Yesterday's conference was held in cooperation with local public schools.

Panel discussions continued throughout the day. Among the subjects considered were "Job Opportunities in the Federal Government" and "Employment Opportunities for Youths in the District of Columbia."

Who Are the Jobless?

Juries - Progress

When Secretary of Commerce Sawyer announced this week that there were 4,480,000 unemployed Americans at the end of January—almost a million more than in December—he stressed unemployment as the chief cause. Industrial employment, he claimed, was not materially affected. The secretary added that many holiday workers had dropped out of the labor market and were not included in the unemployed total.

New Orleans

Mr. Sawyer's figures are likely to cause some concern to those who fear that a 5,000,000 mark for unemployed presages a strained economy, as some economists have noted. But just after reading the commerce secretary's gloomy statistics, we saw an analysis of New York city relief rolls which should reflect the number of unemployed who need jobs the worst. For persons on the city's relief rolls presumably have exhausted unemployment compensation, savings, and private aid.

Wed 2-8-50

Of the 328,469 persons on the roster, only 17,506 are considered "employable." And of this number more than 6000 are not really employable, according to the welfare department's commissioner, because they are more than 40 years of age. Apparently the New York city labor market is closed to relief clients past this age.

This means that only 3.5 per cent of those on New York city's relief rolls are employable. The rest either cannot work or are not desirable workers.

2-8-50

Another news story gives some further information on US jobless. In upstate New York 820 tannery workers have been striking for some seven months. The work stoppage has cost the workers an estimated $1,400,000 in wages, although unemployment compensation is thought to have provided about half the usual pay roll incomes. However, the 26-week period is just about ended. These workers have appeared on the national unemployment totals during the past seven months, as have tens of thousands of other strikers.

With 400,000 mine workers staging a mid-winter walkout, another 100,000 to 200,000 CIO workers involved in a threatened telephone strike, and scores of smaller work stoppages here and there, it is easy to predict that Mr. Sawyer's statistics are likely to rise still further soon. But if the small percentage of "employables" on New York city relief rolls is any accurate indication of the large number of "unemployables" appearing regularly on federal records, an observer might be forced to the conclusion that Mr. Sawyer's figures include relatively few persons who really want to work and cannot get jobs.

TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH GIVES SOUTH PAYROLLS

Labor

Mon. 2-27-50

Chicago Jol.

3 Big Projects Involve Outlays in Millions

Atlanta, Feb. 26 [Special]—New technological research installations and expansion of existing facilities are bringing additional payrolls and jobs to the south, according to a survey made by the Southern Association of Science and Industry.

Atlanta Ga.

Three principal developments listed in the association's report involve multimillion dollar outlays by the federal government in the field of new weapons and would bring to the region staff personnel in excess of 5,000 people.

An installation second in importance only to the nuclear fission plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., is the air force's new $100,000,000 air engineering development center, which will be located at Camp Forrest, 70 miles south of Nashville, Tenn.

Cost to Reach 70 Million

The new aeronautical facility will include a $41,000,000 supersonic tunnel for propulsion system tests, a $16,000,000 hypersonic wind tunnel and a $13,000,000 high altitude engine test cell. Some major equipment is expected to be in operation within three years.

It will be staffed by about 150 military personnel, 1,300 civilian scientists and technicians, and a number of German scientists who originally designed some of the captured German equipment which will be used, the association reports.

Another major installation is the national military establishment's long range proving ground for guided missiles, with a launching point in Florida and extending southeast thru the Bahama islands. The facility will be used jointly by the air force, army, and navy.

Transferred to Air Force

Headquarters of the new installation have been set up at the old Banana river naval air station near Melbourne, Fla., which has been transferred to the air force. The launching site will be on nearby Cape Canaveral, northeast of Melbourne.

It is expected that by July 1, 1951, the staff of the guided missile center will include approximately 250 officers of the three military services, 2,500 enlisted men, and 1,500 civilians. The facility is expected to provide employment for a number of professional men in electronics, physics, electrical engineering, and related fields.

Another important development involves the army's announcement that it would establish a rocket research center at Huntsville, Ala., using the facilities of a $30,000,000 chemical warfare plant built during the war. All rocket research personnel formerly located at Fort Bliss, Tex., will be moved to Huntsville, according to initial plans.

The rocket research establishment will involve about 1,400 personnel, including a number of German scientists who developed the V-2 missile, the association declared in its report.

The association reported that new naval research reserve units have been established at North Carolina university, Duke university, Texas university, and at Gulfport, Miss., and Galveston, Tex. It also reported that plans are being made to activate units at Norfolk, Va., and Stillwater and Bartlesville, Okla.

Blight Work Prospect Shows For Migrant Farm Workers

Daily worker

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Recent employment figures estimate that over 4,000,000 persons are jobless. Barring any unforeseen event, the figure will not diminish by the close of 1950. A large number of those presently unemployed are employable farm workers. Many of these are Negroes in Florida, Eastern vegetable growing states and California. Their prospects for the end of the year are blank. However severe the plight of the unemployed industrial worker is, it is the migratory farm laborer and his family who grovel at the bottommost rung of the economic ladder. They are America's forsaken children. No social security system harbors them. The meagre benefits of the Taft-Hartley act do not affect them.

Fri. 4-28-50

Although their living conditions are indescribable, their illiteracy high and health services near nil, the problem confronting the migratory farm workers cannot be viewed as an isolated housing problem, or school problem is primarily an economic one. There is a surplus of farm labor in the western states, as elsewhere in the United States, too huge for farm labor requirements there. Yet the solution devised to meet the problem ignores this available labor supply. Those who could remedy the condition aggravate it by importing Maxican nationals to share the already insufficient number of jobs.

People of Mexican decents are being hurled into the pit of poverty by thousands of their former fellow countrymen who are serving as unwitting, exploited pawns in the hands of profit-crazed growers.

It is incumbent upon the U. S. Government to avert further demoralization and improverishment by formulating a workable and equitable system of recruiting, transporting, placing and housing American grant farm workers. It is incumbent upon both the Mexican and U. S. Governments to abrogate immediately the internationals and render impotent the barriers against illegal setback migration.

Atlanta Ga.

The problem of farm labor employment must be met soundly and effectively by the Mexican and U. S. governments. International well being does not thrive when a portion of one country's populace gains a pittance at the expense of another's security.

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26 Mail Clerks Lose in Appeal

Afro American

Sat. 4-29-50

Loyalty Program Dismissal Upheld

~~Baltimore, Md.~~

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on Monday upheld the dismissal of 26 postal employees under the Government's loyalty program.

The 26 involved were employed at post offices in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Detroit and Plainfield and West New York, N.J.

The court affirmed the judgement of the District Court here, dismissing an injunction suit to prevent the Post Office Department from removing them from their employment on the basis that "reasonable grounds existed for belief" that each of them was disloyal to the United States.

The suit attacked President Truman's order setting up the loyalty program as unconstitutional. Named as defendants were the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, members of the Post Office Department Loyalty Board and members of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission.

Racial Angle Studied

In deciding the case the appellate court considered only the contention that a majority of those semoved were Jewish or colored postal workers and, upon that basis charged unconstitutional discrimination.

The appellants also alleged that the defendants determined the loyalty of employees solely upon the basis of association with organizations listed by the Attorney General as subversive or with members of such organization.

The court cited affidavits with supporting exhibits, attached to the Government's motion to dismiss the complaint in the trial court and outlining the procedure under the loyalty order.

This evidence, the opinion said, "demonstrated that neither the race nor the religion of the employee enters into these proceedings; that the forms which initiate the proceedings contain no reference to race or religion, and that neither the Loyalty Boards nor the heads of the executive agencies request any such information."

After pointing out that the makers of the affidavits had asserted that the factual allegations in the complaint were without foundation, the opinion stated:

"No contradictory affidavits were filed, and there would thus appear to be no genuine issue of fact upon the subject."

Program Held Constitutional

Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, who wrote the majority opinion, pointed out that the court already had upheld the constitutionality of the loyalty program in the Dorothy Bailey case and other cases.

In the Bailey case, decided last March 22, the court ruled that the President "may remove from Government service any person of whose loyalty he is not completely convinced. He may do so without assigning any reason and without giving the employee any explanatory notice."

Judge Henry W. Edgerton dissented for the reasons stated in the Bailey case. In that dissent, he said the dismissal "abridges not only freedom of speech but fredom of thought."

Judges James M. Proctor sided with Justice Prettymon.

Negro Graduate Faces Special Job Obstacles

By James A. Pawley

Industrial Secretary, Washington Urban League

Post

5-28-50

Washington

DESPITE the fact that we have the highest level of employment in our industrial history and that some 60 million persons are gainfully employed, this year's college graduate is likely to find that his diploma is no guarantee of a good job—or even a job! As for the youngster just coming out of high school, he should not be too surprised if he finds himself in the ranks of the unemployed.

Pawley

For the average American boy or girl, this situation is vexing enough, but for the Negro youth it is distressing. The Negro boy or girl must contend not only with labor surpluses and more rigid job requirements on the part of employers, but also with restrictive employment practices in many industries and with discriminatory trade union policies.

In the local labor market, for example, the Negro worker is likely to find that while he constitutes about 1 out of every 4 persons in the labor force, he accounts for more than 1 out of every 2 of the unemployed. At the higher skill levels, this disparity grows even wider.

The Negro liberal arts graduate with a major in chemistry, physics, biology, economics, psychology, sociology or mathematics can expect considerably fewer jobs this year than at any other time since the peak employment period in 1945. This situation can hardly be attributed to racial factors alone, however.

Social work graduates will fare considerably better. There is an active national demand for trained social workers, particularly in the Far West and the South. In the District of Columbia, however, while the need for social workers is just as urgent, the uncertainties of both private and public social agencies budget will limit the actual number of placements.

Engineering graduates will find employment opportunities extremely scarce here. This appears to be true not only for Negro graduates but for whites as well. Electrical engineers are likely to be the more difficult to place. The local situation seems to be reflected throughout the country.

Stenography will probably offer the largest number of entry occupational opportunities to this year's graduating classes. This is true for high school as well as college trained persons. The Urban League has experienced considerable difficulty this year in finding qualified applicants for the better than average secretarial and stenographic positions.

Service occupations have traditionally provided Negro workers with the largest number of jobs.

16i

Selling is another area to which the Negro graduate might give attention. The keen and sustained competition for new or expanded markets has done much to knock down many barriers which have restricted the choice of nonwhite workers. There is perhaps no other field in which the Negro worker's chances are more completely dependent upon individual initiative and ability and where there are so few restrictions.

The skilled trades continue to offer a substantial number of entry occupational opportunities in the helper, learner and apprenticeship categories to the Negro job seeker. The building trades offer by far the largest number.

WOMAN TODAY

Negro Professional Women Face Some Big Problems

16i general

By ANN WILLIAMS *(Editor, the student publication: New 'Foundations'*

Worker

4-23-50

New York

Even if they succeed in getting past the quota system Negro college students in the north suffer many indignities fostered by prejudice. These are doubly aggravated for the Negro woman student. One Negro woman found that, despite an excellent record and fulfillment of special extra assignments, a teacher marked her "incomplete" at the end of the term, and endangered her fellowship. Other Negro students have discovered that some teachers automatically grade them down, refusing to raise their marks above "C."

History classes seldom include material on the Negro liberation movement. Science classes too often accept the false "findings" of so-called intelligence tests to declare Negroes to be "innately" backward.

Negro students, men and women, are segregated to inferior quarters in their living and eating facilities. On some campuses they cannot take part in athletics or cultural events. They are not permitted, in some communities surrounding the campus, to dine in restaurants, rent dance halls, or go to movies or theatres. Thus the life of most Negro women even on northern campuses is limited to a one-sided, stifled existence.

• • •

THE MAJORITY of Negro graduates, men and women, can get jobs only in the Negro ghetto community. But a Negro man with a college degree still has about twice as many different occupations open to him as has a Negro woman.

The majority of Negro women graduates enter the fields of teaching, nursing, library science and social work—and these almost entirely in all-Negro institutions. **Three-fourths of all professional Negro women work in Negro communities in the South.**

During World War II Negro nurses were able to use their skill attending the sick and wounded.

In New York, despite the existence of a fair employment practices law, **only two Negro women are instructors today in the four public city colleges.**

Job opportunities for Negro women are twice as hard to find in white communities because male supremacy is combined with the practices of white chauvinism.

• • •

PROGRESSIVE MALE white students have a primary responsibility to destroy this insidious combination on the campus itself, for they are the most likely to foster it. At progressive meetings, they often ignore women, failing to get to know them as people. Vicious remarks such as this have been overheard to be made by white men at such gatherings where a number of Negro, but relatively few white, women were present: "Where are all the women tonight?"

The struggles Negro women wage are not only for Negro rights, **but for the rights of all women.** White women should be particularly sensitive to the special problems of Negro women. They should expose the male supremacist, white chauvinist attitudes of white men. They should lead in the effort to break down the white chauvinist barriers which cut off Negro women socially from other students, and should work to integrate them fully into the social and political life of the progressive movement.

A failure on the part of progressive white women to understand and recognize the special forms of white chauvinism and oppression directed at Negro women is, in a sense, an acceptance of male supremacy; for it ignores the necessity of waging a special fight against white chauvinism for the rights of Negro women as women.

• • •

THE STRUGGLE for Negro-white unity for peace and democracy should be a concrete struggle to end discrimination in hiring; to open the doors to Negro women in every art, science, and profession; to end segregation and the quota system on the campus; against jimcrow housing and eating facilities, and the teaching of prejudice in the classroom.

A persistent campaign is needed, at all times, against the vicious combination of white chauvinism and male supremacy which cuts Negro women off from a full-rounded campus life while at school, and from the fullest utilization of their abilities and specialized training upon graduation.

Study Is Slated On Negro and Jobs in South

16 in Gen

Herald Tribune

Planning Survey Seeking Relation to Effective Use of Man Power in U. S.

12-7-50

New York, N.Y.

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 6 (AP).—The National Planning Association announces that it is sponsoring a study of Negro employment in Southern cities and industries.

Durham is the first city chosen for the study. Other cities and industries to be studied by economists from various Southern universities will be announced later.

The N. P. A.'s committee of the South will have direct charge of the South-wide survey.

Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, chairman of the department of economics at Duke University here, will head the investigation. The Southern committee said he will inquire into "the policies and practices followed by both management and labor unions in the employment of Negroes in the south."

The committee said the investigation is expected to throw light upon long-range efforts to obtain more effective use of man power.

Dr. Hoover said the published report of the study "is not intended to advocate any policies or practices" and that "the stucy has no connection with any proposed legislation."

A grant of $30,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York will finance the study.

The N. P. A.'s committee of the South is composed of fifty-six Southern leaders in agriculture, business, education, finance, government, industry, labor, press and radio.

Knoxville Negroes Sue on Schools

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 6 (UP).—Negro parents and children called on the Federal district court here today to permit Negro pupils to attend white elementary and high schools in Anderson County, Tenn.

The suit, filed on their behalf by Knoxville, Nashville and New York attorneys, asked the court:

1. To declare whether it is unconstitutional to deny equal educational rights to Negroes and whites decause of race or color under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

2. To issue an injunction to restrain Anderson County school officials from prohibiting Negro students attending the same schools as whites and riding in their school buses.

The Negro Newspaper And Economic And Job Opportunity For The Southern Negro

Weekly Review Fri. 6-16-50

Birmingham, Ala.

Speaking before the conference of Social Workers the other day, the honorable J. Oliver Emmerich, the distinguished editor of the McComb Enterprise; secretary and authoritative spokesman for the Dixiecrat Party, announced the addition of a "Negro Section" to the widely read and influential Enterprise; thus following a practice already adopted by white newspapers in widely scattered sections of the south, and as recently adopted by its great contemporary, Mississippi's greatest newspaper, the Jackson Daily News.

In extending our congratulation and best wishes for the success of its new venture to the Enterprise, and at the same time, although somewhat belatedly, to its great Mississippi contemporary the Jackson Daily News, it appears to us also timely to bring this matter of the adoption of the Negro section in white newspapers of the south more directly to the attention and thinking of the Southern Negro. Not only more directly to the attention and thinking of the Southern Negro, but also more directly to the attention and thinking of Southern white folks.

16 i General

In recent years there has been noted a very marked decrease in job opportunity for the Southern Negro, with the once so-called Negro jobs now being more and more taken by white people. There has also been noted a narrowing down of the opportunity for the Negro of the south to enter the field of business for similar reasons.

Under the stress and strain of the demand for, and need for, greater job opportunity, economic opportunity for the Negro in the South, where there is unalterable opposition to anything like fair employment practices, and where ever effort is being directed to maintain separation of the races, segregation, and the duel community, even by such widely read and influential newspapers as the Enterprise and its great contemporary the Jackson Daily News; from honest, well informed, intelligent, and well intentioned white organization, such as the Chambers of Commerce, the Southern Negro is being advised to create jobs for his own people.

One of the most significant and promising opportunities for the Southern Negro to enter business and thus provide jobs for his own people, developed and discernable in the past few years is the newspaper business.

In the past few years, included in the wealthiest Negro families of the south, and the south's most widely respected and influential Negro citizens are those engaged in the Newspaper business.

There are Negro newspapers in the South today with large staffs both in the business and mechanical department giving Negro men and women jobs as stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, advertising representatives, reporters, cartoonist, editors, linotype operators, printers, and pressmen for which they are paid salaries equal to that being paid Negroes in any other field, and meeting the salary standards for all people in that class of work.

In most cases the addition of the Negro section to the white newspaper means that only one Negro is given a salaried job, and that one job at a salary far below that paid others doing the same class of work. In many cases the Negro writing the news for the Negro section get only a by-line.

In developing the newspaper business in the south Negroes can provide thousands of jobs for the Negro college graduates where no opportunity is offered or available outside of the Negro community.

Willingly or unwillingly, designedly or un-designedly, unless the thinking of the Southern Negro is correspondingly awakened, the addition of the Negro section to the white newspapers, will greatly retard, if not make it impossible for a Negro to enetr and make a success in the newspaper business in many places despite what it means in economic improvement, and job opportunity for the Southern Negro.

The preceding is only a feeble effort at stating the economic side of the case.

To the intelligent Negro of the South there is something more than the economic side to the Negro newspaper business. In the first place, the Negro newspaper has been almost solely responsible for the gains being made by the Negro in the South towards political emancipation, his only salvation; increased and better educational opportunities, freedom from police brutality and fear, and a greater nearness to the dignity and respect which belongs to an American citizen.

There is no inhibition of the kind of news about Negroes, and what Negroes are doing, and what Negroes are attempting to do, in the Negro newspaper. This cannot be pointed out as being generally true as regards the Negro section in Southern white newspapers.

To retard the development of the Negro newspaper business in the South is to delay immeasurably the progress of the Southern Negro. Indeed, to retard the progress and development of the Negro newspaper business in the South will retard the early development of real Southern progress; and the attainment of real and lasting inter-racial confidence, cooperation and goodwill.

Howard, Morehouse Grads Set Pace As 'Pilots' In Top Industrial Jobs

16i

Two highly-trained young men now employed by the General Cable Corporation in junior managerial and assistant engineering posts represent the latest extension of a democratic hiring policy which has been practiced by this company for many years.

Charles M. Crenchaw and Edward I. Thompson are college graduates who qualified for General Cable's 1949-50 management training program.

Pittsburgh.

These two men are typical examples of the applicants which the National Urban League is seeking to place through its "Pilot Placement" Project, in professional and highly-skilled positions in American industry and commerce. This program, with the cooperation of industry, seeks to place the qualified Negro worker at his highest skill in the right job.

5-20-50

The placement is accomplished so as to provide subsequent opportunities for the greatest possible number of Negro workers who will follow the original success of the 'pilot.'

Chicago Def.

The Urban League is a nationwide interracial social service organization which promotes equal economic opportunity for Negroes and all minorities.

'Pilot Placement'

Through the cooperation of General Cable and the Urban League, both Crenchaw and Thompson were hired under this "Pilot Placement" plan in July of 1949. Both were qualified for training on the basis of their college education and experience in the army during the last war.

Thompson was graduated from Howard university, Washington, D. C., with a degree in electrical engineering, and had been a radio operator with the army.

Crenchaw graduated in accounting from Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., took an advanced degree in business administration from the University of Chicago and was a chief line mechanic for a bomber squadron during the war.

Both men spent several months in on-the-job training at the General Cable plants, laboratories, and production departments as members of a selected group of management trainees. They were then assigned as permanent staff members of the organization.

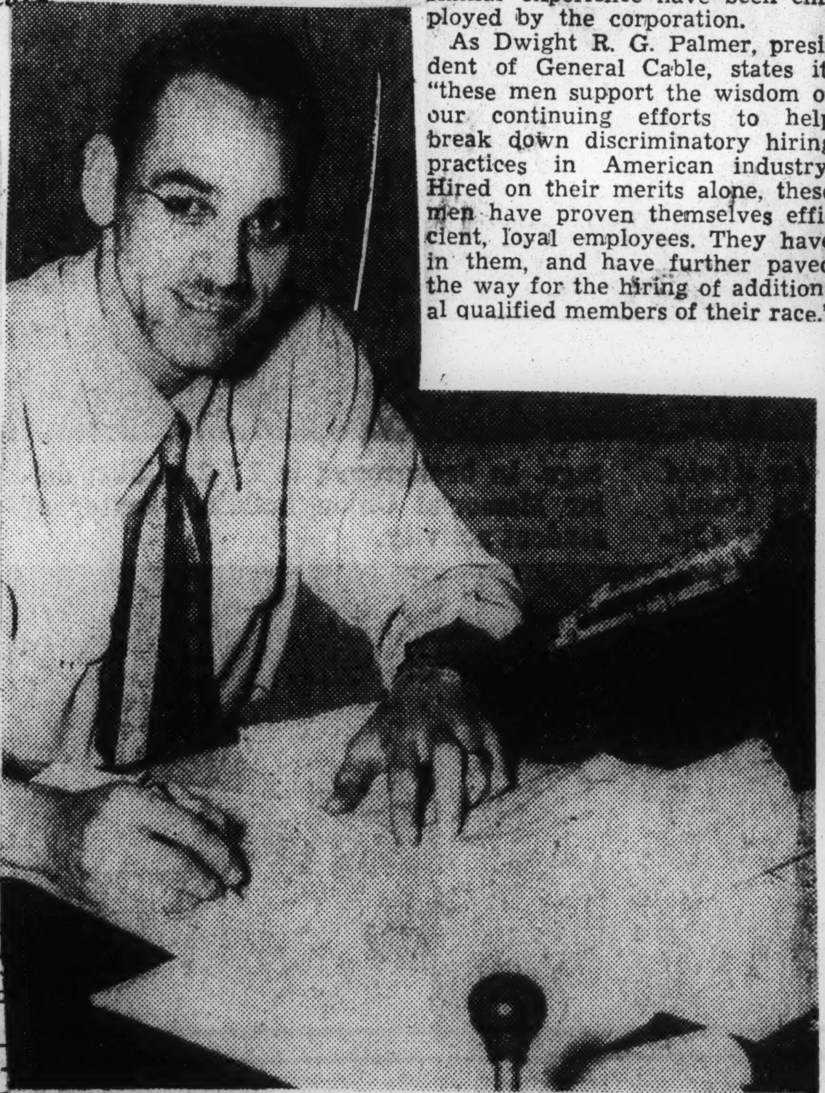
Prepared In College

Thompson is now an assistant standards engineer on the staff of the Director of Manufacturing, General Cable Corporation, at Perth Amboy, N. J.

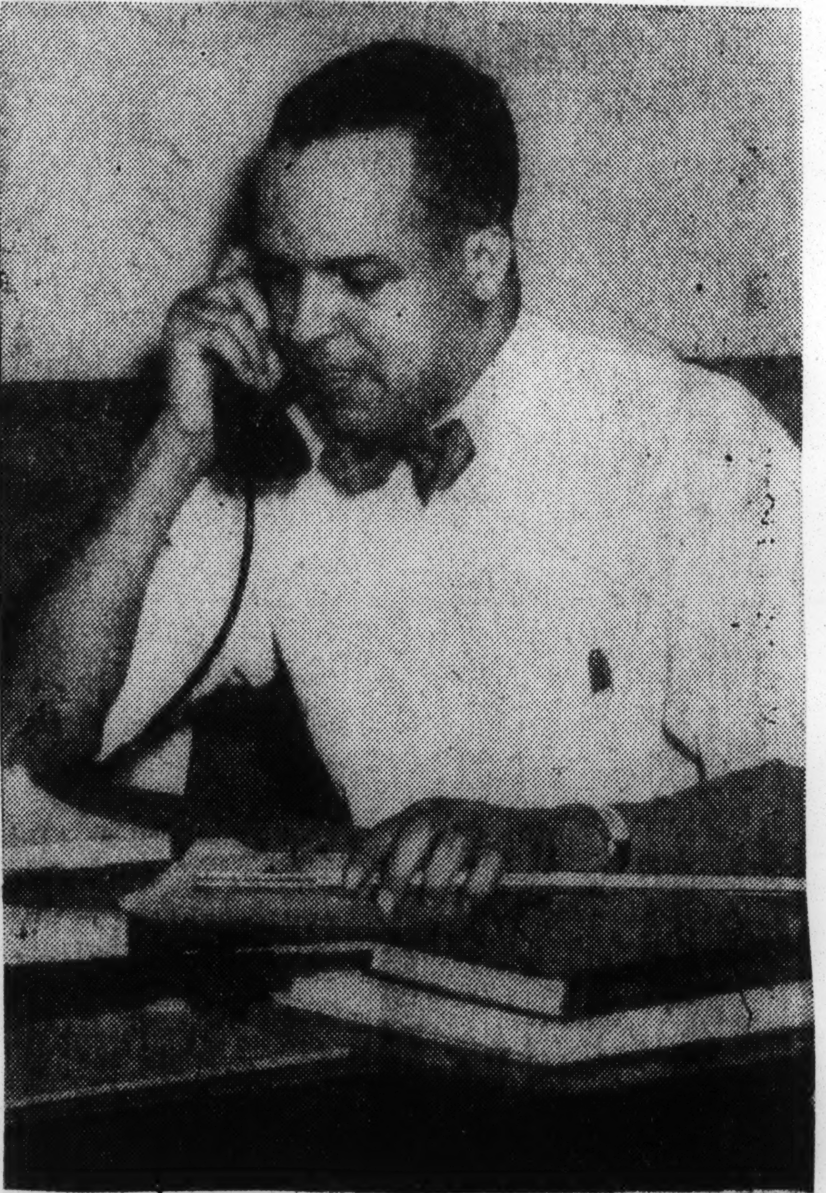
Crenchaw is a junior industrial engineer serving as assistant to the chief industrial engineer of the Rome, N. Y., plant, in rate setting, plant layout, job methods and cost analysis. These are duties for which each man began to prepare himself in college.

Both Crenchaw and Thompson are optimistic about their future with General Cable and the corporation is pleased with their aptitude and proficiency. So pleased, in fact, that more Negroes with similar experience have been employed by the corporation.

As Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of General Cable, states it, "these men support the wisdom of our continuing efforts to help break down discriminatory hiring practices in American industry. Hired on their merits alone, these men have proven themselves efficient, loyal employees. They have in them, and have further paved the way for the hiring of additional qualified members of their race."



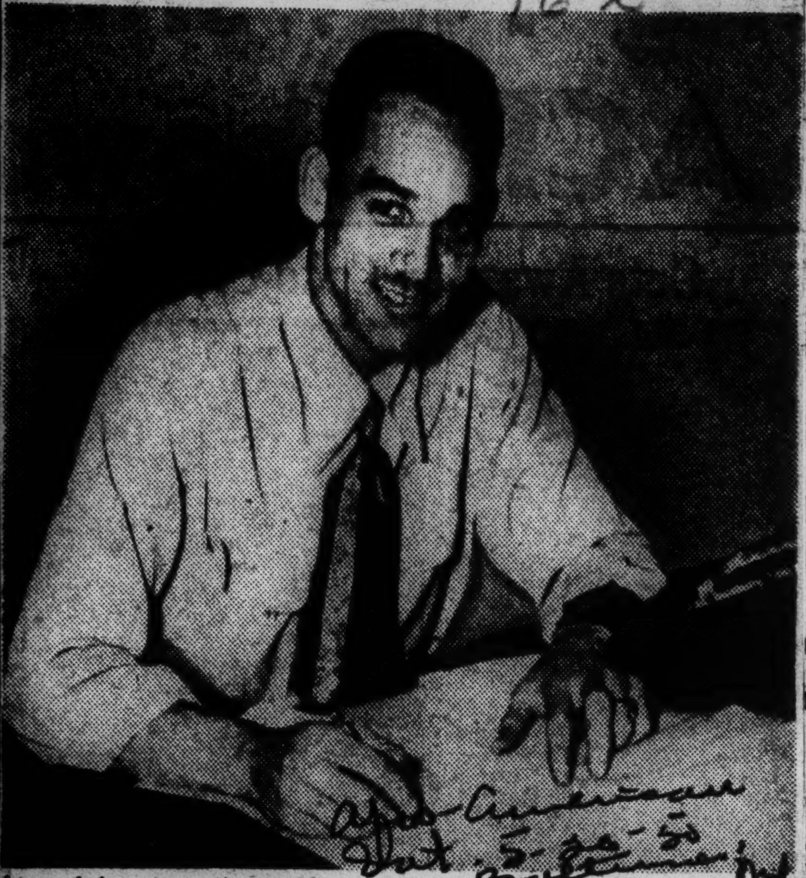
AT WORK IN RATE SETTING and cost analysis is Charles M. Crenchaw at the Rome, N. Y., General Cable Corporation. Cranchaw is a junior industrial engineer and serves as assistant to the chief industrial engineer of the Rome offices. Both he and Thompson are Urban League "pilot placements."



CHECKING CALCULATIONS is Edward I. Thompson at the Perth Amboy, N. J., General Cable Corporation plant. Thompson is assistant standards engineer on the staff of the director of manufacturing at the factory.

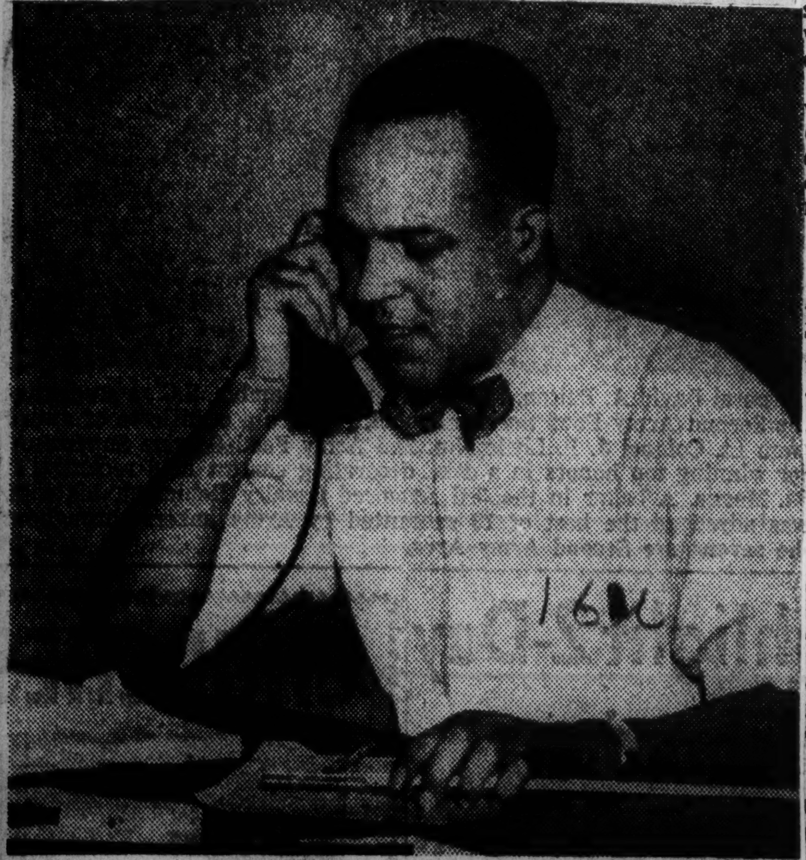
Hold Posts With Cable Co.

16c



Afro-American
Balt. 5-20-50
Baltimore, Md.

At work in rate setting and cost analysis is Charles M. Crenchaw at the Rome, N.Y. General Cable Corp. Mr. Crenchaw is a junior industrial engineer and serves as assistant to the chief industrial engineer of the Rome offices. He is an Urban League "pilot placement" with the corporation.



16c

Checking calculations is Edward I. Thompson at the Perth Amboy, N.J. General Cable Corp. plant. Mr. Thompson is assistant standards engineer on the staff of the director of manufacture. He, too, is a "pilot placement" of the Urban League with the corp.

2 College Graduates Hold Managerial Engineering Posts With Cable Company

Afro-American,

16c

NEW YORK — Two highly-trained young men, now employed by the General Cable Corporation in junior managerial and assistant engineering posts represent the latest extension of a democratic hiring policy which has been practiced by this company for many years.

They are Charles M. Crenchaw and Edward I. Thompson, both of whom qualified for General Cable's 1949-50 management training program on the basis of their college education and Army experience during the last war.

Balt. 5-20-50

Example of League's Goal

They are typical examples of the applicants whom the National Urban League is seeking to place through its "Pilot Placement Project, in professional and highly-skilled positions in American industry and commerce.

Baltimore, Md.

This program, with the co-operation of industry, seeks to place the qualified colored worker at his highest skill in the right job.

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Both Top Assistants

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Ability Aids Others

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So pleased, in fact, that more members of their race with similar experience have been employed by the corporation.

President's Tribute

Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of General Cable, says:

"These men support the wisdom of our continuing efforts to help break down discriminatory hiring practices in American industry.

"Hired on their merits alone, they have proved themselves efficient, loyal employees.

"They have justified the corporation's faith in them, and have further paved the way for the hiring of additional qualified members of their race."

Urges City Hire Negroes

Constitution

Sat. 6-17-50

John H. Calhoun, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has asked City Council's Health and Sanitation Committee to open City employment gates to Negro citizens.

"We are just asking for opportunities for better jobs," he told Committeemen. "At the present time, our people are limited to laborers' jobs. We have plenty of men who could qualify as truck drivers and/or chauffeurs. We are asking that Negroes be upgraded."

Committee members took the request under advisement after a discussion during which some members said the matter should be considered on a City-wide basis.

Negro Stenographers At Georgia Air Force Base

Globe

Fri. 7-14-50

MISS MATTIE DOUGLASS

Nashville, Tenn.

MISS CORNELIA PATTON

Nashville Girls Employed As Clerk-Stenographer at Georgia Air Force Base

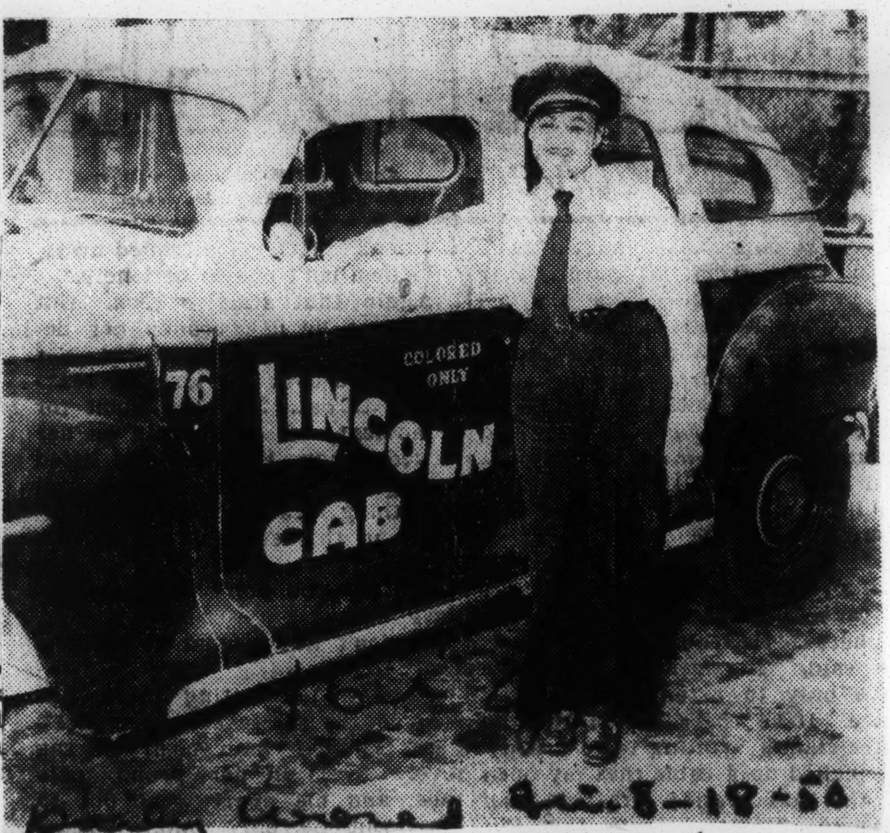
162

Misses Mattie Douglas and Cornelia Patton, two local girls, are now employed at the Robins Air Force Base in Warner Robins, Ga., as Clerk-Stenographers. These young ladies mark the first and only two Negroes in Georgia's history to have been employed in positions of this nature.

Miss Douglas and Miss Patton are both members of the 1950 graduating class of Tennessee A. and I. State College, where they received their B. S. degree in Business Education.

Miss Douglas is a former graduate of Pearl High School, she is a member of the Clark Memorial Methodist church, the Methodist Youth Fellowship, and was an active member of the Future Business Leaders of America while attending A. and I.

Miss Patton graduated from Tennessee A. and I. State College with distinction and is the secretary of the Beta Psi Chapter of the Pi Omega Pi, Honorary Business Fraternity, a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, and the St. Matthews AME church. She was also affiliated with the Future Business Leaders of America. She attended Haynes High School from which she also graduated with honors.



Daily World Fri. 8-18-50

Women Cab Drivers Prove Their Worth To Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga.

162

If all-out war comes and manpower shortages interfere with business operations, officials of one Atlanta taxi-cab company are determined that they won't be caught "napping".

Experimenting with women drivers recently, officials of the Lincoln Cab Company, metered taxi service for Negro patrons, said that women had proved so satisfactory that they intend now to turn over the entire day shift to women drivers. The company operates 48 taxis at present and has plans to increase the number to 60 by the end of this year. [redacted]

P. A. Ratteree, supervisor of the Lincoln Cabs, disclosed that the company merely wanted to be prepared in case of a crisis. He said that good male drivers with clean records are hard to find and during the last war the company had felt the pinch. Then too, he added, the city is expanding and requirements require more taxis to service the customers. He pointed to new projects going up on Pryor and Simpson Roads and declared that his lompany would be ready to meet additional demands.

Mrs. Rosalie Benning, 35-year old housewife of 1761 Tiger Flowers Dr., N. W., was the first woman meter cab driver in Atlanta. She is thrilled with her new work, although unusual jobs seem to be something of a habit with the attractive taxi-woman.

Mrs. Benning has been a hostess on the streamline train, Man-O'-War, a unique occupation in itself, and during the war she was an expert riveter at the Bell Bomber Plant here.

Looking trim in her grey shirt, black tie, black slacks, and chauffer cap, the young lady radiated charm as she told of her first week's experiences in hauling all types and classes of Atlantans around in her cab. She had been complimented many times for her careful driving, she said. One customer cursed his luck, however, when he discovered his chauffer was a woman, commenting that he was in a big hurry and wanted a man who could get him through the traffic in a hurry. "Afterwards," Mrs. Benning laughed, "he begged my pardon and gave me a nice tip for the fast ride."

The lady driver said that she had always wanted to be a cab driver. Once she tried to get a car-for-hire license but found so much red tape she gave up the idea. When the Atlanta trolleys went on strike, she jumped at the opportunity to operate a jitney. Then she saw her big chance in an advertisement for women cab drivers. The company hired her two weeks ago and since that time has employed four others.

Supervisor Rateree lauds them as being very prompt and dependable, and extra careful. "Already they have qualified for our bonus plan by following our safety rules, caring for their vehicles so that repairs will be at a minimum, and being prompt and courteous in their work; I wouldn't say this to the men, but I think they're better cab-drivers than the men," he laughed.—Adv.

16i 1950

Georgia

Honor Ga. Postman

Defender

Sept. 2, 1950

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. B. Greenwood, 85, who retired in 1921 as first Negro letter carrier in the business section after 35 years of service, has been given a life membership in the National Association of Letter Carriers and a Card of Gold in recognition of his public service.

Annie Get Your

Journal-Constitution

MIKE

Sun. 8-6-50

By MEDORA FIELD PERKERSON

Atlanta, Ga

"ATTENTION, golfers. If you are going to putt, hold everything. I've got to holler!"

This admonition broadcast over a microphone from the bathhouse of the East Lake country club, was fair warning to golfers that Annie Morgan was getting ready to page a swimmer by loud-speaker.

When the microphone was first installed, there was some difficulty about adjusting the tone. Annie's voice, booming out like a series of boiler explosions, not only reached to the farthest stretches of the 35-acre lake, but practically knocked golfers as well as golf balls from the greens near its banks.

Annie's loud-speaker was soon toned down to proper level, but it still has an amazing effect on small fry. All mothers know that young human fish automatically lose their sense of hearing as soon as they wade out waist deep. Time comes to go home and Mama calls until she's hoarse, but little Bobbie or Billie or Susie or Andrea, simply does not hear her. That's what they say when Mama finally takes off her shoes and wades in herself, or appeals to Annie for help.

Annie, who has been in charge of the bathhouse at East Lake for 30 years, is a favorite, both at the country club and the town house of the Atlanta Athletic club, where she transfers to the big indoor pool when the lake closes. In days gone by she used a megaphone to summon outdoor swimmers. But along with electric hair-dryers and other improvements, a microphone was supplied for the benefit of all concerned. And even a 10-year-older on the "big raft" who could play deaf under other circumstances, feels important when paged by microphone. "Bobby Smith, please come to the bathhouse ah-mediately," brings Bobby in ah-mediately.

When Annie Morgan pages a swimmer by loud-speaker at the East Lake Country Club, he comes on the double. Annie has been in charge of the bathhouse for 30 years. With her here are Andrea Vaughan (standing), Susan LaNoue. Lela Barnhardt (kneeling), Rickey LaNoue and Jill Prouty (seated).

MANY of Annie's first crop of swimmers now have grandchildren and it is a race to see whether Mama or Grandma takes them to see Annie first. And why not? As Annie herself says of these young mothers and fathers, "I've cut their nails, pulled their first teeth and taken off their warts." Even mothers admit their children mind Annie better than they do anyone else. Annie is full of fun, but firm. When she says, "Put that inner tube back where you got it. You know it doesn't belong to you," the inner tube goes back without argument.

Annie recalls that present-day grandmothers who still enjoy East Lake's best of all fresh water swimming once "tried to cover up everything but their eyes. They wore high-necked bathing suits with bloomers, knee-length skirts, stockings and bathing shoes and caps. Now their eyes are about all they do cover up (with dark glasses)," she chuckles.

All during the war summers eager young men in uniform could be seen bounding up the high steps to the bathhouse to shake hands with Annie and tell her where they'd been since they saw her last. On a day of one of those summers Annie came dashing down the high steps, and out onto the wide sandy beach, frantically waving a bath towel in the air. When this performance was repeated several times, sunbathers became curious.

Annie explained that one of her boys had sent word by his mother that he was coming home that day and would fly over the lake. As the lake is directly on the Atlanta-New York air route, Annie was kept pretty busy.

But when Van Deman Brown finally flew over about lunch time, there was no doubt that Annie was waving at the right plane.

The young pilot circled the big lake twice and dipped his wings in salute to Annie. He was Maj. Van Deman Brown, but he was still just one of Annie's boys.

161 Ga.

NEW MEMBERS OF WISHBONE CLUB—A gay evening of eating and entertainment was enjoyed by members of Davison's Negro Wishbone Backbone Club Tuesday night when the club held its annual frolic. Wishboners are members of Davison's store family that have been with the store for five or more years—Backboners are members that have been with the store for ten or more years. The party was held in Davison's employees cafeteria. The credit for the success of the party goes to the members of the party committee who did a wonderful job of planning and preparing the party. They are: Mesdames Christine Anderson, Ed Warren, Charlie Eady, Louise Smith, and Mack Shields.

[illegible]

4-23-50

After a delicious dinner of Southern fried chicken complete with apple pie a la mode, the program for the evening got underway with the singing of the Negro National Anthem led by Louise Walker Smith. Next, and most important, came the presentation of two television sets to the two following members of the Backbone Club Lather Hayes and Toney Hawkins.

[illegible] Ga.

Entertainment for the evening included everything from Pin the Tail on the Donkey to Bingo and dancing. Winnie Eugenia Hinton won the tail pinning contest by getting the tail the closest to the place it is suppose to be. The prizes for the Bingo games were Silver Dollars and winners won from two Silver Dollars up to ten. Christine Guilford and Charlie Eady took care of giving away the Cart-wheels. Music for the dancing was furnished by none other thanDavison's store orchestra. The party came to a close with the grand drawing in which Mary Nell Long won the grand prize—a beautiful television set.

New Wishboners to the club are Ed Stevens, Essie Simpson, Mardell Davis, Whit McKinney, Fred Hightower, Mary Eunice Talmadge, Emma Creddell, Gertrude Sharpe, Orin Benton, Annie Lou Myrick, Mary Elizabeth Heard, Cecile Jordon, Lavonia Rhymes, Eva Gross, Laura Hendrix, Rossa Lee Williams, Lucy Mae Parham, Margaret Stephens, Mary Worthy Robinson, Winnie Eugenia Hinton, and Charlotlee Taliaferro.

Two Construction Workers Injured Here Thursday

161

Two construction laborers were seriously hurt Thursday morning when a sudden landslide trapped them in an 18-foot dirt pit which was being excavated at Cypress and Tenth Streets, police reported.

The laborers were identified as Leroy Lemons, 32, of 387 Connally St., S. E., and King D. Fluellen, 32, R-120 Merritts Street, N. W.

Both men were pinned to the basin of the cavity by a blanket of loose dirt which held them secure for more than 20 minutes, during which time other construction crewmen shoveled their bodies free of the crackled earth.

21-50

Lemons, whose body was held imprisoned by the dusty soil, suffered injuries about the chest and shoulders. Fluellen, similarly trapped, received a broken left leg just above the knee.

Supt. J. C. Moore. of the Barge and Thompson construction company, was identified as a witness. He told police officials that "about four yards of dirt fell on the two men and covered them up. leaving their heads free."

Daily World

Moore who was supervising an excavation 18 feet deep for Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, could offer no explanation for the sudden avalanche of dirt which flattened the two laborers to the bottom of the pit.

A physician was summoned from the Medical Arts Building to give first-aid attention to the men when they were rescued from the trap. Moore said they were then sent to a private hospital for further examinations and treatment.

Meanwhile, Homicide Detectives R. E. Little and H. E. Burdette, assigned to investigate the incident, reported there was no apparent indication of foul play. The detectives formed this opinion after a lengthy probe and interviews with the construction officials and other laborers.

16i Ga

Daily World Fri. 6-16-50

"MA" SUTTON SAYS FAREWELL — "Ma" Sutton, for thirty-two years proprietor of the S. B. Sutton Cafe, well known Auburn Avenue landmark, prepares to serve her last meal before retiring. Known the country over for her family style service, "Ma" Sutton has served innumerable "greats" during her business career. — (Adair Photo).

"32 Years On Auburn And No Police," Ma Sutton Reports

Daily World Fri. 6-16-50

16i Ga

BY ALICE H. WASHINGTON

After thirty-two years of continuous operation on "sweet Auburn Avenue," "Ma" Sutton is retiring from public life and the cafe which brought her fame and a coterie of friends from coast to coast

Growing steadily weaker, since a fall some five years ago, "Ma" Sutton told us as we visited with her informally that she was "tired and sick—and it was to her deep regret that she was pulling up stakes."

Opening her cafe 32 years ago after working 18 years for one family "out Peachtree," Mrs. Sutton copied the mode of service which she had used in private work, and as a result her business mushroomed into a "nationally known spot" and was "home-cooking haven" to soldiers of two wars. She believed in family style service to the extent of using pretty linen and lace tablecloths, attractive serving dishes, allowing second helpings. or as much as you could eat, and best of all. fixing ALL of the food herself. Minor details could be entrusted to someone else, but the most important things, including a personal greeting, were left for 'Ma' to do.

UNIQUE RECORD

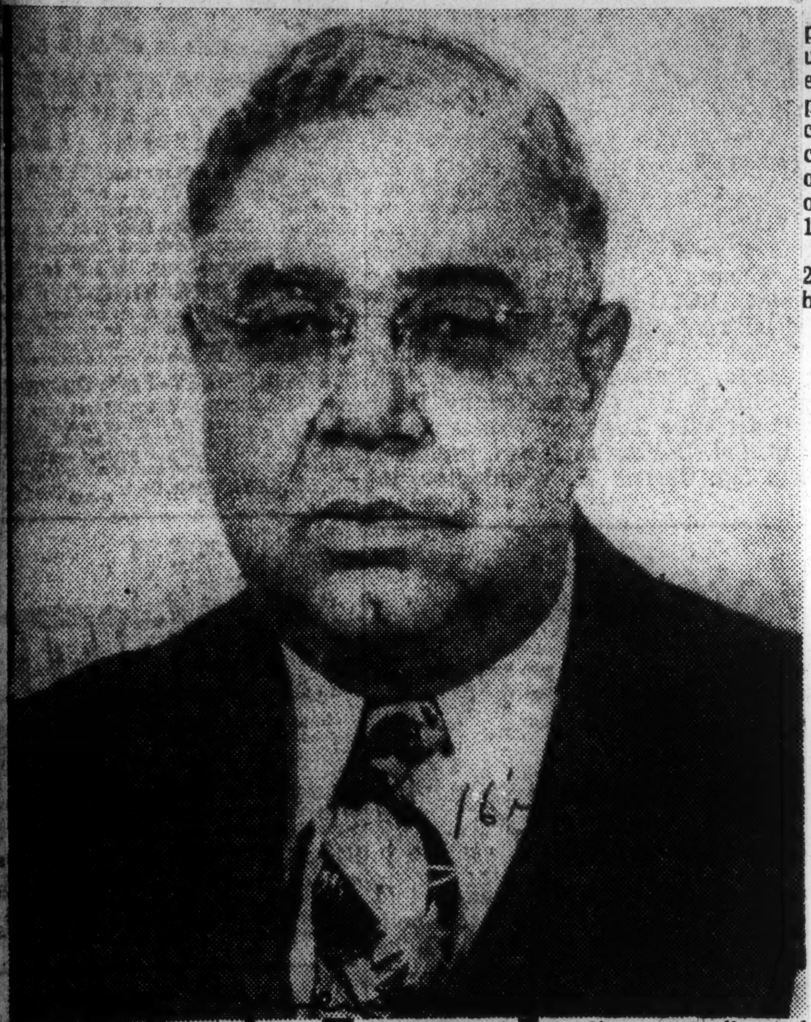
In recousting her interesting past, "Ma" beamed with pride as she told of never having had to call a police officer to her business, and of never having had one to come investigating into her place, of the numerous annual banquets (100 persons or more) which she delighted in serving—following her routine of "personally chome-cooked food." We shared her enthusiasm over a picture made in 1924 when a young, glamorous Scottie B. Sutton, was chosen "best dressed woman at the Tattler's Ball," given by a group of hotel waiters at the City Auditorium. We watched with interest as she "Ma" looked again at the pictures of Duke Ellington and Cab Calloway, the boys who tagged her. "Ma".

Queried as to "favorite dishes" requested by her clientele, we were informed by "Ma" that "my folks ate what I had—everything in season, and yams the year round." These "yams,' mouth-watering variety, were prepared in her special way and were piece ae resistance for all dinners. Although she's retiring from business, an apartment just over her old location will keep her on the "Avenue," and the clatter of dishes below will serve as reminders of the early morning rising and the late hours which made her location a landmark.

A nephew, William Hill, of Atlanta, another, Harry Hill of Chattanooga, and a niece, the former Miss Blondine Hill now living in Ohio have shared their aunt's success, and now will share her company, for a short rest in Chattanooga is what "Ma" Sutton wants.

As a word of advice to young business people Mrs. Sutton advised, "Make the best of everything—that is what I did." And then, in a sad vein, she stated, "I regret very much having to give up, but due to failing health I am forced to do so. I loved my work and the people I've served."

He's a Master In the Kitchen



Charles Harris, whose real title is master of the culinary art, directed the feeding of the delegates who attended the AME Conference in Baltimore.

HAS COOKED IN 5 COUNTRIES:

Master Chef Serves 900 a Day in Stride

Afro American

16L

BALTIMORE

Serving three meals a day to some 900 persons would stagger any housewife, but to Charles E. Harris, master chef of the culinary art, who has served meals in nearly every part of the country, it was just routine.

Mr. Harris took over the job of feeding the delegates attending the 133rd annual session of the Baltimore AME Conference which met here last week at Ebenezer AME Church and closed with an all-day meeting at the Fifth Regiment Armory.

He served the conference at Waters AME Church last year, and also has served the King of England, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, England, and has been chef at banquets in Germany, France, Spain, and South Africa.

Baltimore

The market list for one meal at the conference included 595 pounds of meat, 60 dozen eggs, 10 pounds of butter, which had 40 cuts to a pound, and 17 cases of peas.

On Sunday, when some 8,000 persons were served, Mr. Harris used 2,000 chickens cut in quarters, 500 pounds of potatoes, 150 pounds of coffeee, two cases of celery, four cases of carrots, four cases of lettuce (used to decorate the plates) and four bags of onions for garnish which had 100 pounds to a bag.

Born in Oklahoma City, Dec. 25, 1884, this master chef has been cooking some 35 years.

Story Of Polite Waiter Revealed; Receives Award And Savinas Bond

Defender Sat. 4-8-50 Chicago, Ill.

16i

CHICAGO, Ill.—

An extra dining car waiter, who escorted two worried passengers between two Chicago stations to spare them a missed train connection recently, last week became the 22nd railroad employee to receive the Federation for Railway Progress monthly Employees' Award for Service and Courtesy. As a result, Louis L. Robinson, of 4720 S. Michigan ave., an employee of the Nickel Plate Road, will receive a $25 United States Savings Bond and the FRP Award emblem.

A Cleveland lumber merchant, E. S. Kemper, was so impressed by the waiter's helpfulness that he reported his conduct as "far above the line of duty and deserving of the highest praise." Kemper based his commendation on the following incident:

Mr. and Mrs. Kemper were on an NKP train en route to Chicago, where they planned to make a connection with the Illinois Central's Panama Limited, which would take them to their Louisiana destination. Some distance from Chicago it became obvious that their train would be too late to make the connection. Waiter Robinson volunteered the information that they could catch the Panama Limited at 63rd Street Station by leaving the Nickel Plate at Englewood.

"As I left the train, this man and a friend of his saw that we were very much in distress with three heavy bags, and he quickly grabbed hold of my luggage, endeavored to find me a cab and when none was available, ushered us on a passing streetcar, stayed with us until we reached the Illinois Central Station and loaded our bags on the train," Mr. Kemper reports.

Not only did Robinson refuse a tip after he had loaded the Kempers on the Illinois Central train, but, according to Kemper, "in my excitement on the streetcar I passed the fare box and later found that this man had even paid our fares! His only concern was that we not get the wrong impression of the Nickel Plate Road."

Robinson entered railroad service in 1940 and served with the Illinois Central, Pennsylvania and the Chicago and North Western before joining the NKP a year ago. During the war he served 41 months in the Armed Forces. He was born 32 years ago in Louisiana, "so I know how anxious the Kempers were to get there," he commented.

U.S. CHEMIST RETIRES

CHICAGO (ANP) — Jesse Merchant, a government employee for 41 years, 31 as a chemist in the alcohol tax unit of the Internal Revenue Department, received a gold watch, pen and pencil set, and a scroll from fellow workers upon his retirement recently. He was with the agriculture department 10 years.

16i

Mrs. Christine Berry First in Perma Starch Research Job

Afro-American

CHICAGO (ANP) — Another job achievement was gained last week when Perma Starch, Inc., announced at a press party that it had hired Mrs. Christine Berry to serve as associate consumer research director of the firm.

Mrs. Berry, 28, an attractive graduate of West Virginia State College, will serve as goodwill ambassador for Perma Starch. She will visit housewives' organizations. women's civic groups, social clubs, and even men's organizations to discuss homemakers' problems with them. In this activity, she not only will plug her firm's product, but she will advise the groups on solutions to numerous other problems.

Mrs. Berry will have offices in downtown Chicago in suite 1100, at 33 N. LaSalle Street, at the financial center of the city's loop.

League Aided

Essential in getting Mrs. Berry her new position was the Chicago Urban League, who were sponsors of press party announcing her employment. Mrs. Berry who majored in home economics while in college, is a native of Norristown, Pa., but she lives in Chicago. Since her graduation in 1943, she has worked as a laboratory technician at the University of Chicago in connection with the atomic bomb project, staff member of Provident Hospital, and case worker for Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare. Before coming to Perma Starch, she served as director of the chest clinic at Michael Reese Hospital.

She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, the NAACP, and the Chicago Urban League.

Starch Company Hires Negro Girl In Research

Argus

16i

CHICAGO (ANP)—Another job achievement was gained for Negroes last week when Perma Starch, Inc., announced at a press party that it had hired a Negro woman to serve as associate research director of the firm.

The new employee is Mrs. Christine V. Berry, 28, an attractive graduate of West Virginia State college. In her new job Mrs. Berry will serve as goodwill ambassador for Perma Starch, proclaimed as the world's first permanent synthetic starch.

She wil visit housewives' organizations, women's civic groups, social clubs, an even men's organizations to discuss homemakers' problems with them. In this activity she not only will plug her firm's product, but she will advise the groups on solutions to numerous other problems.

Mrs. Berry will have offices in downtown Chicago in suite 1100, at 33 N. LaSalle street. at the financial center of the city's loop.

Essential in getting Mrs. Berry her new position was the Chicago Urban league, sponsors of the press party announcing her employment.

At the party Mrs. Berry made a short speech in which she asked the press and the public to cooperate with her in making her new position a success.

She wore a black tissue faille afternoon dress with three quarter length sleeves. The bodice was snug with a plunging neckline. The skirt fell full in soft folds. She wore a fresh orchid mounted on white net..presented her by the Perma Starch company. Her shoes were black suede opera pumps.

The reception was held in the New Blue room of the Parkway ballroom. Among the persons attending were Cy J. Geisler, vice president of the company, Sidney R. Williams, executive secretary of the Urban league; other Urban League officials, and the honored guest's husband.

Mrs. Berry who majored in home economics while in college is a native of Norristown, Pa., but she lives in Chicago. Since her graduation n 1943 she has worked as a laboratory technician at the University of Chicago n connection with the atomic bomb project, staff member at Provident hospital and case worker for Cook county bureau of public welfare. Before coming to Perma Starch, she served as director of the chest linic at Michael Reese hospital.

Perma Starch Co. Hires Negro Aide

Courier 16i

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2,000 Lopped Off Rolls Of Chicago Post Office

16i

CHICAGO — (INS) — Postmaster John Haderlein said Wednesday that the Chicago Post Office, which has a roster of 20,000 employes — largest in the nation — will be forced to lay off 2,000 workers as a result of sweeping cuts ordered over the nation Tuesday.

Haderlein declared extra carriers and substitute postal workers probably will be hardest hit by the economy order of Postmaster General Donaldson.

Changes include a reduction of deliveries and pickups, shorter hours of post office operation, and new restrictions on the handling of mail during night time hours. The proposed new changes will go into effect immediately.

They will force a number of business and industrial executives to rearrange work schedules of thousands of employes to conform with their provisions.

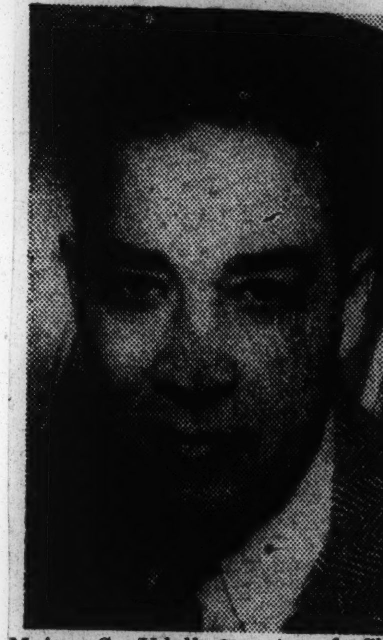
Condemnation of the order came from many sources. Leverett S. Lyon, chief executive officer of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, declared:

"The postal cuts will affect some businesses very seriously, particularly the mail order houses which annually send millions of pieces of second, third and fourth class material."

In St. Louis, Postmaster Bernard F. Dickman said he was unable immediately to estimate how many of the 4,600 post office workers in his city would be affected.

Jan. 4-21-50

Named to New Post



Major C. Udell Turpin of Chicago, formerly employed with the Remington Rand Inc., took over his new position with the company last week as manager of special markets for the Management Controls division.

A major from the Eighth Infantry regiment in World War I, Mr. Turpin is a native of St. Louis but has been connected for many years with the civic and political life of the Windy City.

Joins Large Store Staff

Argus 16i

Jan. 7-21-50

CHICAGO (ANP)—C. Sumner Stone, a reporter for the weekly Chicago Globe newspaper, became an administrative assistant in the merchandising department of the popular Carson, Pirie, Scott and company department store here last week. A native of Hartford, Conn., Stone is currently studying a doctorate in political science at the University of Chicago

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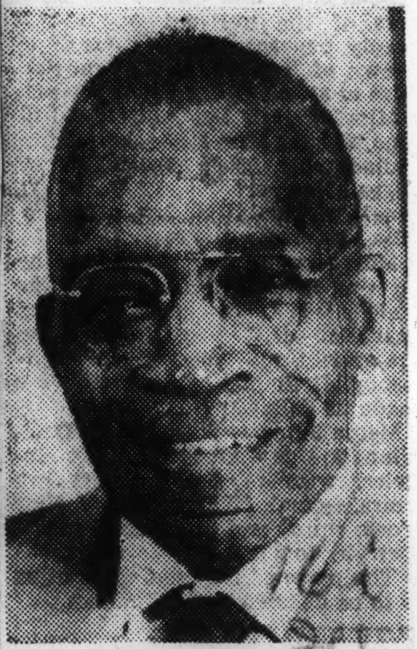
Barnett Retires After 40 Years



16i

ROY BARNETT

Roy E. Barnett, 5835 S. Michigan, will retire this month from Swift and Company after 40 years of service, the company announced. Kansas born, in 1885, Barnett served Swift and Company continuously as a beef splitter.

He has an outstanding record of community leadership which includes five years as Major General of the Elks state organization, Commanding Officer of Great Lakes No. 43 I.B.P.O.E.W., and Masonic membership in Celestial No. 83.

During the first World War he went overseas with the 365th Infantry, 92nd Division. He served 16 months with headquarters company of his regiment.

A widower, Barnett has one married daughter, Gail Willis. In addition to his lodge activities, he plans to spend his free time hunting and fishing in Minnesota.

00 Negroes Now Holding Key Job Nith Chicago Telephone Company

16i

GRO AND WHITE service representatives are shown at their
k at the Oakland-Drexel district office, 43rd and Drexel blvd.
st of the young women are college graduates and have the re-
onsibility of keeping the accounts for the thousands of subscribers in the area. The racial integration began in this department during the war C. C. Ball, office manager, said the employes of both races work well together and without any strain.

hree Years Of Racial ntegration A Success

HERE ARE many business firms in Chicago that will not hire Negro telephone operators but who are served daily by Negro operators employed with the nois Bell Telephone Company.

The telephone company hired their first Negro opera-
s in October of 1947, and today
are employed. They work in
y exchange office in the city.
proximately 400 other Negroes
k in every department in the
pany.
n 1930, the company hired five
ing women for their 35th street
ce as counter clerks. After 20
rs, three are still with the com-
ny and Miss Lois Naylor and
ss Henrietta Barnett are instruc-
s of new personnel.

Vernon B. Williams, Jr., of 4737
Lawrence ave., was one of the
st men hired in 1940 as a tem-
rary member of a dial conver-
on crew. Five years later, at the
e of 37, he was made manager
the public office at 47th and
uth Parkway.
Williams, a graduate of both the
linois Institute of Technology
d the University of Chicago, was
dained a Baptist minister in 1948
Rev. Louis Rawls in the Taber-
cle Church at 41st and and Indiana ave. Recently he was cited by the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity as being one of the 21 outstanding Alphas of Chicago.

In March of 1943, during the manpower shortage of World War II, the telephone company began hiring more Negroes and in September of 1944, the first coin box collectors were hired. One of those hired was Lucius C. Harper, Jr., son of the executive editor of the Chicago Defender.

"We make it a point to hire only the best qualified people," said C. C. Ball, manager of the district.

Ball pointed out that his office has one of the youngest special clerks in the country. As a special clerk, Mrs. Rosetta Cooper, 21, of 1519 W. 112th pl., is one of the key employes in the office. She was promoted to that position three months ago after being with the company only 2 years.

In the Oakland-Drexel district office, there are 149 employes, of whom 109 are Negroes. They serve as coin box collectors, tellers, typists and service representatives.

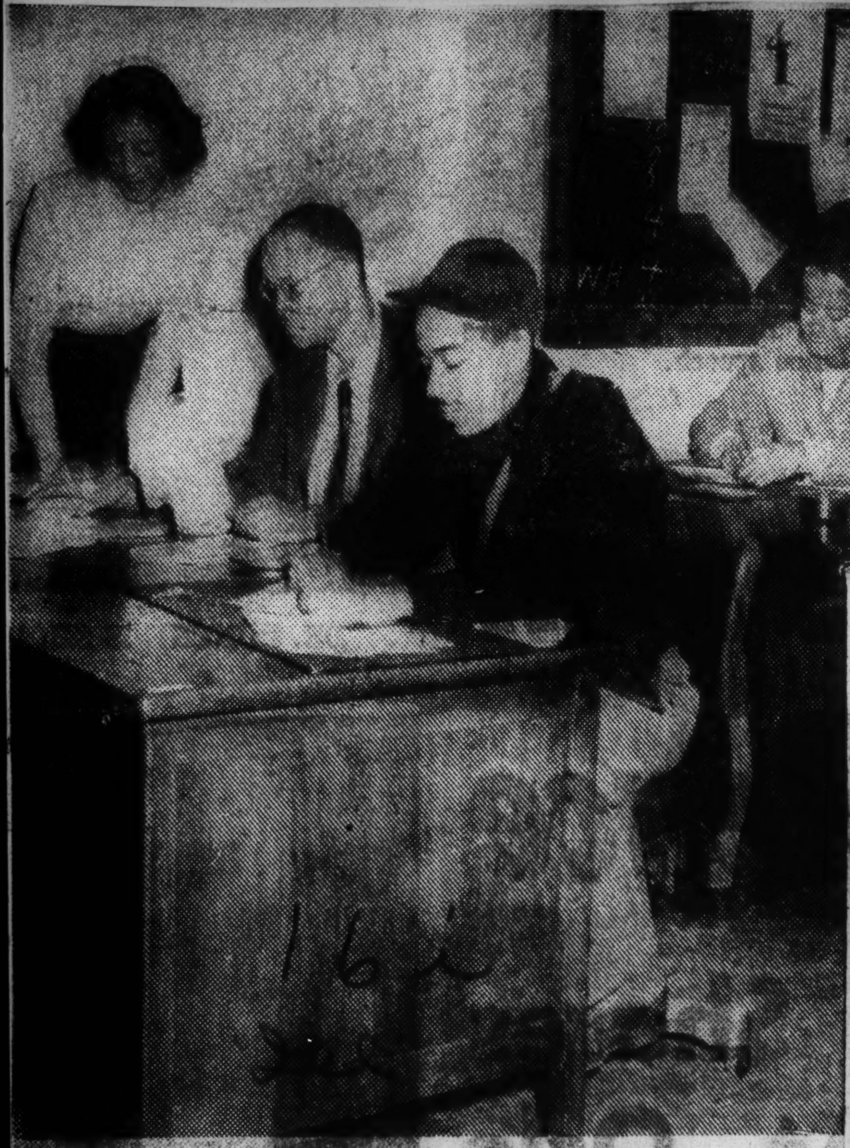
Most of the service representatives are women college graduates. Each is responsible for hundreds of accounts, such as collections, new applications and answering customers' questions.

Ball said all the Negro and white employes at his office, whether at their desks, or in the lunch room, have an excellent relationship with each other. He said there is absolutely no strain between the Negro and white workers.

Telephone officials, in stressing the friendly relations between the two races, tell this story: Weeks after the first Negro girls were employed as operators, a male voice on the phone asked an operator in a derogatory manner how she liked working with Negroes. The young woman replied she didn't mind at all, and seconds later, when he persisted in the conversation, she replied that she was one of the Negro operators. The young woman, however, was not a Negro, but white.

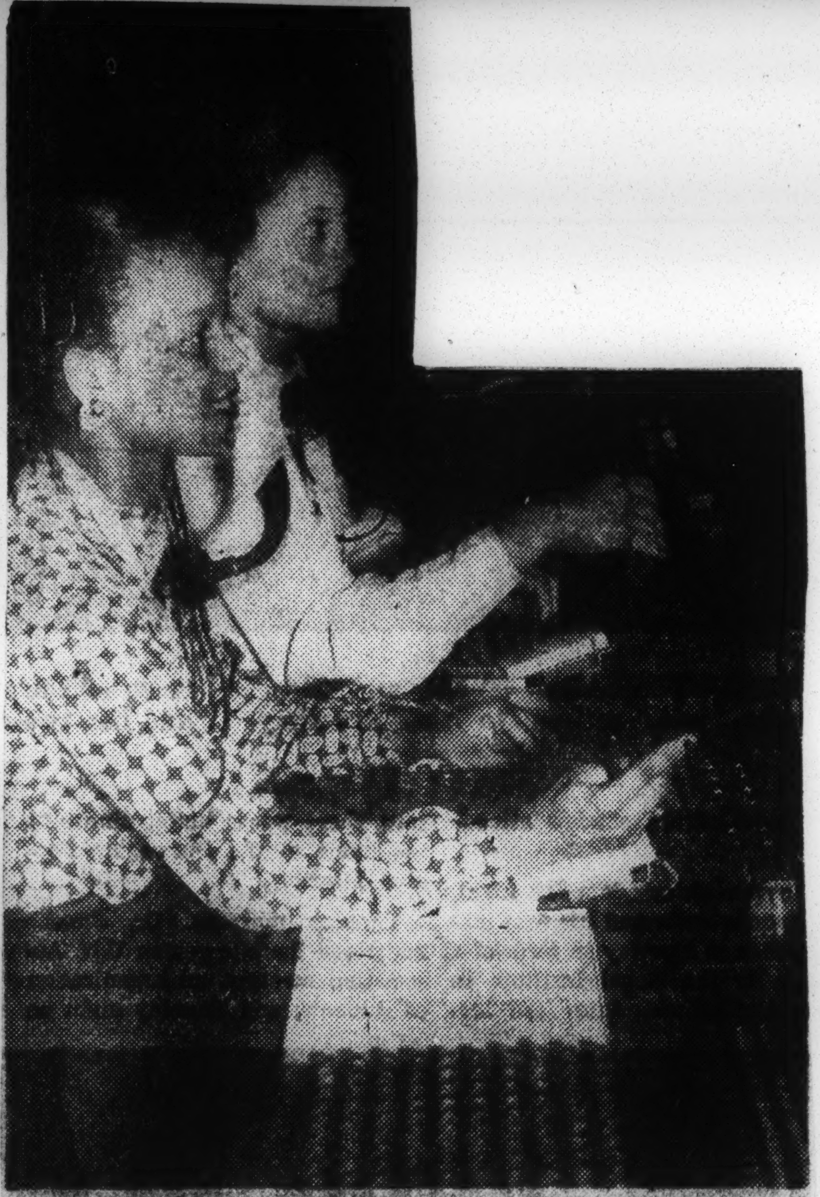
Even though the racial integration experiment conducted by the Bell system has proved to be successful, as had been predicted, numerous large corporations continue to refuse employment to Negroes. Fortunately, some companies have adopted a fair hiring practice since they have seen that competent Negroes can successfully work alongside competent whites without friction.

Now that America is facing a fight for survival, it is expected that many of the die-hard companies will have to lower their racial bars.



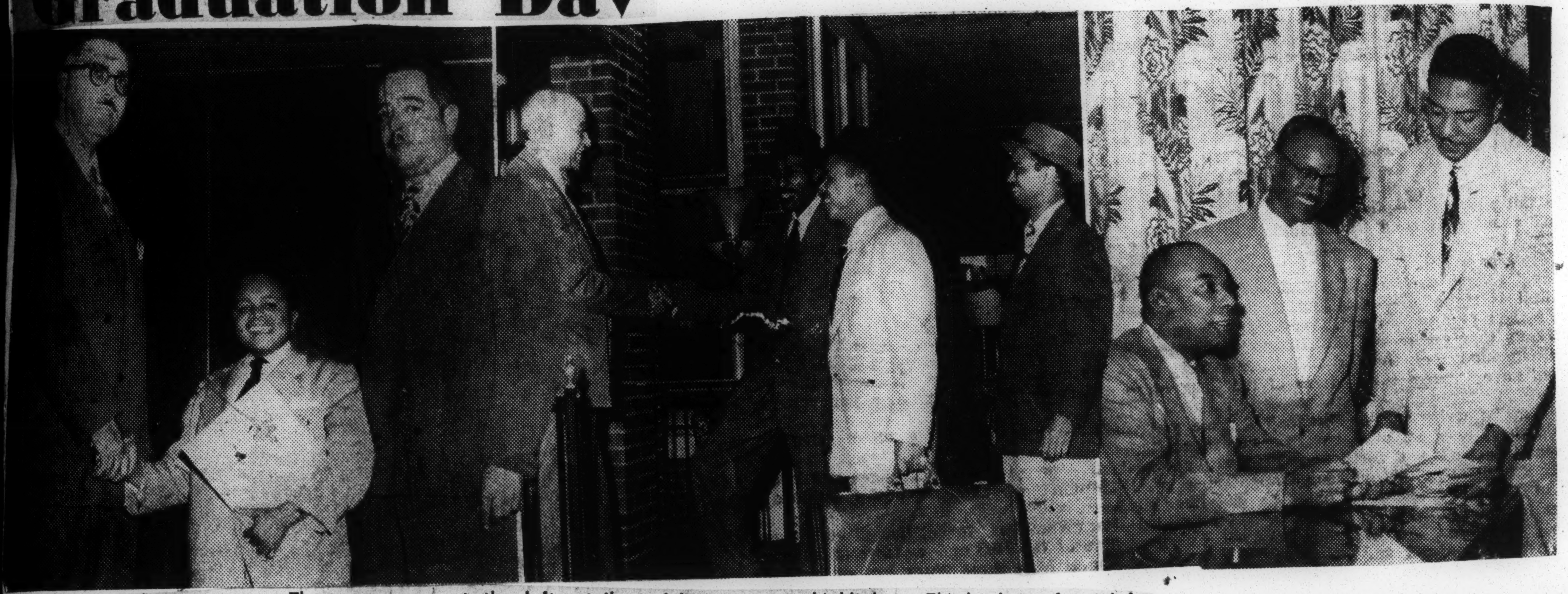
MRS. JOSIE BANKS WARD, left and Miss Norma Booker were two of the first Negro telephone operators hired by The Illinois Bell Telephone Company in October of 1947. Today 100 are employed and they are assigned to every central office in the city.

MISS VIVIENNE ARMSTEAD, 19, has been employed as a typist with the telephone company for three months. Miss Armstead, a member of a musical family, has an excellent soprano voice and is a member of the Fine Arts Opera Co., in Alton, Ill. She had her own radio program for more than a year over station WOKZ. She was known as the "Voice of Vivienne."



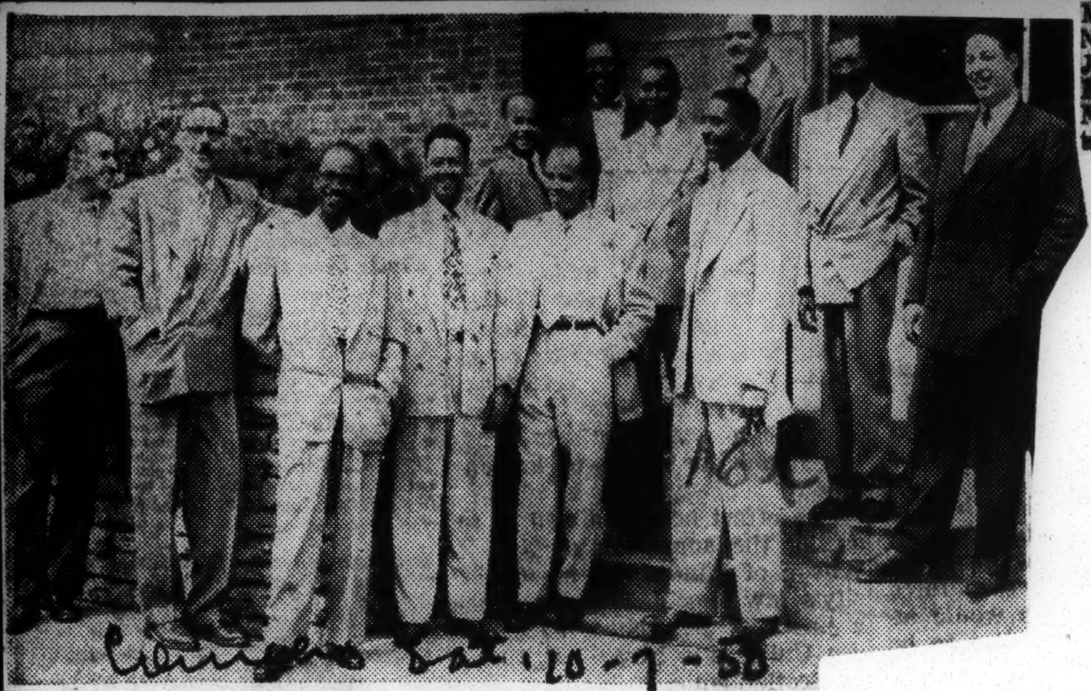
TELEPHONE COIN box collectors are shown as they make their daily financial report. The men are entrusted with hundreds of dollars daily and are seldom short in funds. The first collectors were hired in October of 1944.

chenley's Newest Salesmen Celebrate 'Graduation Day'



'Graduation Day'—The young men at the left are now ready to do business for Schenley. Left to right, they are, front row: Gardner K. Christopher, Cleveland; Maurice Huffman, Chicago; Norman T. Wilson, Philadelphia; John P. Greer Jr., New York City; Ballinger G. Kemp, Los Angeles; Haydel J. White, New Orleans. Rear: Walter S. Smith, St. Louis; Bill Chase, special representative, New York City; John D. Brooks, Jacksonville; George E. Hayes, Detroit; William H. McClain, New York City, and Robert Z. McEwen, Baltimore. Second photo from left: Dynamic Frankie Dee, Schenley promotion specialist, flanked by Maurice Huffman, left, and George E. Hayes, details training program highlights. Third photo from left: Horace Sudduth, famed president of the National Negro Business League and owner of the Manse Hotel, greets Bill McClain, left, and John P. Greer Jr., who also met Ballinger G. Kemp (with bag) at the Manse. Extreme right: Julius C. Thomas, industrial relations director of the Urban League, praises the Schenley program to trainees Norman T. Wilson and Haydel J. White, right. Mr. Thomas was a guest lecturer during the course. Schenley reportedly hires more Negroes than any other liquor firm, having on its payroll: plant workers, office personnel, sales and laboratory workers, district managers in New York and Chicago, plus special representatives.

Pittsburgh Cour.



Courier Sat 10-7-50

In Schenley's School—In a history-making precedent, Schenley Distributors, Inc., set a new pattern in fair employment practices by hiring the representative group of Negro salesmen shown in extreme left photo. They were chosen on a competitive basis through cooperation of the National Urban League and the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia. They have just completed an extensive training course in Cincinnati, Ohio, and are shown at the huge Schenley Distillery in Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Call 9-29-50

NEW SCHENLEY SALESMEN TRAINEES.—Pictured just prior to a tour of the Schenley distillery at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is this representative group of new salesmen recently hired by Schenley Distributors, Inc., in which all sections of the country are represented. They have just completed an extensive training course in Cincinnati, Ohio, and were selected on a competitive basis from hundreds of applicants secured through the cooperation of the National Urban League. Left to right, front, Gardner K. Christopher, Cleveland, Ohio; Maurice E. Huffman, Chicago, Illinois; Norman T. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.; John P. Greer Jr., New York City; Ballinger G. Kemp, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Haydel J. White, New Orleans, La. Rear, Walter S. Smith, St. Louis, Missouri; Bill Chase, Special Representative, New York City, who conducted the course; John D. Brooks, Jacksonville, Florida; George E. Hayes, Detroit, Mich.; William H. McClain, New York City; and Robert A. McEwen, Baltimore, Md.

16i 1950 Kentucky

APPOINTED

HENRY B. WELLS

Louisville, Kentucky—Following an established policy of promotion within the organization, Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation has announced the appointment of **Henry B. Wells** as the first colored enrolee in the company's trainee program for sales representatives.

Wells, who has been affiliated with the supervisory staff of the company's executive dining room service, was born in Louisville 35 years ago. His father, Ben P. Wells, a prominent tailor, is also a native of Louisville.

After attending Central High school, Wells served five years as a delivery boy for a drug store. He was in beverage sales for six years, and was in the pullman service for three years. During the last war he was a steward on the USS Yukon in both the European and Pacific theaters. Upon his return from duty in 1947, he joined the Brown-Forman staff. During the past three years he has studied economics and government in night school preparing himself for advancement in the sales field.

After completion of approximately five months study in the company's training course, Wells will assume his new duties as a sales representative for the company.

He is married and lives at 2014 Magazine street in Louisville.

16i

Iowa Bystander

Des Moines

9-14-50

Des Moines Iowa

Paul Is Baton Rouge's First Negro Electrician

Defender

Ruffin H. Paul Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Paul of Southern university, has the distinction of being the first Negro in East Baton Rouge Parish to become a licensed electrician.

16 i La

On Aug. 2, young Paul was given an examination in the office of the chief inspector at the East Baton Rouge Parish courthouse.

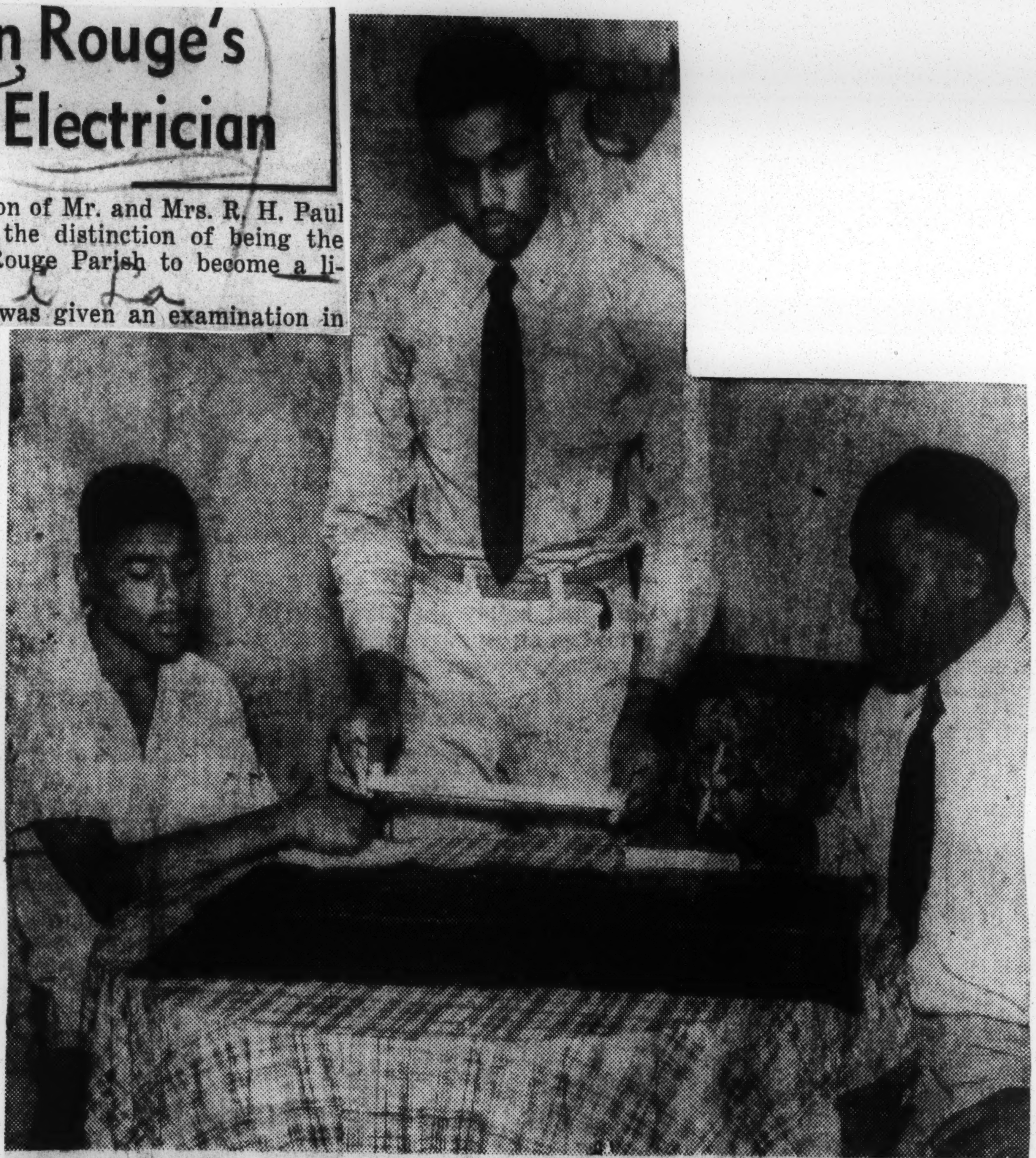
Sat. 8-26-50

He received notice of having successfully passed the examination two days later.

On Aug. 7, he appeared before the License Board where he was informed of his rights, duties and responsibilities as a licensed electrician.

The licensed electrician was trained under his father as an apprentice from the age of ten. At this early age young Paul exhibited aptitude and adroitness in executing his various assignments.

R. H. Paul Sr. has been an electrician for about 20 years. He received his diploma from the Chicago Engineering Works. He qualified through the State Civil Service Examination to serve in the capacity of maintenance electrician at Southern university. He has been employed in that capacity for eight years.



RUFFIN H. PAUL, JR., (standing) first Negro in East Baton Rouge Parish to become a licensed electrician. With Ruffin in photo are Edison Leo Paul (left), Ruffin's brother, who is an electrician's helper, and Ruffin H. Paul, Sr., his father, electrician at Southern university.

16i 1950 Maryland

Among Census Takers Getting Vital Statistics

16i
Md

Afro-American 4-15-50

One of the 800 Baltimore census takers is Mrs. Ruby V. Lynn, left, shown interviewing Mrs. Rose Dennis, who lives on Franklin St. Mrs. Lynn, who began work, last Saturday, along with other enumerators, is counting noses in the area bounded by Druid Hill Ave., Paca, Eutaw and Franklin Sts.

16i 1950

Michigan

Levi Jackson Now Counselor at Ford

Courier 6-24-50 16i

Pittsburgh Pa.

DETROIT—Levi Jackson, 1949 Yale University football captain, will take over duties as labor relations counselor for the Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich., on Monday, July 3. His salary is reputedly $10,000 per year.

Jackson was graduated from Yale June 13, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree with majors in Sociology, Psychology and Economics. He is married to the former Virginia Moore.

Levi Jackson In Labor Post At Ford Motors

Independent Sat 9-9-50

[illegible] Ill.

DETROIT—Levi Jackson, the young football star who achieved nationwide popularity as captain of the Yale grid team, is now working as labor relations counselor at the local Ford Motor Company plant.

Jackson has been employed with the automobile company since July.

16i

His job is to aid in deciding and passing upon disputes which arise within his company between workers and the management.

Mich

Other athletes who have been employed in executive capacities at the Ford Motor company plant here were sprinter Jesse Owens and grid star Willis Ward.

TELEPHONE CO. HAS FIRST NEGRO LINEMAN

Daily World wed. 11-8-50

ST. PAUL, Minn.—(ANP)— The North West Telephone company last week utilized its first Negro as a lineman. He is Elmer Childress, 33, who has worked for the company nine years. 16a

Childress was promoted from the accounting department where he was a shipping clerk to the lineman's position. He started out with the company as a messenger, then was upgraded to a shipping clerk before gaining his present position.

On leaving his old department Childress was feated to a party by his fellow workers. They gave him a jacket, gloves, coat, sweater, socks, and other gifts, and a card signed by 30 persons.

A veteran of World War II with three years service in the China, Burma, India theater, Childress is married and the father of three children. The children are Elmer Jr., 10, Margaret Anne, 6, and Marla, 1.

Company Hires 1st Race Lineman

Courier 16i

ST. PAUL, Minn. — (ANP) — The North West Telephone Company last week utilized its first Negro as a linesman. He is Elmer Childress, 33, who has worked for the company nine years.

Sat 11-18-50

Childress was promoted from the accounting department where he was a shipping clerk to the lineman's position. He started out with the company as a messenger, then was upgraded to a shipping clerk before gaining his present position.

New Salesman Shows His Wares

Argus, Fri. 3-10-50

161
Mo

DAMON BROWN, first Negro floor salesman at a major downtown store, displays merchandise to a customer of the store. Brown is on the floor at the Hilton Co., Inc., Eighth and Olive streets, from 12:00 noon until nine o'clock.

First Negro Engineer Goes to U. E.

Argus Fri. 6-23-50

St. Louis

Wilfred Jesse Temple, Jr., 25-year-old son of Mr. and Wilfred J. Temple, of 4473 West Belle place, began working as an engineer on June 16 for the Union Electric company at 315 North Twelfth street, the first of his race to hold such a position with any St. Louis public utility.

161

The appointment came as the result of a two-year effort on the part of the St. Louis Urban League, a Community Chest agency, following Temple's graduation in June of 1948 from the Howard university School of Electrical Engineering.

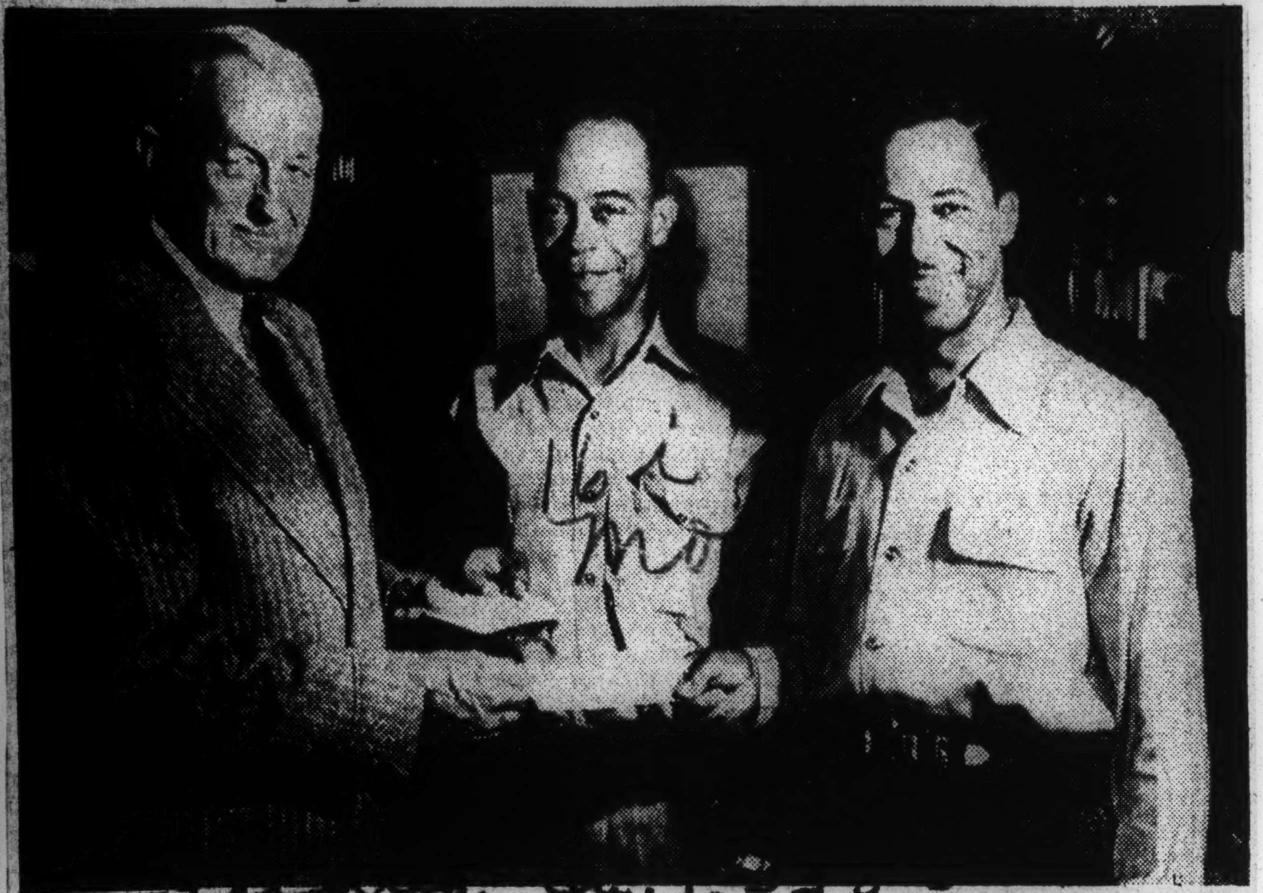
Chester E. Stovall, director of industrial relations of the St. Louis Urban League, stated that although many conferences were held during the two-year period this move on the part of Union Electric company management is indicative of the new and better job opportunities that are slowly but surely coming to well-trained young Negro men and women. In support of this position, Stovall pointed to the recent employment of Archie Marshall as a creative artist at the Universal Match corporation and Damon Brown as a floor salesman at the Hilton Clothing company in downtown St. Louis.

J. Wesley McAfee, president of the Union Electric company, has announced that Temple has been assigned to work directly under Ernst Freund, an expert engineer in system planning for the company, who at the present time is making a study of the expanding industrial and residential needs in the metropolitan area of St. Louis.

Temple, an instructor of physics and mathematics at the Washington Technical High school since the opening of the fall term in 1948, resigned to accept the new position. He was graduated from Sumner High school prior to entering Howard university.

16i 1950 Missouri

Employees Awarded at Monsanto



16i Mo

Two suggestion awards totaling $117.38 each were presented today to two office service employes for their joint suggestion by President William M. Rand. The awards were won through the company's main office suggestion system. Left to right, Mr. Rand, Herbert Porter, 3511 Kennerly avenue, and Robert Wilks, Jr., 4346 Cote Brilliente. To date this is the highest amount won since the employes suggestion system was established. The award was presented for suggesting re-use of file backs attached to records authorized for destruction after microfilming.

Howard, Morehouse Grads Set Pace As 'Pilots' In Top Industrial Jobs

Two highly-trained young men now employed by the General Cable Corporation in junior managerial and assistant engineering posts represent the latest extension of a democratic hiring policy which has been practiced by this company for many years.

Charles M. Crenchaw and Edward I. Thompson are college graduates who qualified for General Cable's 1949-50 management training program.

[illegible]

These two men are typical examples of the applicants which the National Urban League is seeking to place through its "Pilot Placement" Project, in professional and highly-skilled positions in American industry and commerce. This program, with the cooperation of industry, seeks to place the qualified Negro worker at his highest skill in the right job.

Sat 3-25-50

The placement is accomplished so as to provide subsequent opportunities for the greatest, possible number of Negro workers who will follow the original success of the 'pilot.'

Chicago Def.

The Urban League is a nationwide interracial social service organization which promotes equal economic opportunity for Negroes and all minorities.

'Pilot Placement'

Through the cooperation of General Cable and the Urban League, both Crenchaw and Thompson were hired under this "Pilot Placement" plan in July of 1949. Both were qualified for training on the basis of their college education and experience in the army during the last war.

Thompson was graduated from Howard university, Washington, D. C., with a degree in electrical engineering, and had been a radio operator with the army.

Crenchaw graduated in accounting from Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., took an advanced degree in business administration from the University of Chicago and was a chief line mechanic for a bomber squadron during the war.

Both men spent several months in on-the-job training at the General Cable plants, laboratories, and production departments as members of a selected group of management trainees. They were then assigned as permanent staff members of the organization.

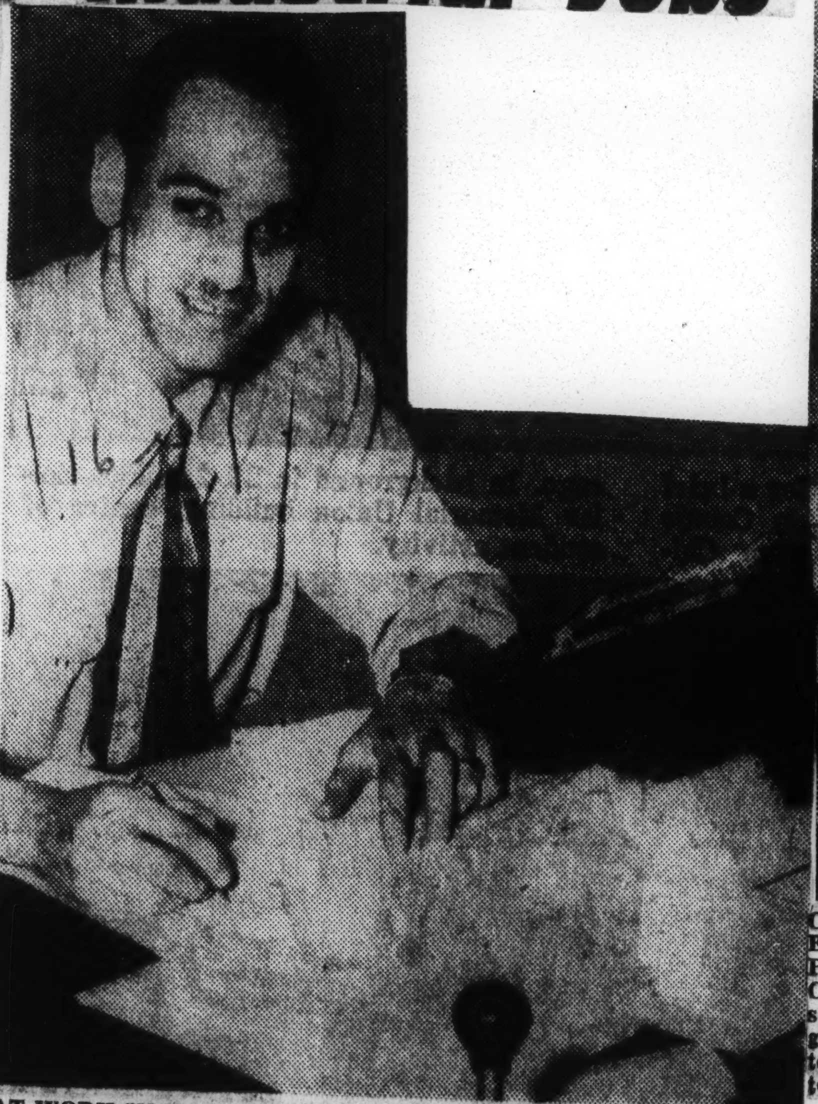
Prepared In College

Thompson is now an assistant standards engineer on the staff of the Director of Manufacturing, General Cable Corporation, at Perth Amboy, N. J.

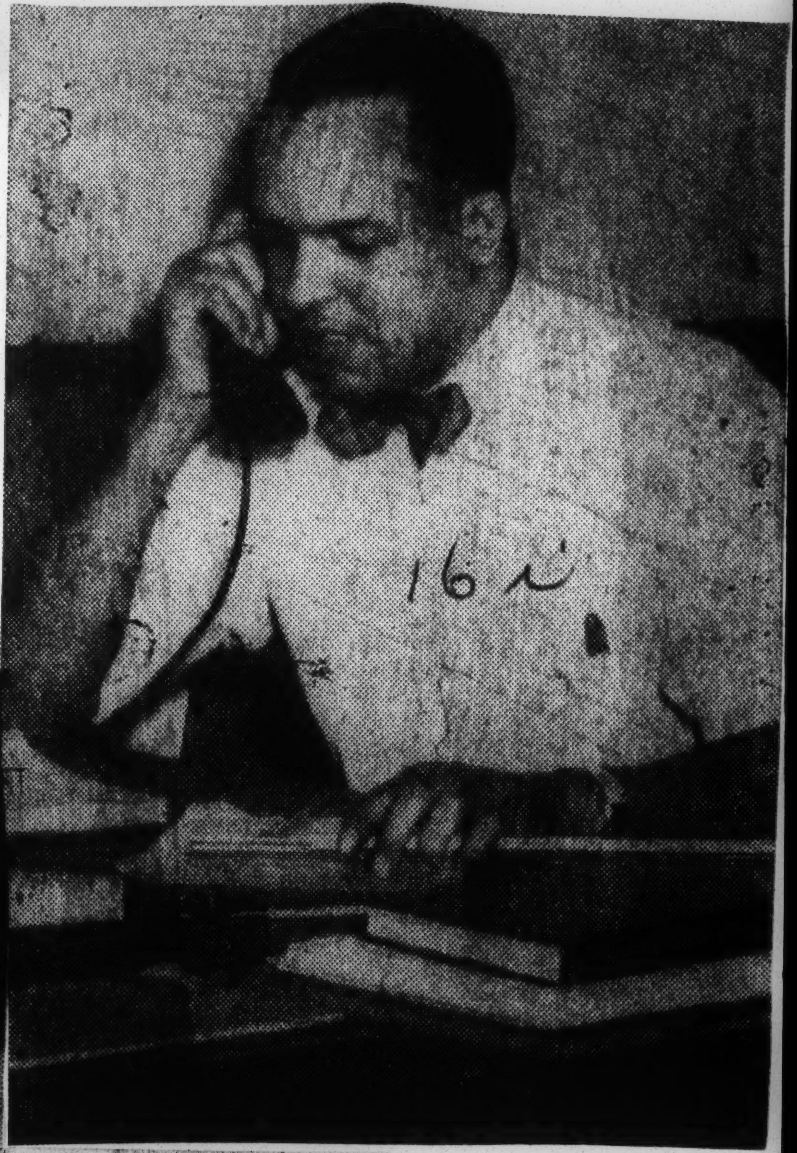
Crenchaw is a junior industrial engineer serving as assistant to the chief industrial engineer of the Rome, N. Y., plant, in rate setting, plant layout, job methods and cost analysis. These are duties for which each man began to prepare himself in college.

Both Crenchaw and Thompson are optimistic about their future with General Cable and the corporation is pleased with their aptitude and proficiency. So pleased, in fact, that more Negroes with similar experience have been employed by the corporation.

As Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of General Cable, states it, "these men support the wisdom of our continuing efforts to help break down discriminatory hiring practices in American industry. Hired on their merits alone, these men have proven themselves efficient, loyal employees. They have in them, and have further paved the way for the hiring of additional qualified members of their race."



AT WORK IN RATE SETTING and cost analysis is Charles M. Crenchaw at the Rome, N. Y., General Cable Corporation. Cranchaw is a junior industrial engineer and serves as assistant to the chief industrial engineer of the Rome offices. Both he and Thompson are Urban League "pilot placements."



CHECKING CALCULATIONS is Edward I. Thompson at the Perth Amboy, N. J., General Cable Corporation plant. Thompson is assistant standards engineer on the staff of the director of manufacturing at the factory.

Fear They Will Be First Fired Under New Order

Omaha Guide Sat. 5-6-50

Omaha, Nebr.

16i

Nebraska

Negro postal workers in the Omaha area expressed concern this week over the political bomb dropped last week by a postal authority stating that postal services are being cut in half. Many fear that since it has been lately that Negroes have been given certain positions in postal work in Omaha they will be the first to be fired when the new order becomes effective. Protests and sharp criticism sprung up from the majority of the postal workers who realize what this will mean to the employment situation not only in Omaha but in the nation as a whole. Negro carriers in the Omaha area have released the following statement in protest to the order:

"It now becomes evident that neither Congress or the citizen of this nation has anything to say concerning the type of mail service we will get. . .ONE MAN has decreed that we get ONLY the amount of service, and the type of service, that he ALONE desires to give us. With a casual wave of his hand this "Little Caesar" says we will get one trip a day service of our mail. The fact that our first class and Air Mail letters will have to lay over 24 hours prior to being delivered seems of little moment to him. The additional fact that some 10,000 loyal letter carriers—most of whom have quit their jobs to enter the postal service—will be fired at a time when too many men are already seeking jobs. . ."Pish. Tush," says this tactless burgler. WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE CONGRESS WILL DEMAND THAT OUR FINE POSTAL SERVICE BE RETAINED. . .AND THAT THIS POSTAL DICTATOR RESUME HIS PLACE AS A SERVANT OF PUBLIC HE HAS SWORN TO SERVE!"

Telephone Girls Hired in Omaha

Call

~~OMAHA, Neb.~~— For the first time in the history of this city, Negro applicants are employed as telephone operators in the downtown office of the Northwestern Bell Telephone company and, also, as clerical workers in the Public Utilities department, according to Whitney Young Jr., executive secretary of the Omaha Urban League.

7-28-50

16d

These new opportunities are the direct results of the efforts of the Urban League's Industrial Department under the direction of M. M. Taylor, industrial secretary.

Kansas City

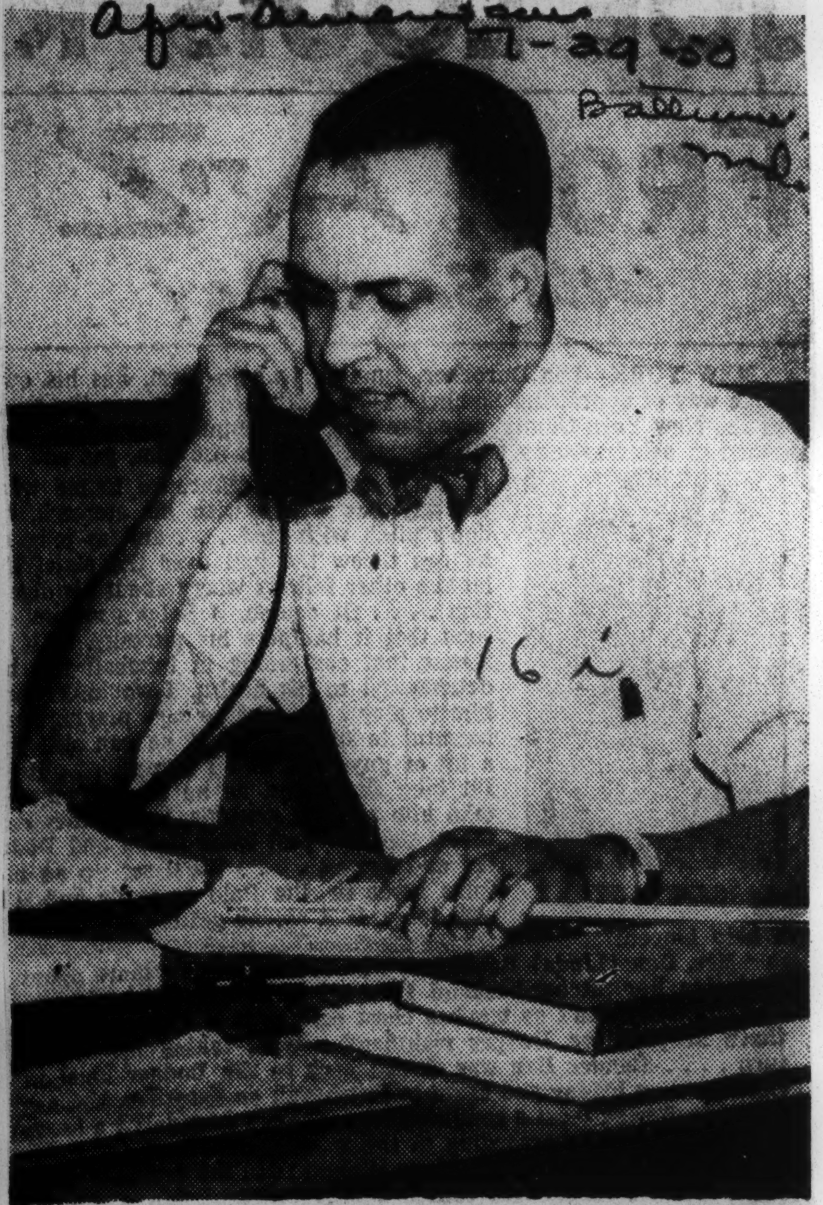
2nd

These openings are especially significant when one considers how Omaha has lagged behind other northern cities in this respect, Young said.

Efforts are also being made at the present time to secure opportunities for Negro citizens as sales clerks in the department stores and drivers with the street car company.

16i 1950 New Jersey

Engineer at Perth Amboy Plant



Afro-American 7-29-50
Baltimore Md.

16i

Edward I. Thompson, graduate of Howard University engineering and architectural school, is shown checking calculations at the General Cable Corporation plant in Perth Amboy, N.J. Mr. Thompson is assistant standards engineer on the staff of the director of manufacturing and is an Urban League "pilot placement" with the corporation whose job resulted from the recently initiated League plan in cooperation with Howard University's, to place qualified graduates in jobs never open to them before.

16i

They Made It...

Albany Urban League Gets First Negro Teacher In School System

Defender Sat. 1-5-50 Chicago, Ills

By EDWARD KENNELL

(Executive Secretary, Albany (N.Y.) Urban League)

ONLY Negro teacher in the Albany school system is Mrs. Marion Hughes, wife of an accountant and mother of an 8-year-old daughter. She made it through the Albany Urban League.

Mrs. Hughes was given a trial in the local high school, and her work was so good that she was given a permanent appointment in one of the local elementary schools.

Her job was acquired by civic leaders and officials of the Albany Urban League who talked with the Superintendent of Schools for the appointment of a Negro teacher.

Aiding Mrs. Hughes in securing her position were William W. Gibson, president of the board of directors of the Albany Urban League and chairman of the Albany Council. New York State Commission Against Discrimination; Dr. Margaret Hayes, professor of Education at New York State Teachers College and a member of the Albany Urban League board, and Edward F. Kennell, executive director of the local Urban League.

Mrs. Hughes graduated from Morgan State college and New York State College for teachers with a B.A. degree in 1946. She is now completing her work for a master's degree in Education at New York State Teachers College.

She was co-organizer of the Inter-group Council at Teachers College. She is a member of Pi Lambda Mu honor society and Basileus of Delta Mu Omega—Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, first and only Negro sorority chapter organized in Albany, N. Y.

Her civic activities include membership in the Albany League of Women Voters and the local chapter of the American Association of University Women. She is the first Negro to be connected with the local chapter of the AAUW.

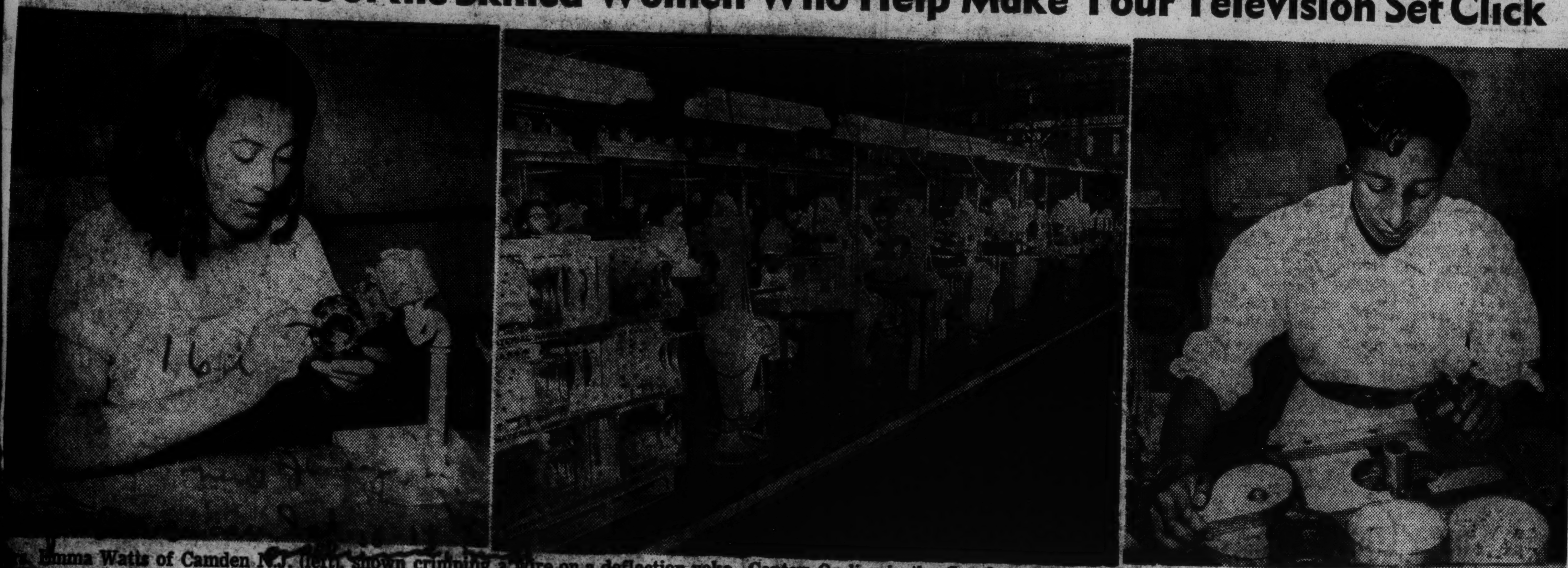
Former investigator for the Albany County Welfare Department, Mrs. Hughes was cited by the Urban League in 1948 for outstanding work in race relations.

She was given the Race Relations award and the National Urban League award.

Defender
Chicago, Ill
Sat.
-5-50

MRS. MARION HUGHES

Here Are Some of the Skilled Women Who Help Make Your Television Set Click



Emma Watts of Camden N.J. (left), shown crimping a wire on a deflection yoke. Center: On line in the Camden plant of RCA Victor's television plant are women of all races paring television receiver chassis bases for wiring. At right, Miss Fannie Nicholson of Philadelphia is aligning a television yoke with its casing. Both women are suggeston award winners and are working with the tool on which each made an innnovation.

DEMOCRACY IN ELECTRONICS:

Victor's Skilled Hands a Polyglot of Mankind

Afro American Sat. 10-14-50

CAMDEN, N.J.—Integration of workers into its production is not even a policy at RCA Victor's television plant here. It is just something taken for granted.

At each of its plant locations, the company hires qualified local people on the basis solely of aptitude, without discrimination for sex, creed, color or national origin.

Women far outnumber the men in such operations as soldering and crimping. The lifting of heavy chassis, or difficult mechanical operations are handled by the males. In the more highly skilled test and inspections are both men and women.

All Share Awards

The company also maintains a Suggestion Award program, participated in by all workers. They are rewarded for their ideas in cash, on the basis of ten percent of the anticipated annual savings. Awards in 1949 aggregated $46,579, many receiving the maximum of $500.

Typical of the people participating in the program are Mrs. Emma Watts, 24, of Camden, and Miss Fannie Nicholson, 27, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Watts, a native of Charlotte N.C., joined the company in 1944 as a soldered trainee. She recently received the $500 award for conceiving a short cut in the manufacture of television deflection yokes.

Suggested Precision Guide

Miss Nicholson, a native of Bridgeton, N.J., now of Philadelphia, also a worker in the deflection yoke manufacturing section since 1944, received an award of $178 for suggesting that a center-guide be placed on the tool used in lining up the deflection yoke in its casing, greatly simplifying the precision operation.

162

Mrs. Watts initially pointed her career to nursing. A back injury made it impossible for her to continue, leading to her new career in the electronics industry.

Miss Nicholson is using her award money on tuition costs for University this fall.

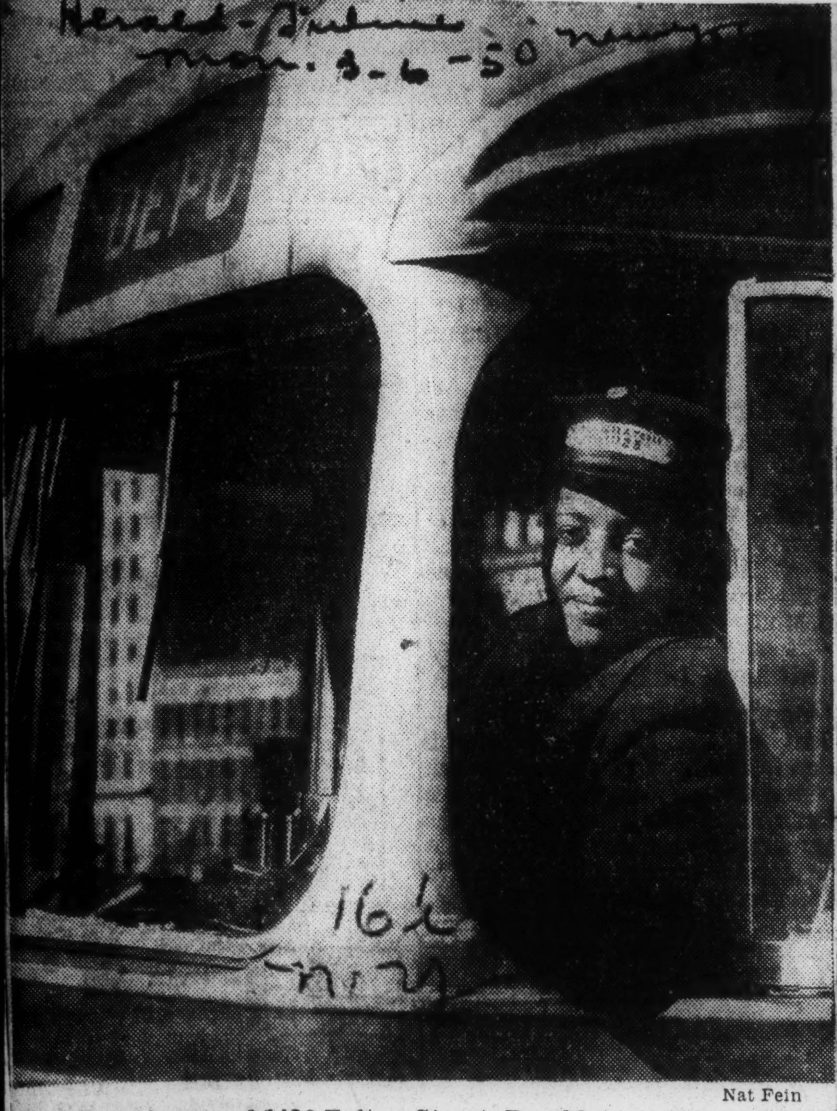
Share Common Endeavor

An excursion into the plant, one of the eleven maintained by the manufacturing division of the Radio Corporation of America, shows this in its set-up:

Men and women of all races, working side by side, talking good-naturedly with each other, flashing remarks as people do who are working together, sharing the comradeship of a common endeavor:

Leaders in the electronics industry making no bones about race or national origin when manufacturing an apparatus, constantly being installed in American homes.

Herald-Tribune Mon. 3-6-50 New York



16i N.Y.

Nat Fein

Jane Robinson, of 1426 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at the controls of a Vanderbilt Avenue trolley car crossing the bridge yesterday

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Chase Bank Hires Negro

NEW YORK — Miss Inez Smith has been placed as assistant librarian in the Chase National Bank headquarters, it was announced by Dr. Lloyd H. Bailer of the Greater New York Urban League last week.

Since the position involves economic research, the bank, one of the two largest in the United States, required an A.B. degree with an economics major. Miss Smith graduated from Howard University in June. 1949.

Butcher Employed in A and P Store in All-White Section

Afro-American

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Jerry B. Jones of Yonkers, the first colored butcher employed by the A & P grocery chain outside of colored residential areas began work last week, the Urban League of Greater New York announced.

He was placed by the league's Bronx branch in the A & P store at 3652 Broadway in the Washington Heights section. Jones learned the meat cutting trade while working in a store in Richmond, Va., on a part-time basis while attending Virginia Union University there.

This is the most recent of several placements the league has made in A & P stores located in white or mixed residential areas. All of the previous placements have been grocery clerks.

First Negro A. & P. Butcher Goes Into Non-Colored Area

Black Dispatch

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The first Negro butcher employed by the A. & P. grocery chain outside of Negro residential areas began work last week, the Urban League of Greater New York announced. Jerry B. Jones, a Yonkers resident, was placed by the league's Bronx branch in the A. & P. store at 3652 Broadway in the Washington Heights section.

Jones learned the meat cutting trade while working in a store in Richmond, Va., where he was employed on a part-time basis. He was attending Virginia Union university at the time.

William Jackson, the league's Bronx Branch secretary, pointed to the unusual significance of this break-through. "While it is often difficult to make progress in obtaining entry positions," Jackson declared, "the league has usually met even more resistance in obtaining openings at higher occupational levels. Butchering is a skilled trade paying better wages than many professional positions. Thus there is keen competition for the few available openings in this field."

This is the most recent of several placements the league has made in A. & P. stores located in white or mixed residential areas. All of the previous placements have been grocery clerks.

Chase National Bank Hires Colored Librarian

Call Fri. 2-24-50
Kansas City

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Miss Inez Smith has been placed as assistant librarian in the Chase National Bank headquarters, it was announced by Dr. Lloyd H. Bailer of the Greater New York Urban League last week.

Since the position involves economic research, the bank, one of the two largest in the United States, required an A.B. degree with an economic major. Miss Smith graduated from Howard university in June, 1949.

Dr. Bailer hailed this placement as another step in broadening employment opportunities in banking institutions.

"We need more successes of this kind," he declared, "for there is much to be done before non-white representation in white collar banking positions become general."

16i N.Y.

N.Y. Bank Hires Girl in Bookkeeping Section

16i N.Y.

NEW YORK—Miss Mildred Williams of Jersey City, where she graduated from Henry Snyder High School last January, has been employed in the bookkeeping department of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co. at their main office, 70 Broadway.

Afro-American

Her employment followed conferences between officials of the bank and of the industrial department of the Urban League of Greater New York. Miss Williams successfully passed a series of aptitude and intelligence tests the bank gives all white-collar applicants.

JOBS FOR NEGROS SOUGHT

Urban League Urges Them to Ask for Places in Defense Plants

Negro workers were urged yesterday by the National Urban League to apply for employment with industries holding Government defense contracts. The league asked that workers report to it the results of their applications for employment.

The league estimated that 2,000,000 workers were now available to meet an unprecedented demand that is scheduled to require 4,000,000 by early 1951. Local Urban Leagues are already cooperating in the search for skilled and experienced workers.

The National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, has begun a drive to register with employment services and employers all available workers. The league will investigate all reported cases of discriminatory employment practices.

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arette Company Hires Five Negro Salesmen

11-18-50

NEW YORK—The American Tobacco Co., makers of Lucky Strike cigarettes and Roi Tan Cigars, has five Negro Salesmen who will represent the company in some of the most important metropolitan markets in the country. The new salesman chosen include Jacques M. Fairfax, of Asbury Park, N. J. and Joseph L. Sydnor, of Jersey City, who will represent Roi Tan cigars in the New York area; and Stanley W. Tate, of Chicago; Fred N. Grant, of New York; and William H. Thompson, of Lansing, Mich., all of whom will be assigned to the promotion of Lucky Strike cigarettes.

All of the new salesmen have had college education and their assignments, according to the company, will entail responsibilities in keeping with their training.

Farfax, who will work in the Harlem area, is a graduate of Lincoln University, in Pennsylvania, where he was active in boxing and football; while Sydnor, who will share the area with Fairfax in Roi Tan promotion, was a student at Hampton Institute, in Virginia.

William H. Thompson, who will cover the Detroit metropolitan area for Lucky Strike, saw military service in the last World War and was discharged in 1946. He returned to the Michigan State College of Business Administration that year was given his degree last March. The new appointee was associated with the A. W. Curtis Laboratories, makers of Dr. George W. Carver chemicals, before joining the Lucky Strike sales force.

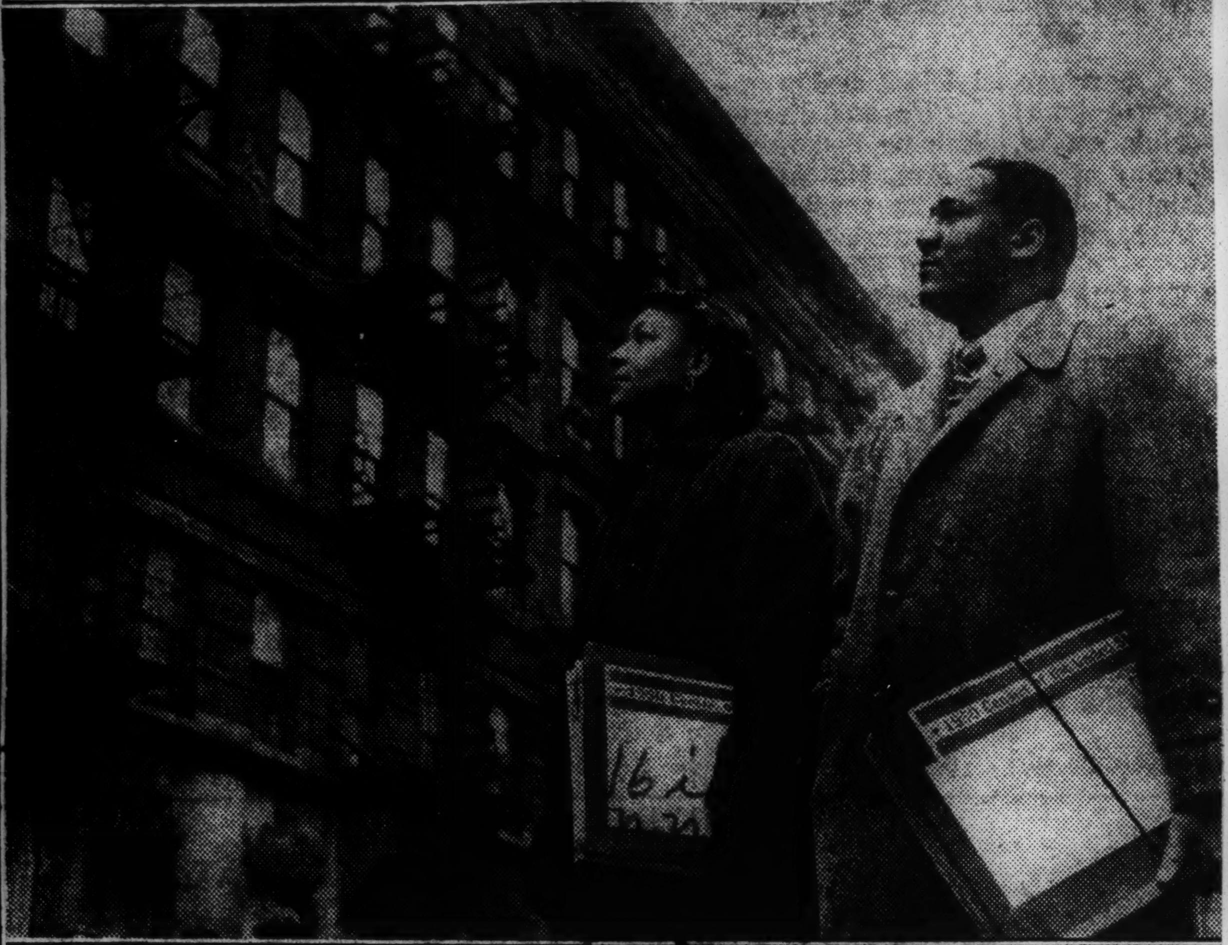
In Chicago, the area will be covered by Stanley W. Tate, who after army service which began in 1942, was a student at Talledaga College in Alabama, and DePaul University at Chicago.

Fred N. Grant, who was born in New York, will be assigned to the Harlem area, according to the company's statement. Grant, who is also a veteran with three years active service, studied at North Carolina College, in Durham, and the College of the City of New York. He served with the Air Corps and was stationed at Kessler Field, Miss.

11-10-50

Officials of the American Tobacco Co., said that the move was "in keeping with good merchandising principles," which would dictate the selection of salesmen who best knew given territories. The company's interest in the Negro market, has been manifest in what Negro newspaper people have hailed as the "best planned display advertising in Negro newspapers today."

Hi, Ho! Off to Count the People


16 i

Amsterdam News Sat. 4-8-50

Staffoto by Nichols

NOT STEADY WORK, since it takes place once every ten years, but census taking is important. Mrs. Artise Adams and Benny Ashburn start out on their first day, armed with huge books and sharp pencils and hundreds of questions. Perhaps during the month of April they'll visit you. Be sure to answer every question accurately.

Census Count In Harlem To Hit New Mark

N.Y. Amsterdam News

Uncle Sam's 17th decennial census, described by enumerators in this area as "The Big Count," finally got underway this week and, by the end of next week, it is expected that the 538 assistants to District Supervisor William K. Sanders will discover that nearly 1,000,000 persons are living in crowded Harlem.

During the first three days, the enumerators questioned the people living in the community's huge apartment houses and tenements. Next Tuesday night, however, they will switch to the hotels.

Sat. 4-8-50

Will Aid Residents

Sanders revealed that the Census Bureau is most anxious to have the enumeration of hotel guests interfere as little as possible with the routine operations of the hotels involved. Individual census reports will be given the guests to aid them in filling out the forms in a few minutes.

The census questions, according to Sanders, have been expertly framed to provide an accurate picture of such varying subjects as the lengthening span of life, the changing status of women, the rising marriage, divorce and birth rates, migrations within the country, the housing situation, the nation's skills, its education, where people get their income and other data that will be of inestimable value for the nation's future.

List Of Questions

Essentially, everybody was being asked:

1 What is your name?

2 What is your address?

3 Are you the head of the household or his wife, daughter, son, mother-in-law, lodger, maid etc.?

4 What is your race?

5 What is your sex?

6 How old are you?

7 Are you married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married?

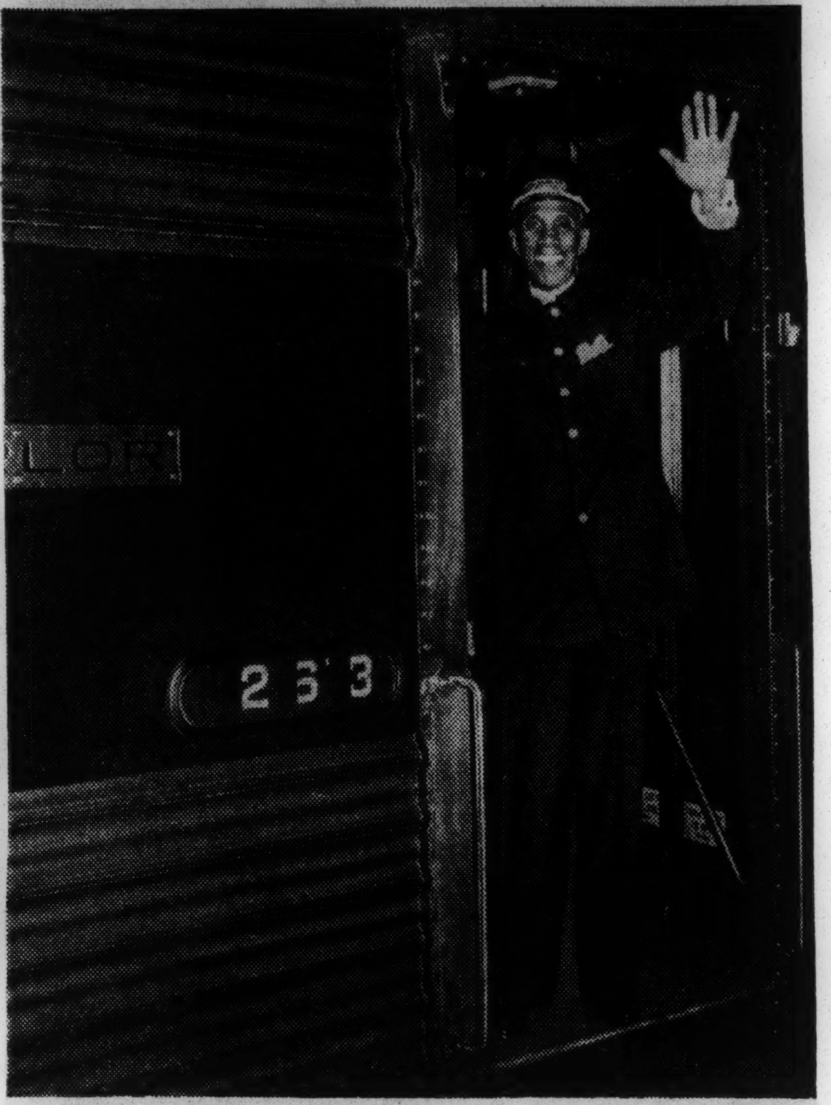
8 Where were you born?

9 Are you a citizen? If so, by birth or naturalization?

When the count was launched last Saturday morning, Sanders reviewed "The Big Count" plans for the 18th and 22nd Congressional districts and warned the enumerators against drinking while going about their task.

"Your behavior in public is most important," Sanders told the enumerators. "And alcohol will not help you to accomplish your job. Be courteous at all times and remember that thousands of persons work at night and sleep by day. So don't get them up too early."

RETIRING AFTER 58 YEARS AS A PORTER


Fred D. Wright starting his regular run on the Merchants Limited as it left Grand Central Terminal.

RAIL PORTER ENDS 58 YEARS' SERVICE

New York, Ny,

New Haven Employe Began as Water Boy, Calls Scenery on Run 'World's Finest'

Today at 5 P. M., Fred D. Wright, 78 years old, tall and slim with a never-failing smile, will board Train 59 in Boston and when it pulls into Grand Central Terminal he will end fifty-eight years of service with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad as water boy and porter. He retires on a pension.

4-30-50

In those fifty-eight years Fred—nicknamed "The Kid" and the "Porter's Porter"—has been in turn philosopher, amateur psychologist and confidant to men, women and children. He has watched over three generations of Goulds, Astors and Morgans. He has consoled brooding youngsters going to school, remembered when they graduated from Harvard and Yale—and has taken care of their children's children.

"It's been a lot of joy," he said. He produced his Pullman card. "Not a demerit on it, as clean as a brand new sheet of white paper; if you love your job, you sort of caress it."

The statistician reminded Fred that in his fifty-eight years he had traveled some 3,500,000 miles. "Dear, dear, such a long wonderful road," he observed.

He was 12 years old when he became a water boy on the White Mountain Express. That chore consisted of going through the train with pails of water.

"What a grand run between Boston and New York—the most beautiful scenery in the world," he said.

As for the future, Fred, a resident of Roxbury Crossing, Mass., said: "I'm not going to be idle, I'm going to get myself a job."

Retires From Train Service After 45 Years

16i

Afro American

Sat. 8-12-50

Baltimore Md.

Pullman Superintendent William S. Murray, right, is shown bidding Attendant Bertram D Beale, farewell, on the New Haven Railroad "Yankee Clipper", as the veteran trainman retires after 45 years' service. Pullman Conductor John Corbett looks on.

Pullman Porter Retires

Afro Amer

After 45 Years Service

NEW YORK— Betram D. Beale, 2588 Seventh Ave., a Pullman club car attendant, who played football in his teens under Foster Sanford, one of the greatest football coaches Yale University ever had. was retired Aug. 1. after 45 years of railroad service.

"Bert," as everyone calls him, was born in New Haven, Conn., in the shadow of Yale, and played football with the Hillhouse High School. He played the same position on the team that was played at the same school by Levi Jackson, first colored player to be elected captain of Yale's varsity eleven.

Sat.

8-12-50

Beale worked as an office boy for the New Haven Railroad from 1897 to 1905, then went into the railroad's parlor car service, which was taken over by Pullman in 1913. Practically all his road service was spent running between New York and Boston.

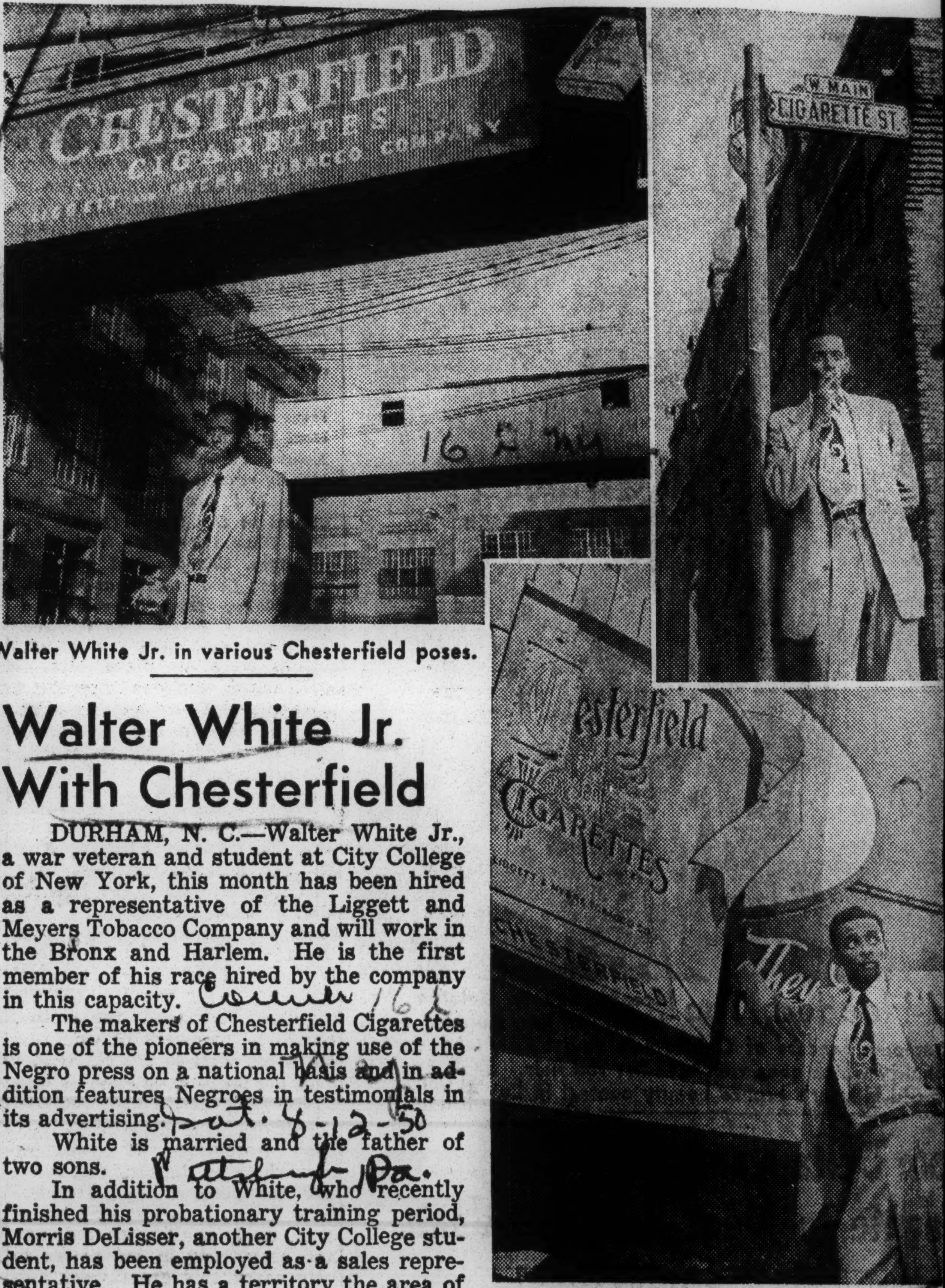
Popular With Travelers

Like "Kid" Wright, who also came to Pullman in the takeover, and was retired last fall, after 57 years, Bert, was a favorite with old New Haven travelers.

During his years of service, he was adversely reported only once, and that was by a southern woman, who resented his silence and "look of contempt," when she called him an insulting name.

In addition to the "Honorary Retirement Emblem and Certificate of Service," given old employees, when retired, C. R. Harding, president of the Pullman Company, wrote:

"In the faithful performance of your daily tasks through the years, you have contributed your part to the reputation of Pullman, for 80 years the greatest name in passenger transportation."



16 i NY

Walter White Jr. in various Chesterfield poses.

Walter White Jr. With Chesterfield

DURHAM, N. C.—Walter White Jr., a war veteran and student at City College of New York, this month has been hired as a representative of the Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company and will work in the Bronx and Harlem. He is the first member of his race hired by the company in this capacity.

Courier 16i

The makers of Chesterfield Cigarettes is one of the pioneers in making use of the Negro press on a national basis and in addition features Negroes in testimonials in its advertising.

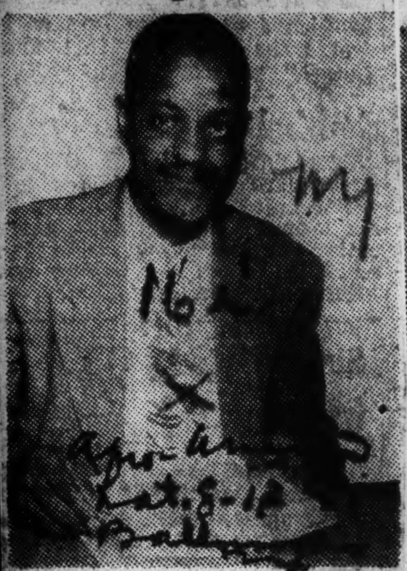
Sat. 8-12-50

White is married and the father of two sons.

Pittsburgh Pa.

In addition to White, who recently finished his probationary training period, Morris DeLisser, another City College student, has been employed as a sales representative. He has a territory the area of Brooklyn.

Working With UN



My

162

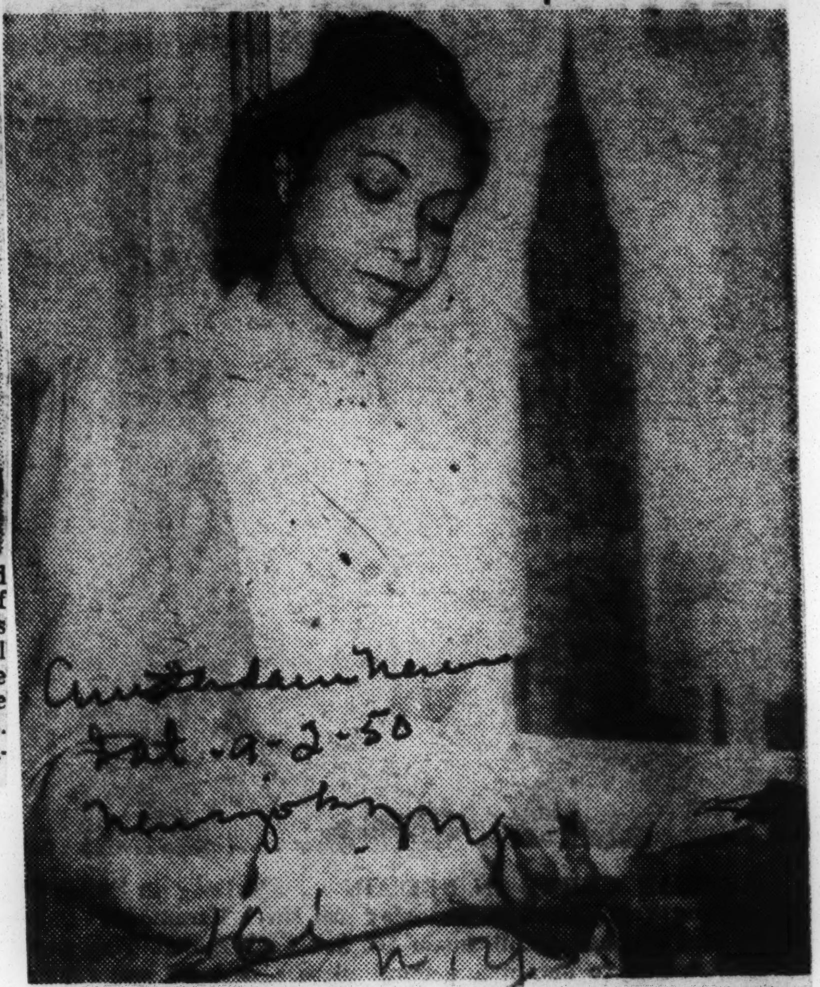
Afro-Am

Sat. 8-12

Balt

Arnold Alonzo Robins, a Howard Law School graduate and native of Muncie, Ind., is celebrating his third year with the International Secretariat of Lake Success, where he is a qualifications analyst. He formerly worked with the U. S. Civil Service Commission, in Washington.

At New UN Headquarters



Amsterdam News

Sat. 9-2-50

New York NY

161 N.Y.

Keystone

UN MAKES BIG MOVE . . . Miss Grace Ysaguirre, pretty United Nations secretary, examines papers as UN employees settle down in their permanent quarters in the new Secretariat Building at 42nd St. and the East River. Started last week, the move from Lake Success is still continuing. Miss Ysaguirre, of Belize, Honduras, is secretary of the Fiscal Division in the Department of Economic Affairs.

Schenley's Hiring Policy Called Race Relations Boost

Afro American

163

Sat.

11-25-50

Baltimore

NEW YORK—The recent training and employment of eleven colored sales and promotion specialists by the Schenley Distilling Co. and the interest shown in colored progress by Lewis S. Rosenstiel, board chairman of the corporation, have been hailed by Julius A. Thomas, director of Industrial Relations for the National Urban League.

Thomas, whose organization was instrumental in the selection of the men finally hired, said that by its action Schenley has moved well into the vanguard of progressive business enterprises extending desirable work opportunities to qualified persons."

Assigned to some of the country's most important industrial centers, the Schenley representatives were given extensive training under company supervision at Cincinnati. All of the new men are college trained and have been given a wider scope of operation than usual in ordinary routine.

Put Policy in Action

Thomas commented that the employment of these college-trained men "is in line with the company's stated policy of employment on the basis of merit and qualification." He added that he has observed that in both Schenley plants and offices, this policy has been implemented by positive action."

Rosenstiel has long been interested in this aspect of race relations," Thomas held, and added that "because of this interest the employment of colored workers by the corporation has steadily increased over the years."

As a result of the deep-rooted beliefs of its chairman, democracy can be seen at work throughout the Schenley Industries. Differences in color, religion or national origin are not barriers in obtaining employment. This fact is indicated in the observation that Negroes hold a variety of jobs in the plants.

Sociologist Turns Instructor For LBM's World Office in New York

11-24-50

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Etta V. Barnett, sociologist, linguist and world traveler, is one of six instructors operating out of the Bureau of Training and Personnel of the International Business Machine offices in downtown New York. The only Negro on the instructorship staff, Miss Barnett is an expert in teaching key punch machine technique to clientele in the World Office of IBM.

162 N.Y.

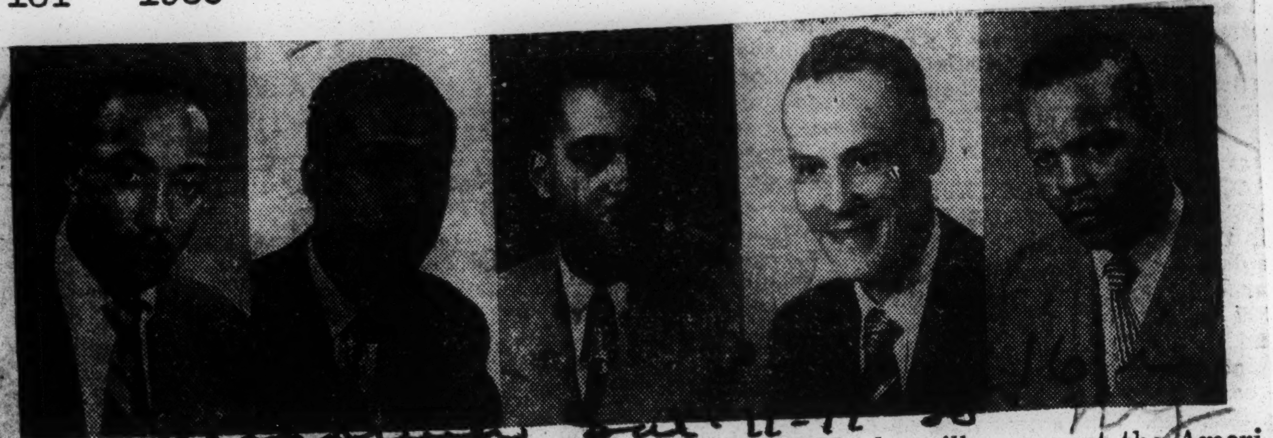
Formerly on the staff of the American Red Cross and the International Refugee Organization, Miss Barnett had a unique experience as interviewer with displaced persons in Germany and other parts of Europe. Fluent in both French and German, in numerous cases she had to conduct her interviews entirely in German for the benefit of her non-English speaking interviewees.

Miss Barnett told this correspondent that the huge IBM key punch machines in her office were replicas of others used by purchasers. The instructing in the use of the machines was a service to buyers whose employees had to learn the basic skills for operating them.

Discussing the response or reaction of students to a Negro teacher, she declared that the question of color never came before her.

"It's merely a job," she said. "I am here to do my best. They want to learn to run the key punch machines, and I teach it. There is then little alternative. Staff relationships are excellent and one goes about his heavy schedule with the same finesse expected in other business professions."

Miss Barnett is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and holds degrees from Talladega and the University of Chicago. In addition she has recently studied at the Northwestern School of Journalism. She is the daughter of Claude Barnett, director of ANP, and Etta Moten, actress-singer.



Sat. 11-11-50

NEWLY APPOINTED LUCKY STRIKE SALESMEN who will represent the American Tobacco company in some of the most important metropolitan markets in the country are left to right: Fred N. Grant. New York; William H. Thompson, Lansing, Michigan; Jacques M. Fairfax, Asbury Park, New Jersey; Stanley W. Tate, Chicago; and Joseph L. Syndor, Jersey City, New Jersey. Fairfax and Syndor will represent Roi Tan cigars in the New York area, while Tate, Grant and Thompson will be assigned to the promotion of Lucky Strike cigarettes.

Courier Sat. 11-11-50

Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Salesmen—Newly appointed Lucky Strike salesmen who will represent the American Tobacco Company in some of the most important metropolitan markets in the country are, left to right: Fred N. Grant, New York; William H. Thompson, Lansing, Mich.; Jacques M. Fairfax, Asbury Park, N. J.; Stanley W. Tate, Chicago, and Joseph L. Sydnor, Jersey City, N. J.

Tobacco Co. Names Five

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK — The American Tobacco Co., makers of Lucky Strike cigarettes and Roi Tan cigars, has appointed five Negro salesmen, who will represent the company in some of the most important metropolitan markets in the country.

The new salesmen chosen include Jacques M. Fairfax of Asbury Park, N. J. and Joseph L. Sydnor of Jersey City, who will represent Roi Tan cigars in the New York area, and Stanley W. Tate of Chicago, Fred N. Grant of New York, and William H. Thompson of Lansing, Mich., all of whom will be assigned to the promotion of Lucky Strike cigarettes.

Officials of the American Tobacco Co., said that the move was "in keeping with good merchandising principles," which would dictate the selection of salesmen who best knew given territories.

American Tobacco Company Employs Five Negro Salesman to Promote Lucky Strikes

Call

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All of the new salesmen have had college education and their assignments, according to the company, will entail responsibilities in keeping with their training.

Fairfax, who will work in the Harlem area, is a graduate of Lincoln university, in Pennsylvania where he was active in boxing and football; while Sydnor, who will share the area with Fairfax in Roi Tan promotion, was a student at Hampton Institute, in Virginia.

William H. Thompson, who will cover the Detroit metropolitan area for Lucky Strike, saw military service in the last World War and was discharged in 1946. He returned to the Michigan State college of Business Administration that year and was given his degree last March. The new appointee was associated with the A. W. Curtis laboratories, makers of Dr. George W. Carver chemicals, before joining the Lucky Strike sales force.

In Chicago, the area will be covered by Stanley W. Tate, who after army service which began in 1942, was a student at Tallageega college in Alabama, and DePaul University, t Chicago.

Fred N. Grant, who was born in New York, will be assigned to the Harlem area, according to the company's statement. Grant, who is also a veteran with three years active service, studied at North Carolina college, in Durham, and the College of the City of New York. He served with the Air Corps and was stationed at Kessler Field, Miss.

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Negro Equality In Jobs Pledged By Impellitteri

Herald Tribune

Tells Ministers in Harlem He'll 'Consider' a Negro to Head City Department

Tues 10-24-50

New York

Acting Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, Experience party Mayoralty candidate, pledged himself yesterday to "consider" a Negro as head of a city department.

"I gives you my unqualified pledge that if I am elected, the people of Harlem . . . will have exactly the same representation as white citizens in city government," Mr. Impellitteri told members of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance at a meeting at 3 p. m. at 180 West 135th Street.

Mr. Impellitteri's pledge on the department head was made in response to a question from the floor of the ministers' meeting: "Will you, sir, consider a Negro to head a city department?" The acting Mayor spelled out his reply, "Y-E-S."

Members of the Alliance, speaking from the floor, referred to the acting Mayor as the "Mayor-to-be." One member said "I take it for granted he is the man who should be in office."

Calls Democrats' Ads "Lies"

Mr. Impellitteri referred to Democratic party newspaper advertisements about him as "malicious lies . . . paid for by my . . . opposition."

Paul Ross, American Labor party Mayoralty candidate, also addressed the ministers. Mr. Ross said that if a Democrat or a Republican is elected Mayor, "you can rest assured you'll pay 15 cents on the subway."

Mr. Impellitteri, in a second Harlem appearance, said the former Mayor William O'Dwyer was a party to a "plot which brought the nomination to Pecora" (Justice Ferdinand Pecora, Democratic Mayoralty candidate).

Mr. Impellitteri charged that Mr. O'Dwyer and "Dave Dubinsky, the dictator of the Liberal party," had "plotted" with Democratic county leaders to get the nomination for Justice Pecora. The second speech was made at a meeting of Local 15, Bartenders' Union, A. F. L., at 200 West 135th Street.

The acting Mayor reiterated his frequently made charge that Carmine De Sapio, Tammany leader, had approached him with an offer of a Supreme Court nomination if he would drop out of the Mayoralty campaign.

A. F. L. Backers Open Offices

Mr. Impellitteri's union supporters—A. F. L. unions of the Central Trades and Labor Council—opened headquarters for the acting Mayor at the Governor Clinton Hotel, Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, at 2 p. m. yesterday.

Martin T. Lacey, chairman of the group, said that a headquarters would be opened in each of the five boroughs.

"With the active assistance of the A. F. L., through labor organizations, including some of the

C. I. O., Mayor (sic) Impellitteri will unquestionably defeat his three opponents. . . I would not be surprised if he scored a real, smashing, decisive victory. This man has the people behind him."

MANAGER OF MAJOR BEAUTY PRODUCTS

Florida Tattler Sat. 11-4-50

Jacksonville, Fla.

HAZEL SHARPER

Super Salesgirl...(CNS)...Proudly wearing the Avon Manager's pin, beauty authority Hazel Sharper, accomplishes enviable success by heading one of two Negro-managed branches for nationwide concern in New York.

Wider Markets Sought

Firms Hiring More Negroes

Courier

Sat. 11-25-50 Pittsburgh, Pa

NEW YORK—(ANP)—In the past ten years, more nationally known firms and organizations are becoming aware of the strong buying power of the colored minority in the United States. Not only do they respect this buying power, they have a high regard for the good-will of this group.

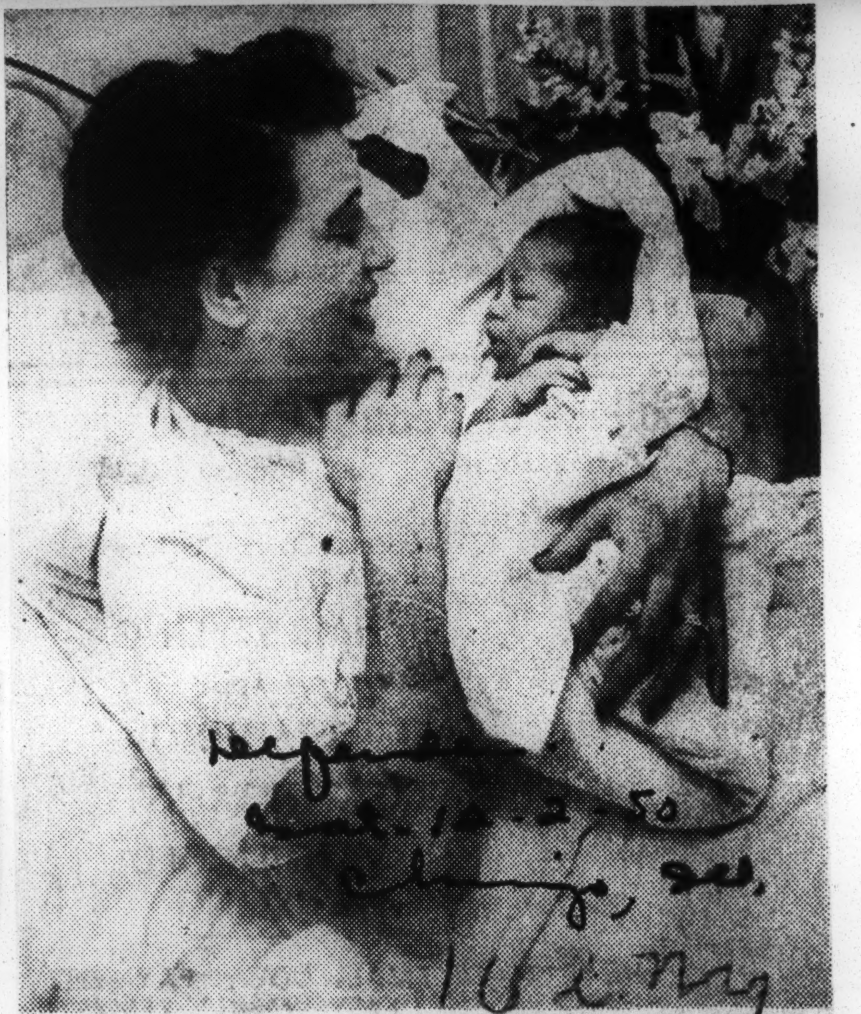
This is shown in the continued employment of colored men and women in jobs previously denied them. It is also reflected in the judicious use of colored experts to advise and promote. It is further reflected in the huge advertising expenditures of first-class firms in colored-interest publications.

Leaders in the employment of non-whites have been the brewers and liquor manufactures. Few top-flight breweries in the urban areas now are without adequate colored representatives on their sales and promotion forces. There are one or two die-hards who feel they do not need to use colored workers.

DIE-HARDS REMAIN

Most reluctant to employ colored promotional experts and sales people are the gigantic food industries like General Foods and Standard Brands. Other big food combines are just as hard to crack, although competent persons have repeatedly sought consideration from these organizations.

An executive of a rival chain said his outfit did not want to begin to make specific differences although he realized this paid off handsomely to his opponents. Why the reluctance to break tradition was unexplained.



Defender

Sat. 12-2-50

Chicago, Ill.

MAKING HER DEBUT—Gaylia Patrice, 6½-pound daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar McLaurin, made her debut in Sydenham Hospital, New York, last Sunday morning at 6:37. Her daddy is general manager of the N. Y. office of Electronics, Inc., and her mother was formerly with Harper Brothers, publishers, in charge of publicity and promotion of the juvenile department.—de Mille photo.

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Call, Fri. 11-24-50

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Kansas City Mo.

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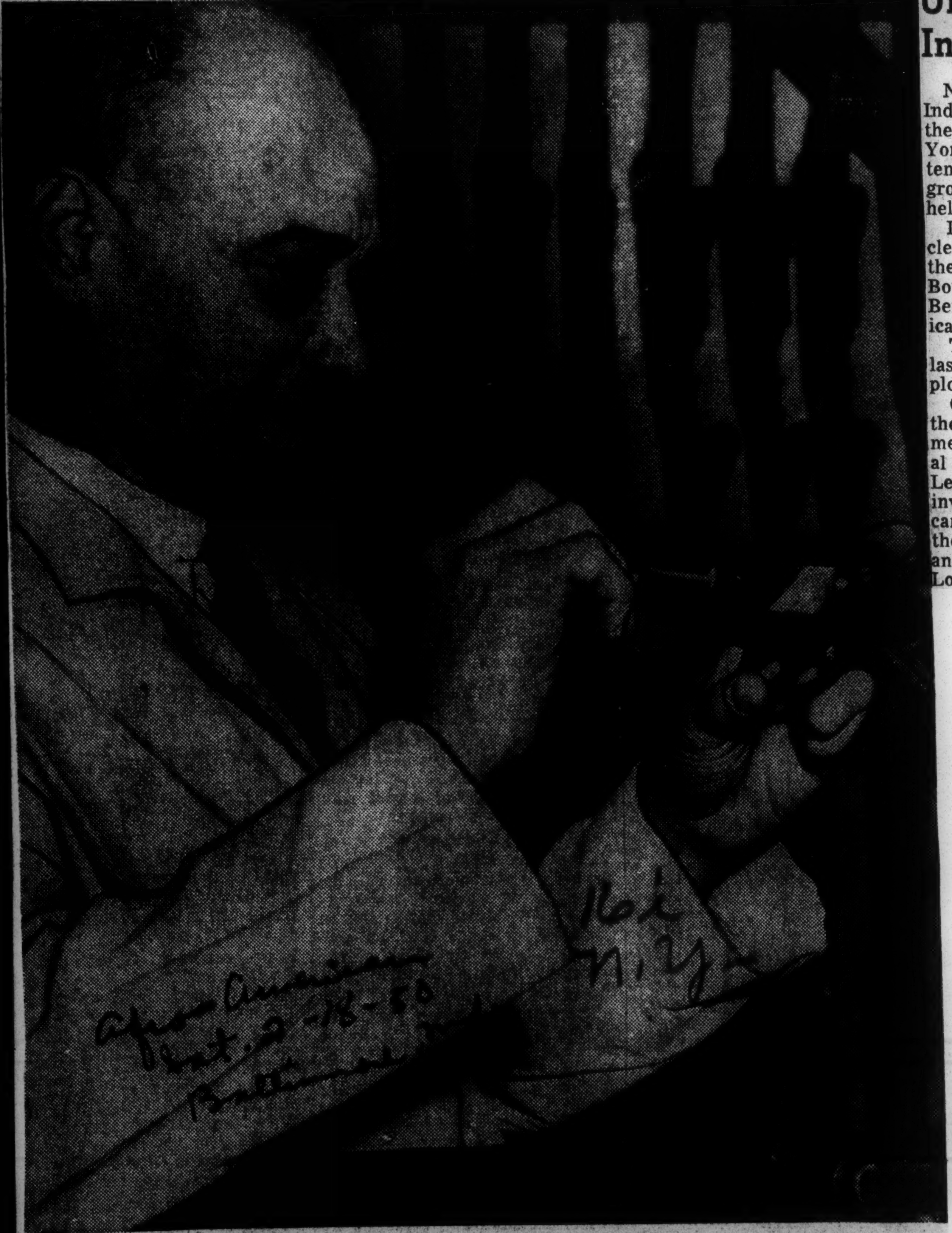
He's FBI Hoover's 'Pride and Joy'



Afro-American
Sat. 2-18-50
Baltimore, Md.

16i
N.Y.

Whenever anyone presses J. Edgar Hoover too closely about his failure to employ colored agents for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he always points with 'pride and joy' to veteran special agent, James E. Amos, with the department in New York since 1921. Stetson Kennedy and Elizabeth Gardner in this installment of "Jim Crow Guide to U. S. A." accuse the FBI of having the most biased employment record in any Federal agency.

Negroes in Unusual Positions In New York

16i

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The Industrial Relations Department of the Urban League of Greater New York has been carrying on an intensive program of placing Negroes into jobs heretofore not held by Negroes.

Last week, the first non-white clerical employee was hired by the 34th Street branch of the Bowery Savings bank. James H. Berry was placed there in a clerical capacity.

The League began a campaign last fall to increase Negro employment in downtown banks.

Other announcements made by the organization are the appointment of a young woman as personal secretary at the Alfred Baker Lewis Insurance agency, a credit investigator at the General Mercantile company in Brooklyn, and the Steiner Plastic corporation, an assistant purchasing agent at Long Island City.

N.Y.
Call
2-17-50
Kan.
Mo.

GET GE POSTS

New York- Two Howard University engineering seniors were given contracts for employment with the General Electric Company, the National Urban League announced this week,

Defender
Chicago, Ill
Sat. 3-4-50

WALTER WHITE, JR., TOBACCO SALESMAN

New York (ANP) It was revealed here last week that Walter White, Jr., son of the executive secretary of the NAACP has been working two months as the first Negro to become a salesman for Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., makers of Chesterfield cigaretts. Today this company hires two colored salesmen in New York. The second one is Morris DeLisser, who covers Brooklyn.

Courier
Sat. 4-29-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Secretary...

The inside story of one of the six Negroes who make it possible for our congressmen to be in two places at once.

Defender Bdy 2-25-50
Chicago Ill.

16 i
N.Y.

A promising young man is Ivan Warner (right) talking here with Rep. Isidore Dollinger (Dem. N. Y.) Warner, Dollinger's secretary, is daily earning respect and gratitude of himself and his boss in New York's populous, racially-diverse 24th Congressional District.

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT

Did you ever dream that, at the age of thirty, you'd be secretary to a Congressman?" we asked the short, pleasant, brown-skinned fellow behind the glass-topped desk.

His serious eyes met ours with an utter sincerity.

"Some day in the near future," he replied, "I expect to be a Congressman."

That's Ivan Warner, modest but confident, quietly efficient secretary to Representative Isidore Dollinger, Democratic Congressman of the Bronx's (New York) Twenty-fourth Congressional district.

Ivan Warner unassumingly wears the distinction of [illegible] one of the nation's six Negroes who occupy the position of alter ego to an elected national representative of the American people.

No pompous, do-nothing political parasite, Warner stays on the job six days a week, many hours a day. Ivan's boss is a conscientious, hard-working legislator who realizes that people these days want their vote's worth.

In a pleasant, two-room office, Warner daily interviews and services the Dollinger constituency. It is the first time in the history of the populous district that a Congressman has operated, at his own expense, a full-time headquarters to which the people of the district are welcomed with their problems.

There's the agitated Puerto Rican mother, whose landlord has served summary verbal notice of a rent increase. She wants to know her legal rights . . . The Negro schoolboy who applied for an after-school job and believes his right to employment opportunity without racial discrimination has been violated . . the unemployed Jewish carpenter, seeking a reference to a prospective employer.

Average Two Hundred Week

Daily they come to the office — an average of 200 persons a week. Daily they meet courteous receptionist-stenographer Carmen Ortiz who routes them to Warner's desk for a sympathetic hearing and prompt action.

Often the Congressman's secretary can and does offer on-the-spot aid — interpreting rent laws, offering suggestions, furnishing information, establishing contact with municipal, state and federal agencies. Otherwise, feeling the situation deserves Dollinger's personal attention, he arranges appointments for them for the following Saturday.

Religiously, on Saturdays, Dollinger himself is at his desk in the Simpson ave. office.

In the background, briefing the Congressman, taking notes on decisions, going to the outer office to dictate letters for Dollinger's signature, Ivan Warner is the model secretary.

His experiences in the Bronx community for almost 10 years tell him unerringly that his race has many everyday problems. He feels Negroes ought to become more constructively vocal about the questions which plague their daily existence.

He's Active in Community

These are the reasons Warner's day is not over when he closes shop on Simpson st. Virtually nightly, he attends a community meeting or joins a committee huddle pointed toward a better, bigger, cleaner Bronx.

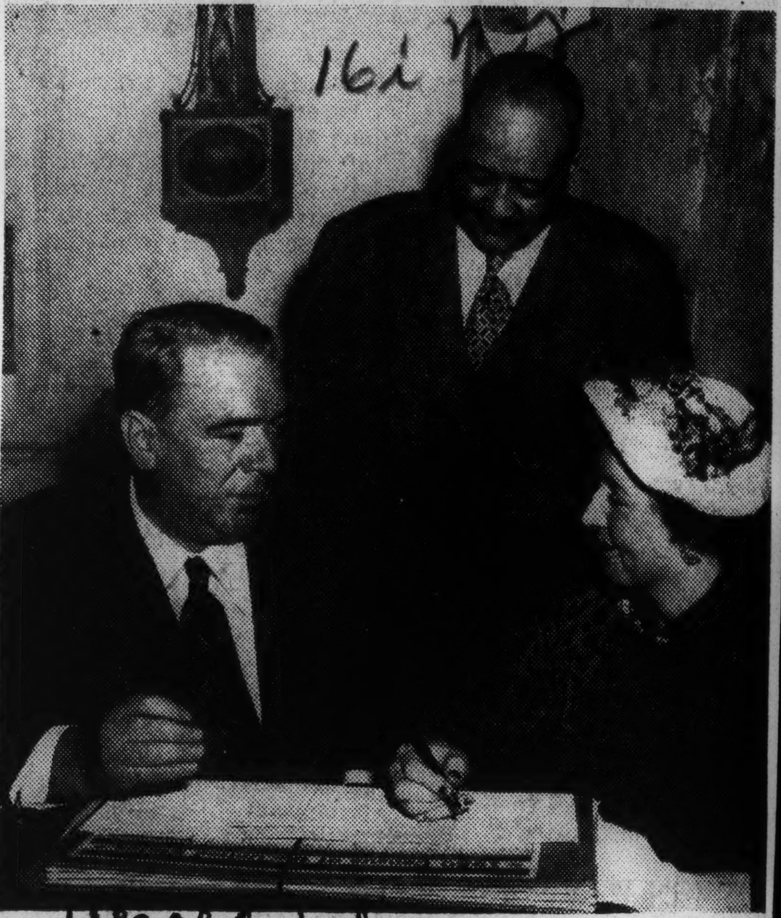
No small part of Warner's ambitious schedule is his personal quest to further his education, prepare himself for a more significant leadership. A graduate of the Haaren and Morris high schools, he is now attending City college, where he has one year to go to complete a pre-law course.

He's also learning Spanish, an invaluable asset in a community heavily - populated by Spanish-speaking people.

The Congressman's secretary, who lives at 1072 Forest ave., spends what spare time he has being a buddy to his nine-year-old son, Sylvester. Somehow, too, he finds time to be a baseball enthusiast, is proud of his membership on the Jackson Democratic Baseball team which, last year, won borough-wide championship over other assembly district combines.

Deliberate, gracious and human, Ivan Warner is distinctly one of the nation's young men "most likely to succeed."

The Census Comes to City Hall



16i N.Y.

Herald Tribune

Ira Rosenberg

Mayor O'Dwyer answering questions yesterday for Mrs. Mary Fisher, census enumerator, as William R. Sanders, a supervisor of the census in the area, looks on in the Mayor's office

16i 1950 North Carolina

Big Tobacco Firm Is Prime Example Of Fair Treatment

16i

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

Courier

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—In Winston-Salem you can literally smell prosperity.

A national magazine once put it this way: "It is a tobacco town first and last. There is tobacco in the air and in the minds of most of the citizens. So characteristic is the smell that the true Winston-Salem citizen is restless and ill at ease when away from it."

This is significant when one considers that about one out of every five persons employed in Forsyth County is employed by the Reynolds Tobacco Company.

Since 1875, when the late Richard Joshua Reynolds began the manufacture of tobacco in Winston-Salem, the company has developed to the point that in 1949 it grossed $750,000,000 worth of business.

Sat. 7-1-50

NEGRO STOCKHOLDERS

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, which last year paid more than one-third of the taxes received by Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, is owned by more than 70,000 stockholders, an undetermined number being colored. All told, the taxes that the company paid last year to Federal, state, city and county governments amounted to over $387,000,000.

Pittsburgh Pa.

At the Reynolds factory the individual is above all an employe and co-worker rather than a member of a racial group. Comparable jobs have the [illegible] designation and carry the [illegible] less of the race, [illegible] of the employe filling the job. The average employe is married and has an average of [illegible] a half dependents; and when you consider the number of employes and their families, they would total at least 42,000 people who benefit directly from the company and employment—about one-fourth of the entire population of the county and city combined.

EMPLOYES' BENEFITS

To a greater extent than many similar industries the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company has given concrete evidence of its role in promoting the total welfare of its employes. In hours, wages, rewards for service, an employes' retirement plan, group life and health insurance, hospital and surgical services, the company has been progressive and a leader in its section of the country.

Moreover the employes of the company are likewise recipients of vacations and holidays with pay, pastor-counselor service, free parking, Guideposts (a monthly publication, containing articles of a spiritual and inspirational nature, sponsored by a non-sectarian, non-profit organization), and compensation for time spent in jury duty.

The compensation of employes for time spent in jury duty portrays the attitude of the company toward promoting a sense of civic responsibility among its many employes.

BOOST CIVIC PRIDE

The announcement of the plan says, "It has long been the policy of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company to encourage its employes to perform their civic duties or obligations. In an effort to further encourage this fulfillment of civic responsibilities and to acknowledge the feeling of our company with respect to the importance of good citizenship, a plan has been established for paying each eligible hourly rated and piece-work employe for time lost from work during the performance of jury service."

Unlike many similar industries Negroes are employed in ten of the company's highly specialized divisions. A tour of one of the plants reveals Negroes employed as operators of many of the intricate manufacturing machines — skilled and high rated jobs.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

Last year the company employed two Negroes, Paul M. Turner and William J. Moore, as full-time sales representatives of the company and, in line with this [illegible]cy, a third one, Carey W. [illegible]mond, has recently been [illegible]d.

The impact of the Reynolds Company on the Winston-Salem Negro community has been far-reaching. Officials of the company at various times have contributed large sums to the recreational, civic and religious life of the twin cities' colored citizens.

Three of the city's playgrounds for Negroes were sponsored by a company official. The Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital, established by W. N. Reynolds, is testimonial of the company's interest in the welfare of the colored population. The 205-bed hospital, headed by Supt. Eugene H. Bradley, employs 154 people. It has an interracial medical staff of forty-three physicians, and its physical plant is considered one of the best in the region.

Numerous contributions to churches and the local YMCA and YWCA attest to the Reynolds' interest in the religious life of the community.

HIGH INCOME

Few cities in the nation can boast of higher per capita income of Negroes than Winston-Salem. Many of the more highly skilled workers receive incomes greater than paid teachers in many Negro colleges.

As a result of the lucrative incomes received from Reynolds employment a large number of the Negro employes own their own automobiles, have made adequate plans for their families' future and education through insurance, and are in general responsible citizens.

Kenneth Williams, City Alderman, first Negro to be elected in this state to such a post since Reconstruction, is perhaps one of the best representatives of one of Reynolds' self-made men. His employment with the Reynolds Company helped him finance his way through Morehouse College.

At this time, in addition to serving as Alderman, he occupies the James A. Gray chair of Bible at Winston-Salem Teachers' College. This chair was endowed by James A. Gray, chairman of the board of the company.

From the lips and out of the memories of a few who have witnessed the birth and development of Winston from a village of 800 to the thriving manufacturing and business center of Winston-Salem—a city of nearly a hundred thousand people, comes a sage of adventure as exciting as the gold rush—a saga of Americana.

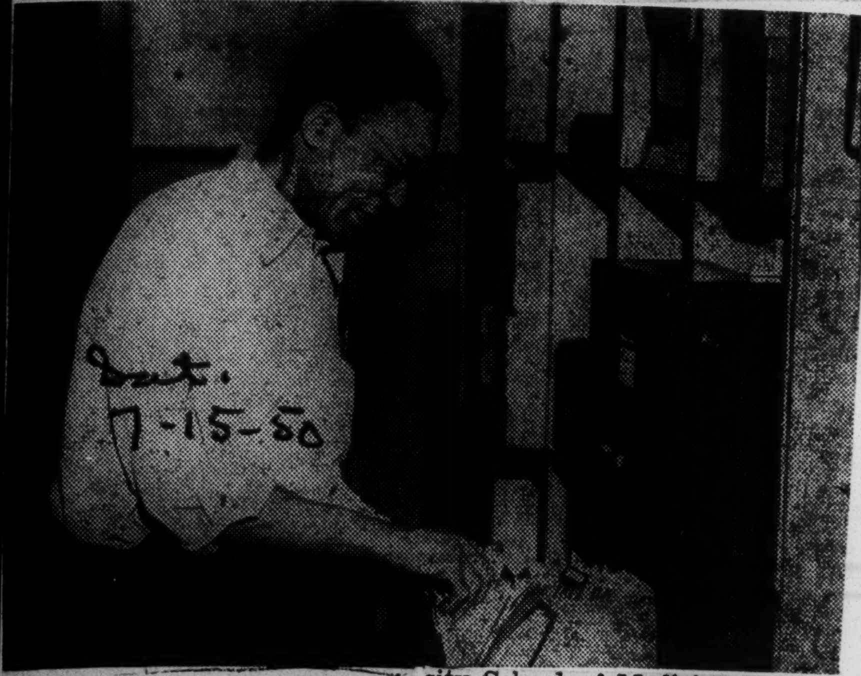
16i 1950 Ohio

VETERANS AT BELLE VERNON MILK CO.

Sealtest
MILK

16i
Ohio

Tom Betts, thirty year veteran, eighteen years as route foreman, having supervision over fourteen men.



Dat.
7-15-50

Holding the responsible position as head of 8th Area Receiving Department of Belle Vernon Milk Co. is Turner Malone, 2250 E. 84th St. Beginning as porter, 32 years ago; Malone was foreman of porters for 20 years before moving up to his present position. He has 5 boys and one girl: Turner Jr., 26. a student at Wavne University School of Medicine in Detroit; another son, Kenneth, 19, with the Marine Corps at Camp Lejeune, N. C., one married, the rest at home. Mr. Malone and his wife, Ellen, are very active in East Mt. Zion Baptist Church and civic affairs.

Try Negroes In Cleveland Store

Dat. 9-23-50

CLEVELAND, O.— One large downtown department store here finally bowed to public demand and employed three Negro salesgirls on a 'trial basis.' Another continued to hold out in spite of a city FEPC law and repeated pressure from organizations.

The store which hired the three girls is the May Co., one of the largest stores in the middle-west. It had previously employed at least one very light-skinned colored woman in its business office.

The F W. Woolworth Company's new downtown store, however, has not employed any Negro in a selling capacity.

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5 Negroes On Toledo Daily

Weekly Review

Tri. 7-28-50

16i

Birmingham, Ala.

TOLEDO, Ohio — The Toledo Blade has become the nation's leading daily newspaper in hiring Negro personnel in white collar jobs, it was disclosed this week.

The Blade, an ardent advocate of fair employment practice legislation on its editorial page, now has a total of five Negroes in such positions, including two young women clerical workers, two copy boys and a reporter.

The reporter was hired three years ago. One of the young women, recently added to the payroll, is in the accounting department. and the other is doing stenographic work in grocery inventory of the advertising department.

One of the copy boys is assigned to the Morning Times, published by The Blade Co., and the other works in the advertising department of The Blade.

16i 1950 Oregon

First in Pacific Northwest

Courier Oct. 15-21-50

Mrs. Gladys Fatheree, left, has been pleasantly accepted in Portland

16i

PORTLAND, Ore.—The first Negro salesperson to be hired by a large downtown department store here, and perhaps in the entire Northwest, is Mrs. Gladys Fatheree, who last week was placed at one of their main floor selling positions by the Lipman and Wolfe Company.

The placement of Mrs. Fatheree was made quietly in the midst of the firm's one hundredth birthday anniversary. Her presence has been accepted by her co-workers and by the customers of the big store without excitement and without criticism.

Though Oregon has a new FEP law, no contest was necessary and no contact was made through these legal channels to secure the position for a Negro, according to Robert Wirstel, personnel director for Lipman and Wolfe. "Mrs. Fatheree just seemed best qualified for the opening we had at the time we received her application for such work. In addition she came to us well recommended from sources we know and trust," he stated.

Because of the general lack of concern over this new employe's skin color, Mr. Wirstel expressed his pleasure that public opinion is apparently "becoming more enlightened in these matters," but at the same time the store executive did concede that "possibly" the existence of the law had something to do with shaping this public opinion.

When asked about previous Negro job applicants at the store, Mr. Wirstel declared that all others within his memory, except one, had applied for the "usual" job of janitor or maid.

Mrs. Fatheree had several years' office experience before she decided to switch to sales-work.

Young Farm Laborers Hitchhiked Over 300 Miles

Journal and Guide
Sat. 9-2-50
Norfolk, Va.

These three school boys from Savannah, Ga., were stranded in Norfolk on Tuesday enroute home after a disgruntled experience in a farm labor camp in Pennsylvania. The boys left Savannah with scores of others July 10 for Coudersport, Penn., where they were promised farm labor jobs and transportation. Instead they said they found only three days of employment, survived mostly on sandwiches, and received no pay. The boys hitch-hiked as far as Norfolk, where they sought aid through the Travelers Aid Bureau.

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3 Escape From Penn. Labor Camp

Youths Hitchhike To Norfolk Enroute Back To Savannah

By MARTHA HURSEY

NORFOLK — A tale of disillusionment and exploitation at the hands of farm labor contractors was revealed on Tuesday by three school boys from Savannah, Ga., who were stranded here enroute home from a labor camp in Pennsylvania.

Journal and Guide

The three boys, ages 16, 17, and 20, respectively, wandered into the Journal and Guide office, dirty, hungry and bewildered, after having "escaped" from the labor camp about three weeks before. Among them they had $1.50.

They told how, in hopes of earning money for school, they had left Savannah on July 10 with scores of others for Coudersport, in northern Pennsylvania, where they were promised farm labor jobs and transportation to and from Pennsylvania.

Sat. 9-2-50

INSTEAD, THEY SAID, they found only three days employment, lived mostly on sandwiches, and received no pay. When they decided to leave the camp in disgust, the contractor ordered them to return at the point of a gun, the boys related. But they escaped in near-by woods.

Norfolk, Va.

The boys gave their names as Eddie Simmons, 16; Joe Shepperd, 20; and Joseph King, 17. The younger boys are high school pupils and the older boy attends Georgia State College at Savannah.

Upon learning of their plight, the Guide contacted various social service agencies and finally secured aid for them through the Travelers Aid Society. They spent Tuesday night in Norfolk at the Hunton Branch YMCA while relatives were being contacted in Savannah and left by bus on Wednesday.

* * *

TO ADD WEIGHT to their story, the pupils exhibited hand bills which had been distributed through the Georgia State Employment Service at Savannah advertising the need for 200 farm workers to go to Pennsylvania.

They said that under the leadership of a colored man whose job it was to contract laborers, five trucks, and one bus load of men, women and children from all parts of the South left for Pennsylvania together. The contractor, whose name was withheld, is reportedly from Jacksonville, Fla.

According to reports given by the three boys the rest of the story went like this:

* * *

"**IT TOOK US** about a week to reach Coudersport. We stood half of the time or sat on benches. We were so crowded, there wasn't enough room to lie down. So two of us would take turns. One would lie down while the other stood up. There wasn't any straw on the floor of the truck, just plain boards and spare tires. If you didn't have a blanket of your own, you were out of luck.

"Sometime we'd ride most of the night. Other times the driver would pull off to the side of the road, and would sleep for hours at the time.

"Sure there was a canvass over the top of the truck, but that didn't help much when it rained. A lot of us caught cold from being out in the open so long.

* * *

"**OUR ONLY FOOD** during the trip was two sandwiches twice a day. We didn't always have regular bathrooms either, sometimes they'd just stop by some woods.

The trio said the camp in which they stayed was nice. It was an ex-prisoner of war camp and had sturdy, clean barracks.

"We were supposed to start work on July 20, but the crops weren't ready for harvesting yet," they continued. "So we just laid around most of the time, except for odd jobs we could get for a day at a time.

* * *

"**THE FIRST WEEK,** the contractor issued us meal books worth $7, and the next week $5 meal books. But you couldn't do much with that. Sandwiches cost 70 cents.

"When we left home, they said we could do our own cooking. But when we got up there they didn't want the single boys to cook, and said we had to eat at the mess hall.

"Anyway all together we worked three days and were supposed to be making 80 cents an hour. We only got 50 cents an hour and the contractor's cut was 30 cents.

* * *

"**BUT EVEN WITH** that arrangement, we worked 11 hours each day and figured we had $16.50 coming to us. But that contractor said **we owed him $12 for the meal books, and that he was going to hold the rest for advance. And that's not all, he said we owed him $8 for transportation and food** while coming up here."

"So it looked liked we were getting nowhere fast. And we decided to leave. About 10 of us, and two girls, packed our suit cases and started leaving. And that's when they tried to force us to come back. The girls went back. And the contractor took our suitcases.

By hitchhiking and walking, the trio found their way to Virginia.

* * *

"**We JUST LEFT** a farm area in this state where we picked tomatoes for a couple of weeks, they said. "Couldn't save any money though. But we did manage to eat. We stayed in a farmhouse in Virginia. There was about 21 of us had 7 rooms in all. We caught a ride to Norfolk so we left there yesterday.

The boys had intended to hitchhike back to Savannah, and thought they could make it in a

day—"If we're lucky."

The two younger boys wanted to be straightened out in time for the opening of school on September 9. And Shepperd—well he's received orders to report to the nearest local draft board, and wanted to make it to Savannah.

* * *

IN THE MEANTIME, the Norfolk Travelers Aid Society contacted a similar branch in Savannah, and asked them to inform the State Employment Offices of the hardships the laborers endured.

Up to a Quarter

Redcap Fee Is Hiked In 4 Cities

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Passengers who proffer 15 cents for redcap services in four Midwestern railroad terminals starting April 1 will be greeted with a new famous last line quotation—"10 cents more, please."

16a

Thursday, the Interstate Commerce Commission approved a boost to 25 cents per bag for redcap services at the Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, and St. Louis terminals.

4-1-50

The charges were upped because the ICC said they are "insufficient" to cover the cost of maintenance of the baggage service. The fees charged by redcaps go to the terminals. The redcaps get regular salaries, plus tips.

However, the increase was not unopposed. The CIO United Transport Service Employes Union contended the fee should be eliminated altogether. Its position was that terminals should provide redcap service on the same basis as other free terminal services, such as tickets, information, etc.

The ICC ruled against the union with the opinion that passengers have the option of using th eservice. If they use it, the ICC held they should be charged a flat rate.

The four terminals involved took the lead in 1947 in boosting redcap fees from the traditional 10 cents to 15 cents. Other terminals soon followed suit.

EYE MOVE AS FREEZE-OUT:

Redcaps Protest Raise in Bag-Handling Cost

PHILADELPHIA

Scores of ~~Redcaps~~ employed in Pennsylvania Railroad stations of Philadelphia expressed grave concern last week over the increased parcel handling rates.

16a

The company dictated the increase which went into effect on Dec. 1 and calls for the payment of 25 cents per bag. Previously a 15 cents handling charge was made on each article carried by a porter.

Cornelius Thompson, chairman of local Redcap union, the United Transport Service Employees of CIO, said that the union had formally filed a protest against the proposed rate increase before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Job-Cutting Maneuver

Robert B. Coston, supervisor of Redcaps in all Philadelphia stations, advised the AFRO that the Pennsylvania RR felt the action necessary to meet salary inoreases which have been made or are planned.

There are 67 Redcaps, while not wanting to go in public record, indicated that in November, 1948, the railroad made its first rate increase from 10 to 15 cents a bag. Since then the number of Redcaps employed has also decreased.

In 1948, there were more than 100 men employed in the local stations.

To Cut Redcaps' Tip

The new 1950 rate increase may deal an extra blow to the porters in reducing their possibilities of getting tips from customers. Frequently, customers give porters a quarter, without bothering to get the 10 cents change.

While no facts were available on the extent of tipping, many believe that the new policy will practically eliminate the chance of Redcaps getting tips. The 10 cents extra now will got to the company too.

Railroad officials on the other hand point out that the Redcaps now earn $9.30 a day and that the company is working towards advancing qualified men whenever found regardless of race.

3 Promoted, Others Hurt

At present there are three men in the Eastern area serving as Redcap supervisors, positions which reportedely pay over $5000 a year.

Mr. Coston, with offices in the the Eastern Region.

P. J. Washington of Philadelphia is supervisor of Redcaps in Pennsylvania Station, New York; while Joseph R. Grayson was recently appointed supervisor in the Newark terminal.

Hike Charges For Red Caps

NEW YORK — Twelve major Eastern railroads have increased redcap charges for carrying luggage from fifteen to twenty-five cents due to "large deficits incurred" in providing porter service.

16a 12-9-50

In making the announcement, the Eastern Railroads Presidents Conference said, "In nine wage raises since 1940, the wage rates of redcaps have jumped from thirty cents to $1.16 per hour or an increase of nearly 300 per cent.

16i 1950

South Carolina

8-Year-Old Children Found Working in Dixie Shrimp Sheds

Courier

[illegible] 4-29-50

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Children as young as 8 years of age were found working in shrimp-packing sheds along the South Carolina Coast during the 1949 season in violation of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, according to the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

Wage-Hour investigators who visited thirty-nine shrimp-packing sheds in November and December reported that when school was dismissed, Negro boys and girls flocked to the sheds and waited for the fishing boats to come in—sometimes until after dark. When the shrimp were hoisted from the boats to the sheds, each waiting child would grab a bucket and, without asking permission from anyone in charge, start heading shrimp.

Pittsburgh

When a bucket was filled, the child would take it to the man in charge, and receive his pay. The amount varied from 20 to 25 cents a bucket, depending on the shed at which he worked. No record of thes transactions was kept by the operators. They claimed they did not consider these young workers as employes and did not even know their names.

In spite of these haphazard methods and irregular hours of work, the Wage-Hour investigators found approximately eighty children under the legal minimum age of 16 who had worked during the packing season. More than half of them were 13 years of age or younger.

16i

In addition, the investigators reported that some of the sheds were hazardous places for workers of any age due to their location. Children as young as 11 years of age were found working at one shed that was located in deep water, far out in a bay. None of the platforms or connecting walkways were equipped with hand rails or safety guards.

Most of these establishments were investigated for the first time. All cases except three which are being considered for legal action were closed upon the employer's promise of future compliance.

5 and 10 Clerk

16i
Tenn.
Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-18-50

At the L and G five and ten cent store, Chattanooga, Tenn., only colored owned and operated store of its kind, Mrs. Patricia E. Richards is considered one of the most valuable clerks by her employers, Messers Gordon and Lowery. She is the former Patrcia Evans of Augusta, Ga.

Tenn. Security Office Hires Two Negroes

16i
Courier
Tenn.

MEMPHIS—Samuel A. Peace, 826 Mississippi Boulevard, a 1949 graduate of LeMoyne College and Coleman High School, Greenville, and Andrew J. Gillis, 1202 Thomas, of Henderson Business College and Manassas High School will be the first two Negro interviewers at the Negro Division of the Tennesseee Department of Employment Security, 197 S. Second near Beale Avenue.

Sat 3-4-50

This was announced Friday by Sam Johnson, manager of the Memphis office. Peace and Gillis took the Civil Service examination in January. Some eighteen employes make up the personnel. It is the plan to employ the entire Negro personnel as soon as trained workers are available.

Pittsburgh Pa.

— "FORTIETH IN 50" —

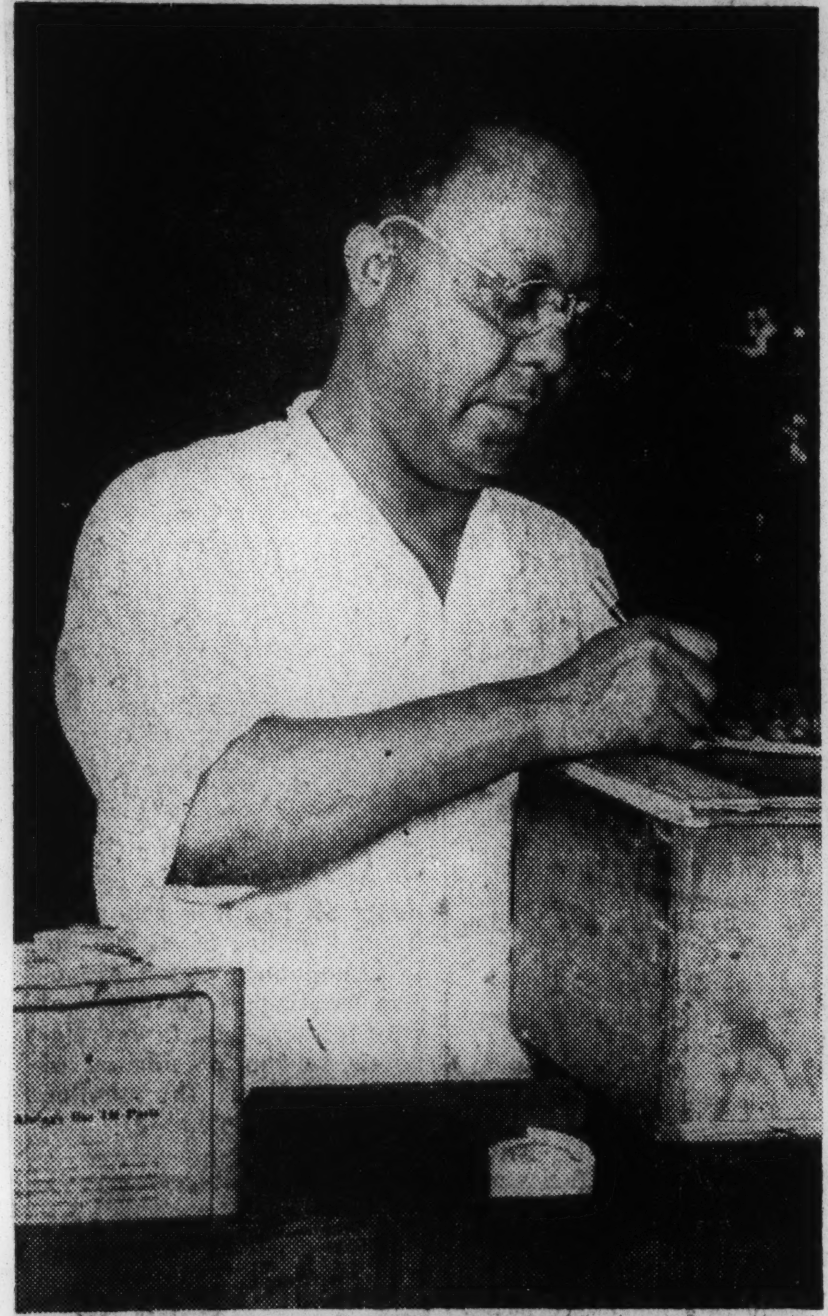
'Merit' Is What Counts With International Harvester Co.

MEMPHIS—Serious race violence flared at the local plant of the International Harvester Company here last week and several Negroes were injured when angry whites attacked them as they were leaving the plant. A wildcat strike also hit the plant, but it didn't change things one bit. The trouble arose over the upgrading of 38-year-old Jimmy Moore—a Negro—to a job as crane operator. The whites felt it should have gone to a white man. Courier Sat. 8-19-50

"International Harvester promotes employes on merit and seniority," said Henry Haller, liberal young director of the company's industrial relations department here. A study of the plant setup proved that there was absolute truth in Mr. Haller's words and that race or color have no part in the picture.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negro workers possessing skills and technical knowledge hold positions commensurate with their ability all over the plant. Incidentally, despite the near rioting and mob violence, Jimmy Moore stayed on his new job as crane operator and peace and calm returned to the local International Harvester plant.



Assembly Man—Henry Cowins, a stock man who directs the placing of implement parts at various stations preparatory to assembly operations, is a key man in International Harvester at Memphis. [illegible] must—and does—know hundreds of implement parts by ight and number.

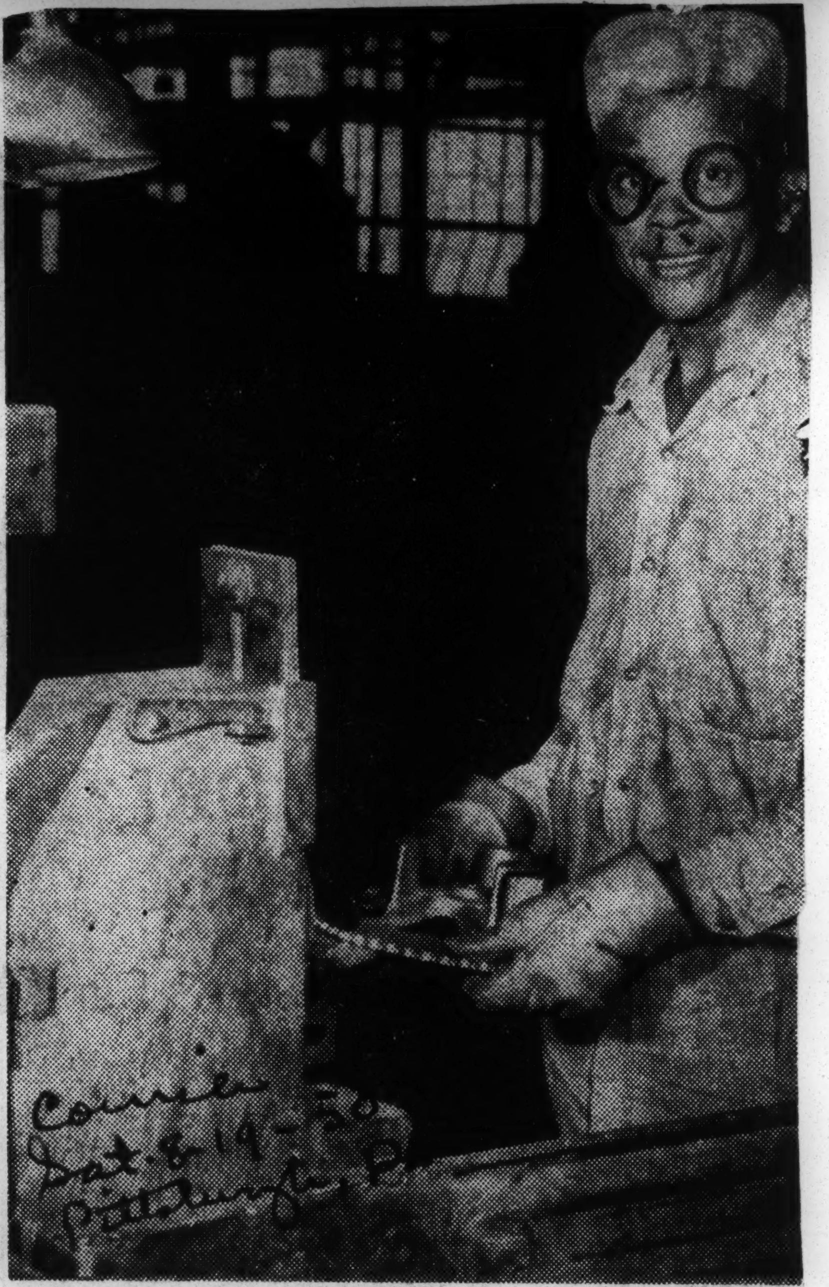
Operator—Three years of experience are behind Allen Lewellen as a lift truck operator for International Harvester in Memphis. His electric lift truck moves steel from machine to machine through the manufacturing operations. He's quite an amatuer baseball player, also.

161 1950

Tennessee

International Harvester Co.

Core Maker— Charley White likes his job as a core maker in the International Harvester Memphis foundry better than any he has ever had. His machine is a core blower which turns out the cores automatically by forcing sand into a core box with air pressure.



Courier
Sat. 8-19-50
Pittsburgh Pa.

Grinder— Socrates Holmes, a three-year employe, is one of the fastest grinders in the Memphis works of International Harvester. He operates a small grinder in the foundry.

16i 1950 Texas

—Carter Wesley Discusses—

Current Events

AT LAST?

According to a news release in a Brownsville daily paper, Negro longshoremen in Brownsville have finally been given the right and the privilege to work under a charter issued to them i 1934. Interestingly enough, the charter issued to the white local was dated the same year. but somehow the white local was permitted to bar the Negroes from working for 16 long years, by one subterfuge after another. The current agreement is that the Negroes shall have one-fourth of the work, and for every four gangs called to work one shall be a Negro.

The experience of the Negro longshoremen at Brownsville emphasizes the need of an FEPC. It also shows that the unions themselves do not practice fairness in all cases, and that these white unionists down in Brownsville have been able to flaunt the law and the rules of the union for 16 long years. It doesn't reflect much credit upon the union officials to now announce with a flourish, that they told the white longshoremen to let the Negroes in to work or run the risk of losing their charter. This is exactly what they should have told the white longshoremen 16 years ago.

It just happens that I have been more or less conversant with this situation over the years. The men have come in to talk to me from time to time, also I have spent my vacation in Brownsville during the winter, whenever I could get one, and have heard the squawks of the men who were mistreated. I have seen the lawyers exploit these poor Negro men by taking money from them, but never doing anything really effective to get them back to work. Of course, though the labor unions have so magnanimously let the Negroes in, after 16 years, there is always the chance of the owners of the ship work prolonging it a little longer by protesting against Negroes coming in. Everyone knows that such a protest will not be worth the breath that it takes to give it, if the white unions really mean business, because they can threaten a strike if any of their union men are not permitted to work according to agreement. and the owners will shut up. But if the whites don't really want Negroes, they will take advantage of the white owners' objections to further bar Negroes, now blaming it on the objection of the owners. We'll see what happens, as the Negroes are supposed to go to work July 1.

Great credit is due to men like O. T. Pettis and others whose names I cannot call but who have fought doggedly and steadily over the years to improve the situation.

"DON'T FIGHT SEGREGATION"

Dr. Banks was quoted by The Gazette in Longview as saying "The non-segregation issue should be permitted to take care of itself." Nobody but Dr. Banks would ever think of backing into the matter of justice by such a round-about and reverse statement as the above quotation. Nobody is fighting on the issue of non-segregation, we are fighting to eliminate segregation. But Brother Banks was afraid that he might be identified with our fight to eliminate segregation, and that he might offend some of the whites if he stated the issue clearly, so he backs into it by saying let the non-segregation issue take care of itself. Why can't Dr. Banks realize that his philosophy is not for this day and for these times; it has served its purpose and was at an end when he retired that he doesn't help the whites and he doesn't help the Negroes with his "Uncle Tom" stuff?

Now after saying "non-segregation" will settle itself, which is to say that the matter of ending segregation will take care of itself, he goes right on to brag of the heartening improvements that have taken place in the South, and says that the change in attitude toward the Negro in the last 15 years has been remarkable. And what has caused the change? Certainily not letting "non-segregation" take its course.

Negroes fought for and won in the court the right to ride first-class railroad passage interstate. The change in the educational situation came about after the Gaines decision. The right to serve on juries came about through a fight to the Supreme Court of the United States. The FEPC came about because of pressure that was put upon the administration in the time of war by a threat of a march on Washington. The right to vote in the Democratic primary, which has probably done more, was won by hard work and repeated trial and effort. Of a surety the Wagner Labor Relations act, which came in the middle '30's, at the beginning of his "15-year period," did more to change the status of the masses of Negroes in the South than anything I know of.

All of these things had to be forced on the South, not one of them was a voluntary donation or concession on the part of the southern leadership. If we had followed Dr. Banks and let things alone to work out, we wouldn't be voting, we wouldn't be getting educational improvement, we wouldn't be able to ride in decent accomodations, we wouldn't have improvement in labor relationship and in the earning capacity of our group, because all of these things came by struggle, repeatedly and bitter, until we won.

Yes, Dr. Banks is right, Texas is a far different place from what it was when he came to it 35 years ago. But it is a sad commentary upon the close of those 35 years that Dr. Banks has made no signal or important contribution to the change that has taken place. It is even worse that he has used his influence and his effort to retard us, to restrain us, to discourage us and to preach craven acceptance of the position of slaves and semi-slaves.

It looks as though we cannot hope to find him doing anything but that until the good Lord calls him to some sort of special world where he will have a whole lot of white folk to worship, and there will be no Negroes for him to abuse or to try to deprive of their manhood and of their ability to resist wrong and injustice. We are recalling that when we in Texas wanted to make our move toward equalization of teachers' pay' Dr. Banks was quoted as saying, "The time is not yet ripe." His speech to those youngsters the other night was along the same vein, and it is a tragedy to have anyone as old as he talking thus to youngsters in order to discourage them from going out fighting to become men and women and fullfledged citizens.

Sure, Dr. Banks has also set his sails to instill in these youngsters a peculiar weakness and attitude toward life and toward people. He has some sort of jargon in which he says "The moral and spiritual concepts give more abundant life than the dollar. We are wondering what abundant life Mr. Banks is talking about in terms of his own life, or in terms of anything that he has contributed toward the progress of the people in this state. Maybe he means that the fact that since he has finished being principal, after 35 years in the state, and after being head of two of our largest schools, he dosn't have a home, and he and his friends have been trying to use subterfuges to get others to buy him a home, is proof of abundant life.

Well, we have different ideas of abundant life, evidently. My own thought is that abundant life comes from working with people to improve situations, standing firm with them when the going is tough, and sharing experiences and sharing what you have with all of the people, to the end that we surely, although sometimes slowly, make progress against injustices and wrongs. In the large and in the perspective abundant life consists of a sheaf or a collection of things won for the improvement and the benefit of those with whom we live and work. We don't count it abundant life to maneuver cleverly, to say the things that will please the demagogues and the people who have the say-so over our education, in order that we may personally receive some favor at the expense of our race.

Non-Segregation will never work itself out alone, or through any kindness or generosity on the part of the whites in the South. True, there are some decent people who will concede that the thing is wrong and say they wish they could change it, but they always add that they are powerless, and then the majority, or the most potent ones, say that the change should not be made and that Negroes deserve nothing. Nobody knows this better than Mr. Banks, and yet he tells us to pull in our arms and to sit docilely by and let this non-segregation thing sweep along without any opposition. I hope the people in East Texas, who know who the graduates were, who the juniors were, and the school to which Dr. Banks spoke, will clip this particular part of Curents Events and send it to the respective students, so they will know that Dr. Banks is full of prunes, and was when he made his speech to them.

YOU NEED IT

I have just a few minutes ago received a set of reprints of the chapter on Texas from the book, entitled, "Our Sovereign State," by Hart Stilwell. Every teacher, every leader, and every student who hopes to be anything and to understand anything about Texas should have a copy of this chapter on Texas from Stilwell's book. The reprints have been made by the Texas Social and Legislative Conference. The Informer has bought some of these books with the idea of making them available to the Negroes in Texas. The Informer paid 15 cents apiece for the books and desires to sell them for 15 cents, plus postage.

Stilwell goes at what makes Texas, click, who owns Texas really, who runs Texas. For instance he says that Texas is the biggest colony in the world since India became a free state. He says that oil runs the educational system and controls the board of regents of most of our schools. It gives the background of politics in Texas, calling names and characterizing the various, governors bringing himself up to date even to Governor Shivers, our present incumbent.

You can't understand politics completely unless you read Stilwell's short pamphlet. You never will understand some of the movements that are made in various places until you see the connection between the oil interests and interlocking directrates and the lobbyists who perform in Austin, and the sometimes peculiar votes of the senators and representatives.

Remember that they can only promise you this reprint as long as it lasts, and there will be no more reprints made. It sells for 15 cents, plus 3 cents postage to send it to you. We don't make any profit or any overhead or anything else, we paid 15 cents for every one of the books we have, but wanted them to be available for Negroes because we hoped that through this book they would become intelligent both in their voting, their civil life and their understanding of the things that happen around them. Send your 15 cents, plus a 3-cents stamp and we will mail you the book, but better still, buy enough of them to pass them around to your preachers, to your leaders, to your mature students, and to the people in the community whom you hope will grow into leaders and active people.

16i

Informer

Houston Texas

LIKES TO WORK

Blind Cotton Hand Pays His Own Way

Morning News

Zeke Richmond is blind, black and seventy. But he is still a man who makes his own way.

Zeke is believed to be the only blind cotton picker ever seen in the blackland fields around Dallas.

10-22-50

On the 600-acre farm of Floyd Pollan (near Seagoville) he is led daily to the end of the long rows of ripening cotton.

164

His slender hands trail down the stalks to the soft white fiber—"I has to feel for every boll."

He works hard and he manages to pick about ninety pounds a day. That's about $2 worth at current picking rates. It's not like the $6 to $10 his fellow pickers make, but it's enough to keep Zeke independent.

Dallas, Texas

Said Floyd Pollan: "You gotta admire a man like that. Most guys would just fold up and quit. Someone would have to take care of them."

Zeke smiled broadly at the praise.

Pollan said the blind Negro did other farm chores, too. "He's an expert at sawing wood. Put him on one end of a cross-cut saw and he really goes. He just likes to work."

Zeke explained he'd been picking cotton "ten or twelve years right here on Mr. Floyd's farm."

But he's been a blind Negro bucking the world for twenty-four years.

He lost his sight in a gas explosion in Fort Worth.

"It was in the papers," said Zeke. "They said it was. We're working on a gas line. A little boy comes by and strikes a match. That's before they pay you anything."

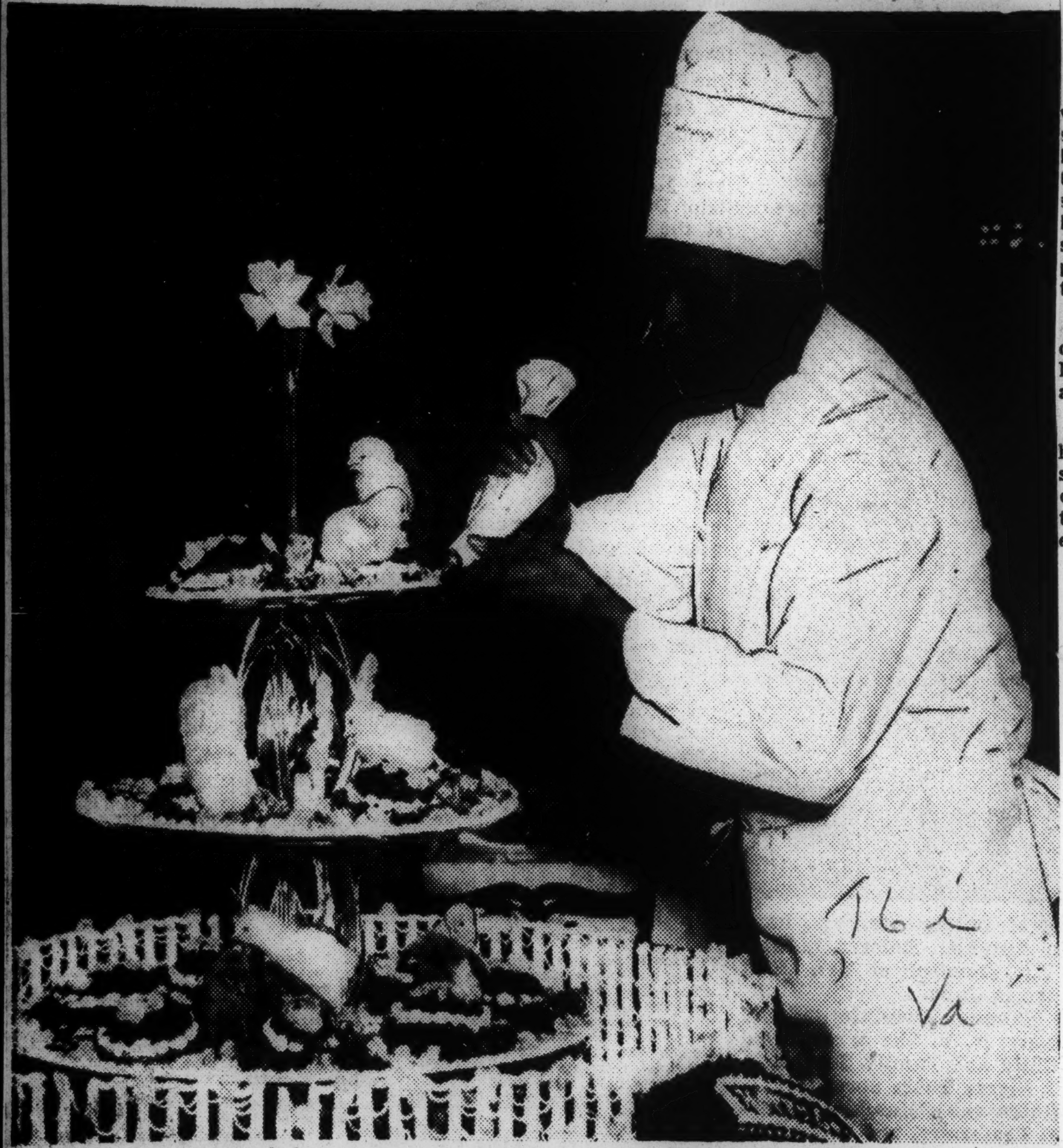
Zeke's reference was to workmen's compensation, explained a bystander.

—Dallas News Staff Photo.

Zeke Richmond. . . . "I feels for every boll."

16i 1950 Virginia

Herbert Edney Finishes A Work Of Art At Cavalier



16i
Va

Herbert Edney, head baker and party chef at the famous Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, is pictured putting the finishing touches to his Easter masterpiece in the Pocahontas dining room of the Cavalier. Baby chicks enhance this work of Mr. Edney's art.

Head Baker At Cavalier Finds It's 'Hot' Career

Journal and Guide

4-29-50

Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK — In 1930 Herbert Edney was drawing $40 a month as dishwater at the Cavalier Hotel in Virginia Beach. Today as head baker and pastry chef at the tourist resort, he's one of the highest salaried men in the community.

A native Virginian, Mr. Edney decided early in life to follow the hotel business and learned his trade from the ground up. His formula for success is "hard work, application and the desire for more knowledge."

Last year he spent his annual two week's vacation at one of the country's most advanced schools for bakers and pastry chefs in New York.

16i Va

AFTER WORKING AT THE Cavalier for a year, Mr. Edney became interested in baking and upon his request was transferred to the bakeshop. He worked for nine years in the bakeshop under the watchful eye of Lawrence Stone, head baker. Eight of those years he served as assistant baker, spending his spare time reading books on baking and developing some of his now famous recipes.

In 1940 Sidney Banks, who then headed the Chamberlain Hotel at Old Point Comfort, hired him as head baker. Mr. Edney has also served as head baker at Washington-Duke Hotel, Durham, N. C., the Gulf Wind, Sarasota, Fla., and the Big Moose, at Glenmere, N.Y.

During the war Sgt. Edney served in the Army Air Corps as instructor in cooking and baking. He received his basic training at Camp Swift in Texas and was stationed overseas in the Hawaiian Islands and in Guam where he served for nearly three years as personal cook and baker to two top ranking generals.

IN 1946, FOLLOWING his discharge, he returned to the Cavalier to work again under Mr. Banks as head baker and pastry chef.

Reflecting his steady rise to his enviable position, Mr. Edney said that by working up the ladder, to success with determination, the deserving man will eventually reach the top.

She's One Of Two Women Operating Shoe Shops In Norfolk

16 i
Va
Journal and
Guide
Sat. 4-22-50
Norfolk, Va

"Child's play", is what Mrs. Christine Rush calls the minor repairing she does on women's shoes at her shoe repairshop at 1055 Church street. With the help of two men workers, Mrs. Rush has operated the shop for the past ten years and has recently trained two apprentices under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Unusual as her occupation appears, she is not the only woman managing a shoe repair shop in the up-town area. Mrs. Martha Beaumont, of Beaumont's Shoe Repair Shop, 655 East Olney Road, is owner and operator of that establishment.

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16 i
Va

BENNIE L. BUTTS **WILBUR H. FALTZ**

2 Division Students Pass Norfolk Electricians' Test

Journal and Guide
Sat. 5-13-50
Norfolk Va

NORFOLK—Two veterans who are to be graduated with honors from the vocational trade department of Norfolk Division in June have already passed the city's electrical contractors' examination.

They are Bennie L. Butts, 1052 Hanson avenue, and Wilbert H. Faltz, Rt. 1, Oakwood. They were the only Negroes to take the recent examination by the City Board of Electrical Contractors, and expect to receive their licenses soon.

16 i. Va

* * *

THE STUDENTS plan to start their own business in the city, which already boasts several Negroes in the field.

Both men became interested in electrical work while doing it in the army during the recent war. Butts did three years of this work with the 571st Ordnance Company, with which he served in the European theater two years and four months.

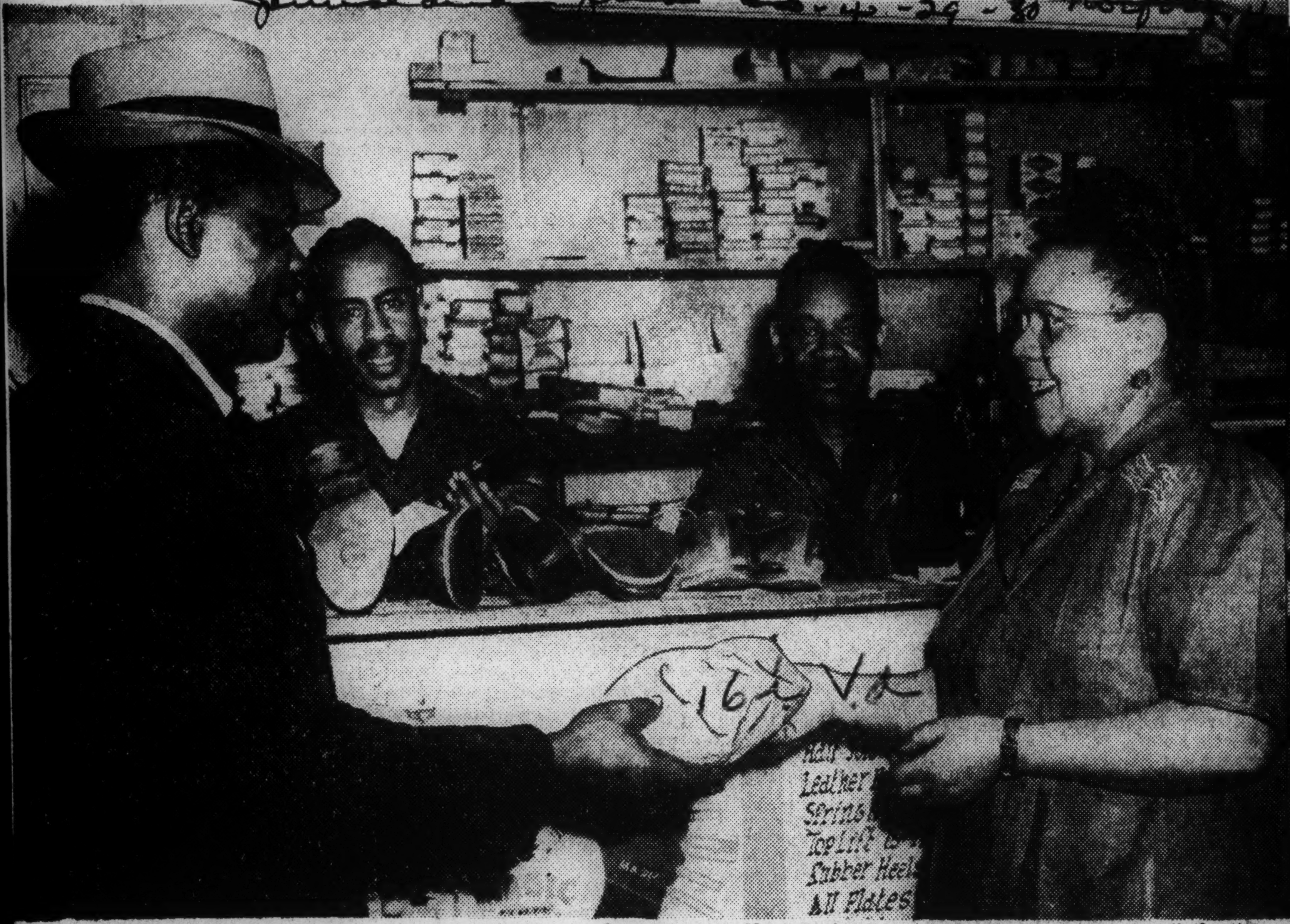
Faltz did communications work, including radio, with the 31st Marine Depots Company. He studied one year at Booker T. Washington day school after the war before going to the division. Butts studied two years at the Booker T. night school.

BUTTS HAS WORKED for Isaac Cooper, local electrical contractor, and both have worked with Mark L. Andrews, electrical contractor and vocational instructor at Norfolk Division.

Eleven students are to be graduated from the Division's electrical studies unit this year. Their instruction covered house-wiring, commercial wiring, motor repairing, installing of fixtures, telephone outlets, signal circuits, and theoretical subjects.

Woman Shoe Repair Owner Enjoys Waiting On Norfolk Customers

Journal and Guide [illegible]-29-50 Norfolk



16 Va

Mrs. Martha Beaumont, who owns and operates a shoe repair shop at 647 E. Olney road, is shown above at her daily routine as she serves an unidentified customer. Her two employees behind the counter are William Collins, left, and Joseph Young, right. Mrs. Beaumont shares the distinction of being a woman shoe repair shop owner with Mrs. Christine Rush whose business is located at 1055 Church street.

Richmond's First Tan Meter Reade

V6 Va

Hamlet Herring, 26, of 621 N. Eighth St., first of his race to be appointed to the position of meter reader in Richmond, is shown at work on Leigh St. Mr. Herring is a World War II veteran and a GI student at Virginia Union. He is son of Mrs. Nannie Herrin of the Eighth St. address.

Chris Reed Never Worries, Even When Holding Four Jobs

16 - Va

By Hamilton Crockford
Times-Dispatch Staff Writer

Times-Dispatch

July, 7-6-50

Richmond, Va

FARMVILLE, VA., July 4—When the clients ask Christopher Columbus Reed how he manages to hold down four jobs and never get sick, he tells them.

"It's just the care I take of myself," he says. "I got to bed at 11 o'clock, and I don't get up 'til 5 in the morning. And I watch what I eat and drink. I never eat anything but good rough stuff, and I only drink beer and wine and whisky. Soft drinks upset my stomach."

But you never know quite whether to believe him. For Christopher Columbus Reed, who had 19 children, is a man who announced when the eighteenth child came along that he'd named it "Amendment"—"because that boy was born when prohibition was passed."

"I did change his name later," he confessed when prodded.

Only Serious Moment

But he looked a little sheepish about admitting it. For the situation introduced a serious moment into an otherwise perfect interview.

"Chris" soon snapped back into form, though: he kept his face straight through the remainder of the session, and gave everything else a twist.

Come July 16, Chris Reed will have been delivering the special deliveries for the local post office 43 years, and so far, he says, he's "never missed a day or a Sunday at it."

He's been selling papers since 1896, when he started on a street corner here. Now he lays claim to running the only newsstand in town, inside Willie's Pool Parlor, his headquarters for 10 years.

Between times, he keeps an insurance company's downtown office clean. And with his assistant, he operates the shoe-shine business at the pool parlor.

The customers get more than they ask for, and seldom what they expect.

Lives in Same House

And Chris—who was born here 68 years ago and still lives in the same house where he saw the light—has a special answer for folks like the New York man who visited in town for a few days.

"I asked him how he liked our little town," Chris said, "and he told me it was the first time he'd even seen a graveyard with electric lights in it. I told him he was mighty hard on us.

"When folks ask me how I like it," Chris said, "I tell 'em to look at me. 'I was a helpless invalid when I arrived here,' I tell 'em. 'Couldn't walk at all. And look at me now. I'm fine and fit as can be.'"

On the mail run, Chris tells them how he "carried specials for 30 years before they found out for sure I was capable of doing it. They gave me a Civil Service exam then to find out. I made 90, so after that it was all right."

"Date Mail" Heavy

Along that beat, he figures he's delivered many a thousand letters to the girls at Longwood College. The business is "extra heavy on Fridays and Saturdays," he smiled, "when the boys are writing in for dates.

"They took my picture when I brought the letters onto the campus there in that big snow of 1940, and put it in the yearbook," he said. "I was standing in snow up to my chest. Snow was tall as that pool table.

"I left home at 4 o'clock that morning, and I didn't get to the post office until 7. Wasn't but three blocks, but I was the first man out in the street.

"I used to have a car in those days," Chris recalled, "but now I hoof it with most of the specials, and just get a taxi for the long hauls. Yes sir, cars certainly put me on my feet. I owned eight of 'em, all second hand, you see. They always ran mighty good when the man was showing 'em to me, but about three days later they always got sick, and needed an operation.

"Me and the finance company owned the last one together a good while. They had the controlling interest in it, of course, and about twice a month they'd send me one of those letters with a window in it—with my name under glass, you know.

Never Worried

"Well, that car stayed in the hospital so much I finally just told 'em to come and get it. Left the town licenses and everything on it. I put enough money in those cars to buy 500 Greyhound buses.

"Puttin' notes in the bank sure makes you live fast, too. That's one sure way to make Spring came in a hurry—put a 90-day note in in December and Spring'll be here before you know it.

—Staff Photo

Christopher Reed at Work

Four Jobs. No Worries

"But I never worried," Chris said. "When I had money, I worried about gettin' the bills paid, and all that. When I didn't have it, though, I just let the other man do the worryin'.

"Why should I worry if I don't want to?

"You don't see many colored people committing suicide, anyway, do you? When they sit down to worry, first thing you know they drop off to sleep. Then when they wake up they've forgotten all about it.

"A man that had 19 children to raise never had much time to worry, ayhow. I just never got the habit, I reckon."

Health Department Has Negro Opening

Times-Dispatch

Wed. 7-5-50

16-Va

Va

Richmond

Va

The City Health Department yesterday announced an opening for a Negro sanitarian in the sanitation division, the first such job available for a Negro.

The new employee will work in the field of food and environment sanitation. The salary bracket is $230 to $253 a month.

Director Edward M. Holmes, Jr., said the city had been redistricted so that 10 sanitarians are needed rather than 9. The employee will work in a Negro section, he said.

Dr. Holmes said this will be the fourth time the city Health Department has taken the first step in hiring Negro personnel. He said the department had the first Negro public health nurse, the first Negro supervisor and the first Negro venereal disease inspector in the State. There are now 22 professional positions held by Negroes in the department, he said.

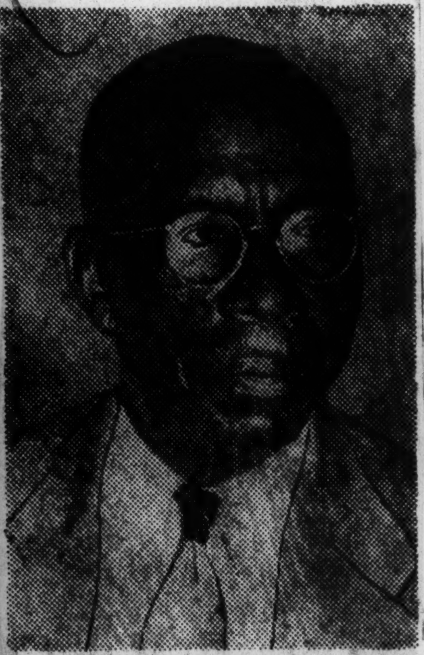
The job will be publicly advertised in detail in a few days.

Sees New Opportunities In Selling Field

Anderson—A Salesman In Norfolk For 35 Years

By C. L. WILLIAMS

NORFOLK—Up until the present comparatively few colored persons in Norfolk have ventured into the commercial field as mercantile salesmen, and still fewer will be found who have enjoyed a measure of success in this line of occupation as long as G. C. Anderson of 912 Mariner street.



G. C. ANDERSON

Mr. Anderson, a bonafide sales representative for the Mechanical Engineering Corporation at 232 Bank street, has been a salesman for approximately 37 years, about 16 of which have been spent in handling merchandise.

He started on his selling career, however, in the industrial life insurance field as an employee of the North Carolina Mutual Company, beginning work in Durham, N. C., the home city of the firm.

Norfolk Va.

THAT WAS ABOUT the year 1913. In 1915 he came to Norfolk as a N. C. Mutual salesman. After some 12 years with this company, he joined the sales force of the National Benefit Life Insurance Company, where he remained for a period before branching out into commercial work.

Mr. Anderson's first experience as a merchandise salesman was had with the R. F. Trant Co., well-known dealers in electrical household appliances. He represented this concern and its dealers for five or six years, and three years ago he became affiliated with his present employers, the Mechanical Engineering Co., dealers in gas and electric fixtures as well as industrial supplies. It is a highly responsible concern, widely-known throughout this area, and one of the largest of its kind in the state.

MR. ANDERSON distributes household appliances, and is proud of his connections with the company.

In fact, he has a good word to say in relation to all of the dealers whom he has represented for the past 16 years. "I've found them all to be quite democratic," he said.

"I believe that in the field of commercial salesmanship there will be found a wonderful economic opportunity for the Negro people, provided, of course, they will prepare themselves for the work. They must have the right kind of training in order to give proper service to the companies they represent and to the public with whom they must do business," he added.

Continuing, Mr. Anderson said, "with the Negro people possessing increasing power today, and with their unprecedented ambitions for better living, there are great unexplored opportunities for competent Negro salesmen, and with some of the most substantial business houses in the city."

"Personally, I believe on rounding out my 35 years serving the public in this community, I have gained through my various contacts experience and information which enable me to be of untold service to persons contemplating merchandise investment, as well as to be of considerable help to young men or women anticipating a career in mercantile salesmanship."

They Made It...

Milwaukee Lassie Debunks The 'Bunk' Race Girls Fit For Only Menial Store Jobs

Independent, Sat. 1-21-50
Chicago, Ill.

By MEL J. HUMPHREY
(Industrial Relations Secretary, Milwaukee Urban League)

Darlene Elaine Dumas, the charming young lady pictured herein, has disproved an old theorem of race baiting demagogues.

Some years ago, it was believed throughout the land that Negro girls could not successfully hold positions in department stores above the level of maid or elevator girl. Many erroneous reasons were advanced to support this bias.

16i
Wisconsin

Some unintelligent people stated that Negro sales and clerical personnel would not be accepted by the American buying public, and that other employees would become hostile and reject any Negro working in this type of white collar job. That old theorem was disproved more than two years ago in the state of New York.

In the midwest, some felt that the progressive democracy of the East could not be extended westward. Miss Dumas has demonstrated that this statement is "bunk."

Dream Comes True

To a girl born in the small town of Fordyce, Ark., the dream of being able to compete with others for an equal job opportunity has become a reality. As a child, Miss Dumas attended the segregated public school system in Fordyce. The physical limitations of her educational facilities did not dampher spirit, but merely increased the vigor of her determination.

When she finished high school in 1944, she enrolled at Prairie View State College in Prairie View, Texas, in the physical education department. After completing one year of college work, she moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

DARLENE DUMAS

16i
Wis.

Independent — Sat. 1-21-50

After exploring the field of possible employment opportunities, the Industrial Relations Secretary referred Miss Dumas, along with two other girls, to the Boston Store of Milwaukee. The Boston Store is one of the top department stores in the downtown area. At the store, Miss Evans, the personnel manager, interviewed Miss Dumas and gave her several proficiency examinations. On all of these examinations, Miss Dumas ranked high.

Finally, on Nov. 9, 1948, Miss Dumas was called to the Boston Store and hired as a cashier. She went through a two-week training program, administered by Miss Cooklock, training director of the store. At the end of her training period, she started to work as a regular cashier in the shoe department on the second floor.

Miss Cooklock is very impressed by Miss Dumas' record and has stated that the organization wished that more of its employees were like her. The Industrial Relations Department of the Milwaukee Urban League desires to place more applicants like Miss Dumas.

Her father is a minister in the state of Louisiana; her sister, a registered nurse in St. Louis, Mo., and a brother is attending Officers' Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga. Miss Dumas is a member of the Tally-Ho riding club, and she attends St. Mark's Methodist Church, where she sings in the gospel chorus. She is interested in classical music and plays a swell game of tennis.

Negro Workers Crash Color Lines In Milwaukee's Brewing Industry

16 C Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — A half-century old pattern of employment practices in the brewery industry of the United States has at last been modernized, the National Urban League department of industrial relations announced today.

With the employment of some 25 Negroes in the production phases of the operation by three major firms in Milwaukee, the capital city of the brewing industry, the half-century old policy of exclusion of Negro workers has at last been superseded.

This, said the League, signals the opening of a new and important occupational field for Negro labor. Cooperating in this enlightened policy of hiring qualified workers on the basis of their merits alone are the Pabst, Blatz, and Schlitz brewing companies, and the CIO Brewery and Distillery Workers Milwaukee local.

Significant Step

Major credit for this significant step is due the personnel divisions of the breweries, the CIO union, which two years ago won the right to represent the brewery workers, and the Milwaukee Urban League, which for two years has been in continuous negotiation with labor and management on this question.

The former policy was the by-product of hostile union attitude toward employment of Negroes on the well-paid production jobs and brewery tradition in the employment of white workers exclusively for these jobs. Negro salesmen have been employed for years by the breweries, but the production line was traditionally considered the restricted domain of white workers.

Satisfactory Adjustment

The satisfactory adjustment of the first Negro workers in these breweries provides another example of successful integration of skilled Negro workers. It will serve as a touchstone in negotiations which the Urban League is currently conducting with other breweries of the country.

A spokesman for the Schlitz Company said "For many years our organization has employed Negroes on its sales staff, and now, with the addition of production facilities and Negro workers to our production personnel we are confident that they, too, will be a strong and useful addition to our company. We are very fortunate in having the Urban League in Milwaukee doing the type of job it is doing."

7-29-50

Beer Industry Employs First Race Brewers

16 C Wisconsin

3 Companies Agree to Hire On Basis of Merit

MILWAUKEE, July 26. The fifty-year-old policy of racial discrimination was shattered last week in the beer industry when three major breweries hired twenty-five Negroes as production workers. They will earn $85 a week and up.

The three companies—Pabst, Blatz, and Schlitz—have arrived at a decision to hire hereafter on the basis of merit alone. Negro salemen have been employed by a number of brewers for several years, but production jobs, nearly all of which are in high-salaried brackets, have been given exclusively to whites. According to the National Urban League, the discriminatory policy has been rigidly enforced for forty years.

Credit for breaking down the discriminatory hiring practices in Milwaukee brewers was given by the league to the Milwaukee local of the CIO Brewery and Distillery Workers, which two years ago won the right to represent brewery workers as their collective bargaining agent, and the Milwaukee Urban League, which for two years has been in continous negotiation with labor and management on the question.

The exculsion of colored workers from production jobs in the brewery industry was attributed by the league to a "hostile union attitude" to employment of colored persons on well-paid production jobs, and "the brewery tradition" of employing only white workers for such jobs.

Eagle
Thurs'
7-27-50
Oklahoma
City
Okla.

16j 1950 Mississippi

Farmer Accused Of Peonage

16j

Thurs 6-8-50

JACKSON, Miss., June 7—(AP)—A prominent white Mississippi farmer was released on $1,000 bond Wednesday after being arrested on a federal charge of attempting to place a Negro woman in involuntary servitude.

U. S. Commissioner Barron Ricketts said Jesse Phillips, 47-year-old white farmer of Jayess, Miss, was released on $1,000 bond.

He said Phillips was arrested Monday on a federal charge that on June 2, 1949, he unlawfully arrested Rosie Lee Herrin, or caused her to be unlawfully arrested with intent of placing her in involuntary servitude to force her to work out an unpaid debt.

At New Orleans, FBI Special Agent in Charge J. Lopez said FBI records show Rosie Lee Herrin is a 30-year-old Negro woman.

Through his attorney, E. B. Todd, Phillips denied the accusation. Todd told newsmen that Phillips "emphatically denies there is any truth to the charge. He said Rosie Lee Harrin was a tenant on his farm for four years and that her brother lived there with her but that he had never heard any complaining from either of them until he was arrested Monday."

State Peonage Case Continued

Daily News

16j

OXFORD — (UP) — The peonage case of Winston L. Nason, Sheridan, Miss., planter, was continued indefinitely today and will be presented to the federal grand jury when it convenes, Sept. 18.

Nason was scheduled to appear before a U. S. commissioner for a preliminary hearing, but it was postponed at the request of U. S. Attorney Charles Sumner.

Nason is charged with peonage in holding Isabelle (Queenie) Davis, 60-year-old Negro woman, on his farm through force. He is free in $1,000 bond.

Nason said he had the woman arrested and returned to his farm when she left without paying a debt. But he said she was free to leave at any time.

Jackson

Jailed for Peonage

16j

JACKSON, Miss.—A white landlord, Jesse Phillips, was arrested here on charges of peonage against a Negro woman tenant. He was released on $1,000 bond after being arrested on a federal charge of trying to place Miss Rosie Lee Herrin in involuntary servitude to pay off a debt. She has been a tenant on his farm for four years.

16j 1950 Tennessee

Aberdeen Farmer Free On Bond; Charged With Enslaving Negro Woman

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (UP) — Winston J. Nason, 48, of Aberdeen, Miss., a farmer, was free on $1,000 bond Friday while awaiting trial on charges of virtually enslaving a Negro woman.

FBI Special Agent Don S. Hostetter said Nason was released on bond Monday after federal charges of forcing peonage upon Isabelle Davis ~~were brought~~ against him. The hearing was set for Aug. 23.

Hostetter said Nason is accused of causing the woman's arrest in order to return her to conditions that were practically slavery after she, her husband and three children left his farm in 1949.

Nason, however, said the woman owed him a $200 to $300 debt and had run off his farm without paying it. He said he had her arrested with the idea of getting his money back.

"She stayed here two or three weeks," he said, "but she was free to go at any time. I told her she could go any time she wanted to, anywhere she wanted, to the second day she was here and I can prove it."

[illegible]

Charged With Reducing Man To Peonage In Texas

16j Texas

DALLAS, Tex. — A former sheriff and an ex-jailer pleaded guilty Monday in Dallas Federal Court to charges that they reduced a Negro to peonage by forcing him to work off a $15 debt.

World

Jack Pullen, former Rockwall county sheriff, was fined $750 for depriving a person of his constitutional rights. Luther Hunter, former county jailer, was sentenced to pay a $50 fine, which was probated.

Tues.

They were accused of reducing R. D. Andrew to a state of peonage in 1946.

1-31-50

Pullen and Hunter were brought to trial in 1946 when Judge T. Whitfield Davidson fined the ex-sheriff $1,000 and one year in prison and gave the jailer six months in jail and a $500 fine. Three other men connected with the case were fined.

Atlanta, Ga.

Pullen and Hunter appealed the case in 1947 to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans which reversed Judge Davidson's decision and ordered a retrial. The other three paid their fines and did not appeal.

Judge Davidson told Pullen today in passing sentence:

"This is not only a violation of the Federal law but you were doing this section of the country a great injustice.

FBI Asked to Probe Bilbo Farm; 150 Held in Bondage

16j Texas (Peonage)

Afro American

Expose Made by Youth, 22

Sat. 4-29-50

Baltimore Md.

Work Without Pay, Beatings Described

16j Texas

TYLER, Texas—A poignant tale of forced labor, brutality and woe on a Mississippi farm owned by the late Senator Bilbo, was told here last week. The United States Attorney General's office has been asked to investigate the matter.

The probe was asked by H. M. Morgan, president of a barber college chain here. He stated that a Waver Clifton, 22, told him that 150 colored persons are held in peonage on the farm which is guarded by white men armed with guns.

According to Morgan, Clifton escaped from the place by climbing a 10-foot electrically charged fence. Clifton says that he was born on the farm and has been working on it since he was a boy. He worked from 4 a.m., until dark each day and has never been paid for his work.

Escaped 5 Weeks Ago

He made his escape five week ago. Left behind to do forced labor Clifton says, are two of his younger sisters and about 150 old and young persons.

These people are whipped severely if they do not bring the work up to a certain standard each day, young Clifton told Mr. Morgan. No one receives pay for working.

Mr. Morgan told the Attorney General's office that Clifton is staying in Longview, Texas, and can be contacted there for any details needed to aid an investigation.

FBI Asked to Probe Bilbo Farm; 150 Held in Bondage

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Afro-American Sat. 4-29-50

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The nation today—

More on changes in social security plan

This is 12th and last in a series explaining the big changes in the social security program).

BY JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—(AP)—There are four main social security programs: Old-age and survivors' insurance (pension system), public assistance (relief for needy people), services for children, and unemployment insurance.

In improving social security, Congress has made the biggest changes in old-age and survivors' insurance. But it did not overlook the other three. Here they are, with the changes made:

9-5-50

1. Public assistance. There were three parts to this: Aid for the needy old, needy blind, and dependent children. Congress has added one more: aid for totally and permanently disabled, under 65 and in need.

A. Old-age assistance. Federal government and state together put up the money for people over 65, in need. They pay no tax for this. About 2,768,000 old people get it. Average age: 74.

MARLOW

Average payment to each: $45 a month, ranging from $19 in Mississippi to $71 in California. Total yearly cost: $1,438,000,000. Federal government's share: $793,000,000. Congress voted no extra money for this.

B. Dependent children. To help children when there's no parent to support them, by keeping them out of orphanages, giving them some kind of home life. To receive aid, child must live with some relative, such as surviving mother.

Getting this help: About 1,628,000 children a year. Federal government and states put up the $521,000,000. Government's share: $227,000,000. Congress voted an additional $79,000,000 a year.

Also new: Before only children got the money. Now the caretaker—for instance, widowed mother—will get a payment. Average payment per family now: Around $75 monthly, ranging from $26 in Mississippi to $135 in state of Washington.

C. Aid to blind. About 76,000 blind people in need get this help. Federal government and states chip in. Cost yearly: $43,000,000. Government's share: $22,000,000. Congress added no new money. But—

Until now all states — except Pennsylvania, Missouri, Nevada—took part with federal government. Those three, although having own programs, got no federal money because they did not meet federal relief requirements. Congress has erased the rules. Now those three can get federal money to add to own for needy blind.

D. For first time, Congress now says people permanently and totally disabled will get federal money help if over 18, under 65, and in need. About 200,000 people need it.

Federal government will put up about $65,000,000 yearly. States to put up more or less equal amount.

* * *

2. SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, a three-part program.

A. Maternal and child health. To aid health of mothers and children, born and unborn. Provides health supervision by physicians and dentists in pre-natal clinics, health services for school children, and so on.

Federal government and states put up the money. Cost to government: Around $11,000,000 yearly. Congress has upped this to $16,500,000.

B. Services for crippled children. Countrywide effort made to bring crippled children—for example, those with epilepsy, cerebral palsy, rheumatic fever—to diagnostic cilincs, then give them care and treatment.

Federal government and states put up the money. Cost: $15,000,000 yearly. Government's share: $7,500,000. Congress has doubled this now to $15,000,000 yearly.

C. Child welfare services. Every state has child welfare program. Could be called program for helping children who are in trouble. For example: Runaways.

Government makes flat gift or grant to states of $3,500,000 yearly without need for state to share. Congress has increased this to $10,000,000.

* * *

3. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—Only one change in this: The so-called "Knowland" amendment.

Every employer of eight or more must pay tax on his payroll. Can be as high as 3 per cent. Is running less than 2 per cent. Tax goes into fund administered for states by federal government under direction of secretary of labor.

When worker loses job state dips into fund for money to pay him weekly till he finds new work. Same state unemployment office which gives him pay is also supposed to help him find work by directing him to openings. If he refuses such opening, if it's fair and reasonable job, his unemployment pay can be shut off.

16K

But rules govern all this: For example: A man can't under rules be sent to job in strike-bound plant to act as strikebreaker. If state doesn't live up to rule, the secretary of labor can penalize it. For instance, by making tax on employers full 3 per cent.

But Sen. Knowland, California Republican, offered an amendment which Congress approved. It's now part of law. Simply stated, it means: secretary of labor can't penalize a state for what it does to rules until courts of that state approve or disapprove of state's action.

President Truman and labor leaders denounced this amendment.

* * *

CONGRESS ALSO GAVE veterans a special break in changing the law.

This was the old law: War veteran—in service between Dec. 16, 1940 and July 24, 1947—got credit toward old-age pension for his time in service but only if he died within three years after getting out. He had to die to get the credit and his family got the benefits.

The credit he got was: Credit for earning $160 a month for every month he was in service.

New law: Now he doesn't have to die to get credit. Now veterans get credit for earning $160 per month for every month in service.

When 65 and wanting pension, this mythical but credited income of $160 for every month in service is added to actual earnings in peacetime job so pension can be figured on total earnings before retiring.

Only one hitch: A veteran doesnt get this credit if he is under another government retirement plan, such as most government workers are, and entitled to a government-worker's pension.

New Social Security Law Now Covers 850,000 Farm Workers Left Out Before

Afro American 9-16-50

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The new social security law extends coverage to about 850,000 workers excluded as "agricultural labor" under the old law.

The old law excluded from coverage all service performed on a farm in connection with cultivating the soil or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity or in connection with the operation and maintenance of a farm and its equipment.

Must Meet 2 Conditions

Under the new law, a farm worker is covered during a quarter in which he meets either of these two conditions:

1. He performs agricultural services on a full-time basis on some 60 days during a calendar quarter, and is paid $50 in cash wages for such service after he has established a service relationship with that employer, by working for him continuously during a three-month period; or

2. He is paid $50 for agricultural services performed in a calendar quarter immediately ollowing one in which he was covered under the first condition.

Exceptions Told

This rule of coverage applies to all agricultural labor except services in connection with the ginning o cotton, or the production and tine, and similar commodities, which services are excluded rom coverage.

9-16-50

As in the case of domestic service, non-cash remuneration for agricultural labor is not included as wages.

Other Stipulations

Non-business services or domestic services performed in a private home or on the farm or ranch of the employer on a farm or ranch operated for profit will be considered as agricultural labor.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1951, farm labor may count toward monthly social security payments if a person is a regular worker for five months or more for one farm operator.

Such work after Jan. 1 will generally be counted toward social security as long as he or she continues to work for the same farm operator.

The worker must work 60 days and earn at least $50 in cash in every three - month period to get continuous social security credit.

Social Security Greatly Expanded

Afro American 9-9-50

WASHINGTON

An estimated 20,000 "forgotten workers" in the District of Columbia have been discovered by the new Social Security bill, which was signed by President Harry S. Truman, Monday.

The new Social Security Act now covers household workers including maids, cooks, laundresses butlers, gardners, practical nurses and others who work in private homes.

According to Victor Sadd, manager of the District office of Social Security, household workers who earn $50 or more in cash wages in a three-month period from one household are eligible for Social Security benefits.

(1) Show your card to your employer.

(2) If your work in more than one household brings you $50 or more over a three-month period, show your card to each of your employers.

(3) If you do not have a Social Security card, you can get one at the Social Security Office, 1400 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

(4) If you have had a card and lost it, you should get a copy of it.

Beginning in January, 1951, regular work in private homes will count toward Social Security.

The employer will deduct the social security tax from the wages and add an equal amount as his own payment. The amount of deduction will be 1½ cents on each dollar of cash wages.

Benefits Greatly Increased

Social Security benefits have been increased from 50% to about 100%.

For example, the average primary benefit of approximately $46 per month for a retired worker will be increased to about $86. A widow with two children, who had been receiving $55 a month, will receive about $110.

Aged on Relief In U. S. Listed As 3,000,000

Herald-Tribune

Increased Social Security Payments Are Expected to Take Many Off Rolls

165

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—If you don't see them or know about them—particularly if you can get by on your own income—it is hard to realize how many old people are in need or penniless. But almost 3,000,000 people more than sixty-five are on relief.

Press 9-10-50

That is one of the main reasons why Congress has made social security old-age pensions bigger and easier for old people to get. It is hoped the improvements will decrease the number of old people who will need relief, which is known under the nicer name of "public assistance."

Of course, there were other reasons, too, for the improvement in pensions. For one thing, the size of the pensions paid in August—$10 monthly minimum, $46 maximum, $26 average—was established in the depression days of the 1930s when a dollar bought twice as much as it does now. So the larger pensions, which were started Sept. 1—$20 minimum, $68.50, maximum, $46 average—brings them more in line with the reality of present living costs.

Eases Corporation Costs

This increase will have another effect, too. It will ease the cost to big corporations which recently have set up their own pension systems, linked with social security.

For example, last fall the C. I. O. steelworkers won, after a strike, a pension system from the steel industry. The companies agreed a retiring worker should get a pension of $100 a month. This didn't mean a company would pay the whole $100 itself. It agreed to pay the difference between $100 and the social-security pensions to which the worker was entitled when he retired. Since the average then was only $26 a month, it meant—if social-security pensions weren't raised—that the company in most cases would have to give a worker $74 a month. As a result of the September increases in social-security pensions, the same steel company will save a lot of money.

Relief Pension Division

But figures tell the story of old people pretty well. 165

About 4,349,000 persons over sixty-five are getting social security pensions or just relief. Here's how they're divided:

1. About 2,768,000 are getting relief. (Of that number, around 275,000 also get old-age pensions but, until now, they've been too small for them to live on.)

2. About 2,083,000 are getting old-age pensions that have been earned by workers for themselves, wives or widows. (Of those 2,083,000 pensioners, 1,376,000 are retired workers, 417,000 are over-sixty-five wives of retired workers and 290,000 are over-sixty-five widows.)

SERVANT PLAN SET IN SOCIAL SECURITY

New York NY

Housewives to Keep Records by Form or Stamp System if Expansion Bill Is Signed

Times 16K

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Housewives gained some information today on how the social security expansion bill, now awaiting President Truman's signature, would affect their relations with domestic servants.

This came through an agreement the Social Security Administration and the Bureau of Internal Revenue have reached on a basic plan for bringing nearly 10,000,000 additional persons under social security if Mr. Truman signs the measure.

Jun. 8-30-50

Officials of the two agencies, while reluctant to discuss the plan before the bill was signed, pointed out that the idea of bringing in such categories as domestic servants and farm employes, which would account for about 1,850,000 of the proposed new enrollees, had been under consideration for a number of years. The fact is, plans to bring the 1,000,000 domestics under the system were made as long as thirteen years ago.

These were abandoned, however, for the reason there was then no simple formula available by which the housewife could meet her responsibilities. But one official said today that the fact this category was placed in the new bill could be taken as an indication that such a plan was now available.

A large majority of domestic workers would not be affected if the bill became law, officials pointed out. The limitations of eligibility see to that.

A domestic, to come within the coverage of requirements, must work twenty-four days per calendar quarter (three months) for the same employer and must, in that time, earn at least $50.

This automatically excludes the preponderance of domestic workers who divide their work week between five or more employers. Such an employe would come within the earning requirement but not within the employment duration for one employer. This duration clause was written into the bill by Congress to avoid the complications arising from the domestic who does one day's work a week for one employer.

Form or Stamps Planned

The thinking of Congress apparently was that a household that employs one or more domestics regularly will not be confused by the additional bookkeeping. The plan for the housewife as it will evolve will either be a short and simple form to fill out at certain intervals, probably three months, or a system of stamps.

New York NY Times 8-28-50

While, under the new law, babysitters are eligible to coverage in the domestic servant category it is felt that requirements will narrow the number covered down to a fraction of the total. A majority of them, like most other domestic workers would fail to come under the duration of employment for one employe provision.

One official, commenting especially on the problem of covering domestics, declared "you can be sure that both the Social Security Administration and Bureau of Internal Revenue have done a lot of homework on this problem to keep it as simple as possible."

Agricultural employes, the other category, from which serious problems might arise, has been dealt with primarily by imposing far stricter qualifications than on domestics. A farm employe, to qualify, must work continuously for one employer over a period of one quarter (three months) and in the next quarter must work sixty days. Thus he would have to work at least five or six months for one employer in order to qualify.

Migratory Problem Noted

This qualification was written into the bill to eliminate the problems arising from accounting for migratory labor in the system. The duration provision as now written allows for time off due to weather or other work obstacles.

By far the largest category to be brought within the expanded coverage is the nonfarm self-employed in which it is estimated there are about 4,700,000. The regulation of this category will be tied in closely with the income tax.

16K

With all but specifically defined exceptions, self-employed persons must have net annual incomes of more than $400 to be brought within the system. They will pay one and a half times the rate paid by an employe. That means that while the self-employed will pay more than either the employer or employe separately, they will pay less than the two combined.

The exceptions as written into the law are: farmers, physicians, lawyers, dentists, osteopaths, chiropractors, optometrists, Christian Science practitioners, naturopaths, professional engineers, veterinarians, architects, funeral directors and certified, licensed and full-time practicing public accountants.

No Great Difficulty Seen

Neither the Social Security Administration nor Internal Revenue foresaw unusual difficulty in administering the category of employes of state and local governments. This numbers about 1,450,000 persons who are eligible to voluntary coverage.

In their cases the state or local government is the employer and presumably has facilities for personnel accounting as efficient as those of industries.

Considerable difficulty is seen in integrating employes in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands numbering about 400,000. The idea is new and untried there and any implementation will require appreciable groundwork.

Generally speaking authorities here advise those who will come under the expanded coverage, if the bill is signed, to relax until they are told through announcements what they are to do.

Under the new law as under the old, the employer is held nominally responsible for administering the withholding tax from industry, farm or household. Also under the new law the employer, if he wishes, may pay both his own and his employes' withholding tax. It is thought probable that more of this will be done in the new coverage than formerly.

Social Security Act Changes Benefit Veterans Of War II

(The Advertiser-Journal presents for the benefit of its readers this the second in a series of discussions of the recent amendments to the Social Security Act. Save this and the concluding discussion for future reference.

Advertiser

16K

The 1950 amendments of the Social Security Act provide wage credits for active service in the armed forces of the United States during World War II. These wage credits may be used in determining the amout of insurance payments to: (1) The veteran and his family when he reaches age 65 and retires (2) The family of a service man or woman now deceased and (3) To the family of a veteran if he should die.

These amendments will apply to you if (1) you had 90 days or more active military or naval service between September 16, 1940, and July 24, 1947, and (2) your discharge from service was not dishonorable. (90 days of service are not required if your discharge was due to injury or disability in service, for those who die in service). Payments to those eligible under this section of the new law will begin in September, 1950.

Mon 9-10-50

These amendments will not apply to you if your service in World War II leads to other Federal retirement benefits. Wage credits given you of $160 for each active month of service will not be affected by any compensation or pension that is paid by the Veterans Administration.

Montgomery Ala

Eligibility Easier

Beginning September 1, 1950, several thousand persons in Alabama will benefit from the "new start" provisions of the Social Security Act.

The new benefit provisions give an individual who was living on September 1 a "fully" insured status if he has at least one quarter of coverage for every two calendar quarters elapsing after 1950 or after the quarter he attained age 21, whichever is later, and up to the quarter in which he attained age 65, or died, whichever occurs first. For example, any person who attains age 65, or dies, before July 1, 1954, will need only six quarters of coverage to be "fully" insured. Persons attaining age 65 in the second half of 1954 (July through December) will need seven quarters of coverage; those who attain age 65 in the first half of 1955 (January through June) eight quarters of coverage will be required, and so on.

However, an individual can never be insured without at least six quarters of coverage.

In counting quarters of coverage, include quarters earned before 1950, as well as those earned after 1950.

Earnings Of $50

If you are entitled to social security payments, you may, beginning with September 1, 1950, accept your benefit checks even if you earn as much as $50 a month in work covered by the law (instead of $14.99, as before).

If you are 75 or over, you accept the payments regardless of the amount of your earnings.

Beginning January 1, 1951, if you are receiving monthly payments, you should notify your Social Security office if your net earnings from self-employment covered by the law will be more than $600 a year.

New Types Of Payments

(1) Benefits may now be payable to children when their mother dies, even if they were living with their father, if the mother was currently insured.

2() A dependent husband or widower, at age 65, may receive Social Security benefits, provided the wife was both fully and currently insured when she applied for retirement benefits or when she died.

Advertiser

(3) Benefits may be paid to dependent parents at age 65, of a deceased worker who was fully insured at the time of death, if such parents were receiving at least one-half of their support from the deceased child.

Jour 9-10-50

(4) A wife under 65 whose husband is receiving Old-Age insurance benefits may receive payments if she has in her care a child who is entitled to benefits based on her husband's social security account.

16K

(5) The divorced wife of a deceased worker may be entitled to mother's insurance benefits if she has in her care a child entitled to child's benefits based on the worker's wage, and if she was receiving at least half of her support from the worker at the time of his death.

If a worker dies insured in September, 1950, or later, a lump-sum payment may be made under the new law even though monthly benefits are also payable. The amount of the lump-sum under the new law will be about the same as before.

Minimum—Maximum Sums

Under the new law, the minimum amout payable to a retired worker entitled to monthly payments will be $20 a month; benefits to a family may be as high as $150 a month in some cases. The old law provided for a minimum of $10 a month and a maximum of $85 a month to a family.

The new law increases, beginning January 1, 1951, the top limit of wages and self-employment income subject to Social Security taxes from $3,000 in a year to $3,600. This increased amount is also used in the computation of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits.

The Cost

Both employer and employe share in the payment of Social Security taxes. The tax rate on each from now through 1953 is 1 1-2 per cent; 2 per cent from 1954-59; 2 1-2 per cent from 1960-64; 3 per cent from 1965-69, and 3 per cent in 1970 and after.

Beginning January 1, 1951, the self-employed come under the law for the first time. The maximum amount of self-employment income covered by the law is the same as for wages—$3,600 in a year. The tax rate for self-employment income is 1 1-2 times the rate for an employe.

saoedp

Here's New Pension Law

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

A new Social Security law goes in effect Jan. 1, 1951, for domestic servants and farm workers.

Servants and farm workers must be employed for 18 months (6 quarters- before they are eligible for old-age pensions.

9-9-50

A servant or farm worker who has earned $30 a week for 18 months and reaches the age of 65 can retire on pension of $54.50 a month.

Baltimore.

While he is retired, he can continue to work but must not earn more than $50 a month additional in order to keep his pension.

Must Work 24 Days in Period

All domestic workers in private homes will now be covered if they are employed by a single employer for at least 24 days in a 3-month period with cash wages of at least $50 during the three months.

Here are the amounts of monthly pensions to be paid by the government depending upon the amount of weekly salary of the servant or farm worker:

Pension Rates

If the servant or farm worker earns $10 a week his monthly pension will ze $21.67. Pension rates for other salary levels are as follows:

Weekly pay of $15, monthly pension $32.50.

Weekly pay of $20, monthly pension $43.34.

Weekly pay of $25, monthly pension $51.25.

Weekly pay of $30, monthly pension $54.50.

Weekly pay of $35, monthly pension $57.75.

Weekly pay of $40, monthly pension $61.00.

Each Gives Half

One and one-half per cent of the servant's or farm worker's pay will be deducted by the employer each week to pay his social security tax to the government. The employer himself must add another 1½%.

Here is how it will work for a servant or farm worker who earns $30 a week:

He will pay 45c a week to the government and the employer will deduct it from his wages. The employer will pay another 1½% or 45c and pay this to the government.

The total social security tax is therefore 90c, of which the worker and the employer have each contributed 45c.

Need Not Accept Charity

This means also that every domestic employer who has one servant earning $30 a week must reach his hands into his pocket and pay the government an extra 45c.

The purpose of the government's extension of social security to servants and farm workers means that they will be able to retire on a pension at 65 hereafter if they so desire without becoming an object of charity.

COULD FIRE 3 TORPEDOES

The first Navy submarine, the USS Holland, had but one tube from which to fire three torpedoes, and was named after her American inventor. John Philip Holland.

Good News for Millions

About one million domestics will be eligible for social security benefits after January 1, 1951, as the result of recent changes in the Federal social security.

Afro-American

Increased monthly benefits for some three million persons already covered by the law will become effective this month. Not only will benefits be increased as much as 77½ per cent, but beneficiaries will also be able to do more part-time work and still draw benefits.

9-9-50

Self-employed persons earning as much as $400 a year will be eligible for benefits in 1951. This group includes proprietors of retail stores, service establishments, insurance, real estate, and other enterprises.

Baltimore

Many part-time insurance salesmen, house-to-house salesmen, operators of leased taxicabs and "newsboys" over 18 not covered as employees, will be treated as self-employed persons.

While farmers themselves will not be covered, some 850,000 persons employed in agriculture will be brought under the program.

The payroll tax schedule, which will apply after January 1, only to the first $3,600 of yearly earnings, will be as follows:

1951-53—1½ per cent for employee and employer and 3 per cent for self-employed persons;
1954-59—2 per cent for employee and employer and 3 per cent for self-employed persons;
1965-69—3 per cent for employee and employer and 4½ per cent for self-employed persons;
1970 and thereafter—3¼ per cent for employee and employer and 4⅞ per cent for self-employed persons.

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing says that he regards these amendments as "the most important peacetime legislation in a decade."

There is no doubt that our economic structure is greatly strengthened as a result of these changes. Protection against dependency in old age or when the family breadwinner dies should be our goal for every worker.

Higher Social Security Pay Won't Go To All Of Needy

Post Herald Fri. 9-1-50

16K

BY REX THOMAS

Associated Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 31—Thousands of elderly men and women in Alabama will have more money to live on under the broad new social security program.

Thousands of others—those who depend on their welfare checks for a meager existence—won's benefit at all, at least for the time being.

The greatly increased payments voted by Congress and approved by President Truman this week will go to the 43,000 Alabamians past the age of 65 who are collecting on the taxes they paid for old age insurance—the deducts taken out of their pay checks.

But most of the 82,000 elderly people on the relief will get nothing extra because the new social security law doesn't provide additional money for them.

Payments Varied

There are two distinct types of payments to the elderly, and unless they are clearly understood, State Welfare Commissioner Broughton Lamberth is afraid many relief clients will be sadly disappointed when they find no increase in their September checks.

Here's how they differ:

Old Age Insurance—Men and women eligible for this are the ones who worked on jobs covered by the old Social Security law and who paid old age taxes for the required length of time. Benefits are paid at the age of 65 regardless of need. It is this group that gets the increase.

Birmingham Ala

Old Age Assistance—This is based strictly on need, plus the amount of state and local funds available to match federal money. With few exceptions, the men and women in this category are those who weren't covered by the old social security law.

Congress made no change in this program. But Alabama isn't getting all the federal matching it could because it doesn't have the money to put up. If it did have, welfare payments would be more adequate.

Some help along that line may come indirectly from the social security amendments.

First, a few old people have been drawing both old age insurance and old age assistance (relief) because their insurance benefits weren't enough to meet their needs. With the insurance payments doubled in some instances starting next month some of them probably will drop off the welfare rolls.

Provisions Explained

Second, the new law makes old age insurance available after Jan. 1, 1951, to certain elderly people who in the past have worked as long as 18 months in jobs covered by the old program. Until the law was changed, they weren't eligible.

How many in that group are on the welfare rolls now hasn't been determined, but every little bit will help. Each time a welfare client is taken off the rolls it makes that much more money available for the others.

Then, of course, there's the long-range outlook that points to a lightening of the welfare load in future years. Some 137,000 new workers will be eligible for old age insurance under the amended seekers in time to come.

The channels of business will profit, too, from the expansion. The new program will mean an immediate jump in insurance payments in Alabama from $707,000 a month to about $1,322,000.

But above all, keep this in mind: Don't look for an increase if you or a relative, or friend are drawing a welfare check. If it does come, it will be because more state or local money is available, and not because of the new social security law.

Social Security Bill Goes to White House; Signature Expected

Evening Star Fri 8-18-50 Washington D.C.

Coverage Broadened, Benefits Increased in Conference Measure

By the Associated Press

Backed heavily in Congress, a bill to broaden social security coverage and increase benefits as much as 100 per cent is finally ready for presidential action.

The Senate sent the measure to the White House late yesterday by a voice vote in which no dissents were heard.

The House previously had adopted 374 to 1 the compromise measure, worked out in a Senate-House conference.

While the bill falls short of what President Truman had recommended, and contains features he regards as objectionable, it was expected he would sign it.

One administration lieutenant, who asked not be named, said a veto would add greatly to Congress' troubles at a time when lawmakers are attempting to wind up their work by early next month. He said he didn't expect a veto.

Backed by Milliken.

Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee called the bill perhaps the most important to come before Congress during the two years of the 81st session.

The measure also got strong backing from Senator Milliken, Republican, of Colorado, the ranking Republican on the Finance Committee.

The bill would extend coverage to 10 million additional persons, bringing to about 45 million the total under the social security program. Mr. Truman had recommended extension to 20 million.

Social Security payroll taxes would be more than doubled over the next 20 years, or from $2 billion annually to about 7 billion in 1970.

The expanded benefits are scheduled to start within the next 45 days when the 3 million persons now receiving benefits because of retirement or as survivors of insured persons will get an average of $45 a month, instead of the present $26.

For a family, the maximum benefit will be raised from $85 to $150 a month.

Coverage Extended.

The bill would bring into the program 5 million self-employed persons such as certain salesmen, grocers and bakers; 1 million domestic servants and 650,000 farm workers.

It offers optional coverage to about 1 million State and city government employes, 60,000 employes of non-profit organizations, and 50,000 workers for publicly-owned transit systems.

Housewives and farmers must pay payroll taxes for the domestic workers and farm workers brought into the program.

The tax rate is scheduled to climb beginning in 1954. The present 1½ per cent payroll tax on employes' pay and employers' payroll will go to 2 per cent on each at that time.

It will jump to 2½ per cent in 1960; to 3 per cent in 1965, and to 3¼ per cent on each in 1970.

The tax in the future will be on the first $3,600 of a worker's pay, instead of the first $3,000 as now. The maximum annual tax under the present rates would jump from $45 to $54.

Servants Pose Big Problem In Old-Age Plan

Post Herald Thurs. 8-24-50 Birmingham Ala

U. S. To Announce Collections System

BY FRED W. PERKINS

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Among the 10 million persons about to be brought under the federal old-age and survivors' insurance system are nearly five million self-employed, about a million domestic workers and nearly a million farm employes.

They were left out when the system was set up 15 years ago mainly because of the difficulty of working out how they could make payments.

The Internal Revenue Bureau soon will announce how it plans to make collections in the new categories included in the bill awaiting President Truman's signature.

Biggest problem is collecting from domestic servants. Many work only one or two days a week in the same household, and some have five or six employers in the same week. This complicates the collection system used for full-time employes, where the employer makes payroll deductions, matches them, and then himself sends the combined contributions in to the Treasury Department.

Internal Revenue experts have rejected the British plan of using a stamp book into which the household maid would place regularly a stamp bought from the postoffice. Instead the maid's employer will make a quarterly report of payments, and the servant also will be required to pay into the fund. Tax collectors think most employers will assume the maid's payments. Details will be explained in a pamphlet.

To be included the domestic must be employed in a non-farm home for at least 24 days in three months. That rules out the one-day-a-week maid, but brings in the servant who puts in two days a week in the same household.

Baby-sitters apparently are barred, though if they baby-sit as a business they might qualify under the heading self-employed.

The self-employed who qualify for old-age insurance will make their Social Security payments under the income-tax collection system. The forms to be filed in March, 1952, will contain a place to note down 1951 income and the Social Security tax due from it—2¼ per cent instead of the 3 per cent that will be collected from hired workers and their employers.

The official definition of self-employed excludes farmers and most professional men and women. If the self-employed person does not make enough money to justify filing of an income-tax statement, he doesn't get under the old-age insurance system.

The farm worker must work five months for the same employer before he qualifies. As with household maids, "casual" employment is not sufficient. A steady job is the ticket.

President Urges More Security For Population

WASHINGTON —(INS)— President Truman said Monday business and industry's arbitrary age limits "are depriving the country of some of its best workers."

The President urged more work opportunities and better financial security for the nation's increasing population of old folks.

8-26-50

Oscar R. Ewing, federal security administrator, read a presidential message to the National Conference on Aging which declared in part:

"This country cannot be satisfied with merely extending normal life expectancy.

Atlanta Ga

"The great gift which medical science and an increasingly healthy society have given us should not be more years on the shelf, but more years of productive activity."

Mr. Truman emphasized the country's need for more war production in view of the threatening international situation. He said the older folks have a place in this scheme.

The President added that this country "has far to go yet before the social security system is satisfactory—and even then social security will be but the foundation for financial security in old age."

Old Age Security Bill Waits For President's Signature

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A million domestic servants, 650,000 farm laborers, and four-and-a-half million self-employed will have, for the first time, some security in old age, and when the President signs the Old-Age Security Bill into law.

16K

The Senate, last Thursday approved overwhelmingly the new old-age aid plan which vastly expands social security to 10-million more workers than are already covered.

Wed. 8-23-50

The Senate acted upon the bill the day after the House had voted 374 to 1 to accept a compromise report which had been agreed upon in a conference committee composed of members of both the House and the Senate.

Although the bill had not reached the White House by the end of last week, it is expected that President Truman will sign it, even though it contains some amendments of which he does not approve.

Wed. 8-23-50

The part f the bil lwhich the President opposed was the section offered by Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) which sharply cuts down the authority of the secretary of labor to withhold unemployment funds from a state, when he discovered that the state's compensation system fails to meet federal standards. The amendment gives states greater authority to administer their own social security benefits which will perhaps vary in the several states.

If the President signs the bill a total of some 45-million employes will benefit from social security. The largest number of new benefactors will be in the group of self-employed. This includes small business people, the grocery and service station proprietor and others except lawyers, dentists, doctors, accountants, engineers or architects.

The second largest group to be covered is the domestic workers. Each domestic servant who works two-days a week will be benefitted, but not if she works only one day for the same employer.

Agricultural worker scompose the third largest group. This includes some 650,000 persons who have worked regularly on farms for the same employer for at least 60 days during a half-year, and another 200,000 so-called border-line or marginal agricultural workers.

16K

The latter group might be engaged in processing agricultural or horticultural commodities off the farm, working for poultry hatchers, irrigation projects, and commercial handlers of fruits and vegetables.

The million and a half persons employed by state and local governments will be covered through voluntary agreements with the federal government.

Those employed by non-profit groups such as religious or educational organizations, will be covered if the employer agrees to pay his part of the contribution and if at least two-thirds of the employees favor such coverage. Ministers and members of religious orders are exempt.

Full-time salesmen, whether traveling or insurance salsemen, are also covered as well as delivery truck drivers and home industrial workers.

Those already retired will receive benefits of about 77 1-2 per cent more than they now receive. For example, a person getting only $10 now will get $20 under the new law, or those getting $46 will be increased to $68.50.

The increases will automatically go into effect the first of October if the bill is signed into law by that time, and no special applications are necessary from persons receiving benefits.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) made a special request that recipients will not start writing for information because the fewer letters received the faster the new program will take shape.

Although the President has not had time to study the conference reports on this new bill, nor has the bill been sent to the White House, it is quite likely that it will be signed by Mr. Truman according to White House Sources, in spite of the fact that it does not exactly meet his approval. He had requested that 20-million additional workers be added to the social security roll rather than the 10-million approved by the conference committee.

Social Security Raise Due in Oct.

Sun 9-3-50

All monthly insurance checks now being paid to the 53,000 social security beneficiaries in Philadelphia county will be raised substantially beginning with the September checks, Joseph J. Skorup, Jr., manager of the Custom House office, said yesterday.

The monthly increase, estimated to be about $934,000 in this area, is the result of the enactment into law of the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act.

16K

Skorup explained that these automatic increases for this month are scheduled to reach beneficiaries in this area during the first week in October.

50 TO 100 PCT. INCREASES

Increases will range from about 50 percent to 100 percent. The average primary benefit of approximately $26 per month for a retired worker will be increased to about $46. A widow with two children who had been receiving $55 per month will now receive about $110 altogether.

Under the old terms, the 53,000 beneficiaries in this area would have received a total of about $1,167,000 for September. With the increases, the estimate is $2,101,000.

Under the new law, the amount of earnings a beneficiary may make in a month and still accept his insurance payment for that month is raised from $14.99 to $50. This applies to beneficiaries under 75. After attaining age 75, a beneficiary may earn any amount and still accept his insurance check.

UP TO EMPLOYER

Employes of non-profit charitable, religious and educational institutions will come under social security only if the employer chooses and if two-thirds of the employes express a desire to participate. Employes of State and local governments may have social security coverage on an optional basis, but the State Government must take the initiative if it choose to participate.

Skorup points out that any individual now age 65 or older who has at least six "quarters of coverage" may be eligible immediately for monthly benefit payments. It has been estimated that about 750,000 old people in the United States may qualify for insurance payments under this clause.

Farm Labor Included In Social Security

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)- The new social security law extends coverage to about 850,000 workers excluded as agricultural labor.

Memphis World

under the old law. The old law excluded from coverage all service performed on a farm in connection with cultivating the soil or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity or in connection with the operation and maintenance of a farm and its equipment.

Under the new law, a farm worker is covered during a quarter in which he meets either of the two following conditions:

Fri. 9-15-50

1. He performs agricultural services on a full-time basis on some sixty days during a calendar quarter and is paid $50 in cash wages for such service after he has established a service relationship with that employer by working for him continuously during a three-month period; or

16K

2. He is paid $50 for agricultural services performed in a calendar quarter immediately following one in which he was covered under the first condition.

This rule of coverage applies to all agricultural labor except services in connection wtih the ginning of cotton or the production and harvesting of gum restin, turpentine, and similar commodities, which services are excluded from coverage.

As in the case of domestic service, non-chas remuneration for agricultural labor is not included as wages.

Off-the-farm services in the raising and harvesting of mushrooms, the hatching of poultry, the operation of profit-making irrigation ditches, the gathering of maple sap, both on and off-the-farm services in the processing of maple sap into maple syrup or maple sugar, post-harvesting services in connection with any agricultural commodity performed in the employ of farmer cooperatives, and post harvesting services in connection with fruits and vegetables performed in the employ of commercial handlers will be longer be be excluded as agricultural labor.

Non-business services or domestic services performed in a private home or on the farm or ranch of the employer on a farm or ranch operated for profit will be cnsidered as agricultural labor.

Beginning January 1, 1951, farm labor may count toward monthly social security payments if a person is a regular worker for five months or more for one farm operator. Such work after January 1 will generally be counted toward social security as long as he or she continues to work for the same farm operator.

The worker must work sixty days and earn at least $50 in cash in every threemonth period to get continuous social security credit.

If the worker changes employers he or she must work regularly at least three months before his or her work with the new employer begins to count for social security.

The three-month periods are January-Februrary March, April, May, June, July-August-September, and October, November, December.

Generally, under the social security law, an employee is a farm worker if he or she works in planting, cultivating, or harvesting any farm crop; works in raising or tending livestock or fur-bearing animals on a farm; works in preparing, processing, or delivering crops or livestock to storage or to market; is a cook or househould worker on a farm, r does work of a general nature on a farm.

Husbands, wives, parents, or children under 21 years of age of the farm operator cannot get social security credit for work done on the farm

If you are a regular worker on one farm, here is what you should do:

1. Make sure that you have a social security card.

2. If you have never had one, get one at your social security office.

3. If you've lost your original card, ask the social security office for a copy. If there is no social security office near where you live, ask at the post office for an application for a social security card.

4. Show your social security card to the farm operator by whom you are regularly employed. He must have your exact name as shown on the card and your number as shown on the card to report your wages every three months.

In January, 1951, your regular farm work will begin to count toward social security. Your employer will deduct the social security tax from your wages, and add an equal amount as his own payment. The amount of your tax until 1954 will be 1 1-2 cents on each dollar of your cash wages.

Your employer will send this money to the Government with a report showing how much earnings should be added to your social security account. The amount of earnings in your social security account is used in figuring theask about benefits.

amount of your own and your 2. In case of your death, your

family's insurance payments. family should notify the social

No social security payments can security office and ask about bene-

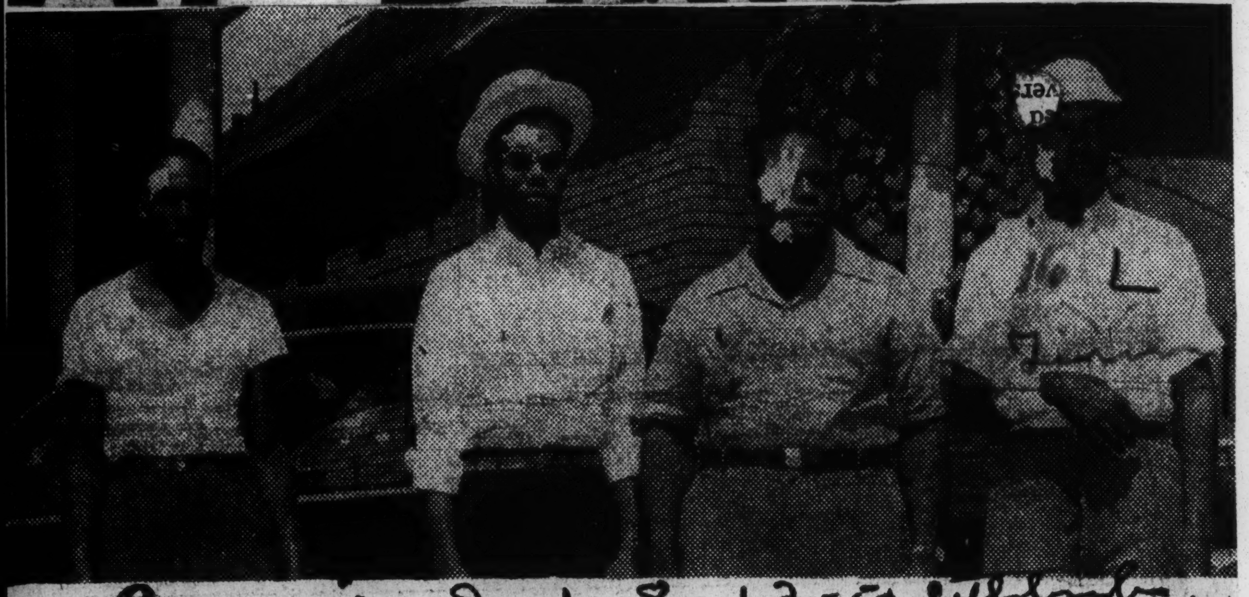
be made until an application has fits.

been made. There are two times for action:

1. When you are 65 you should call at the social security office and

16 L 1950 Tennessee

Mob Runs Wild At Dixie Plant



16 L

Courier Sat. 8-12-50 Pittsburgh

Memphis Race Clash— These four men suffered injuries in crashing through a mob of whites during a strike at the Memphis (Tenn.) International Harvester plant last week after a Negro employe "bumped" a white worker from a job. Left to right: Ed Rainey, Alfred Clark, Johnnie Wiggins and Robert Blackwell. — Williams Photo.

Pa.

By J. G. COUGHLIN

(Special to The Courier)

Sat. 8-12-50

MEMPHIS — Serious race violence flared outside gates of International Harvester Company's branch here when white workers, infuriated by reports that a Negro had "bumped" a white employe, staged a "wildcat" walkout Tuesday night and formed a mob to attack colored employes leaving the plant.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Two employes—Johnnie Wiggins, 604 E. Georgia, and Robert Blackwell, 674 Linden—were injured enough to require hospital treatment and a score more were stoned, beaten and otherwise abused by the mob which blocked the company's parking lot exit.

Letting white employes ride by unmolested, police halted cars of Negroes. As some of the mobsters cursed and struck at the Negroes, others methodically slashed tires and smashed windows when they were raised for protection.

But most seriously hurt was Willie Bridges, 29, 590 S. Lauderdale, who does not work at the plant and was merely passing, en route home from a night class at Alonzo Locke School for Waiters. Bridges' skull was fractured by a heavy blow and he was kicked and beaten while he lay unconscious.

Courier

Apparently the whites were out to get any and all Negroes they saw, not just their fellow employes coming off the second shift. Bridges says he doesn't remember what happened. He was walking alone, minding his own business when something struck him from behind.

Notified that a mob was forming outside the Harvester plant, Sheriff Jimmie Thompson, since re-elected, personally led a force of Deputies to the scene, however, the officers apparently made little effort to protect Negro employes.

Sat 8-12

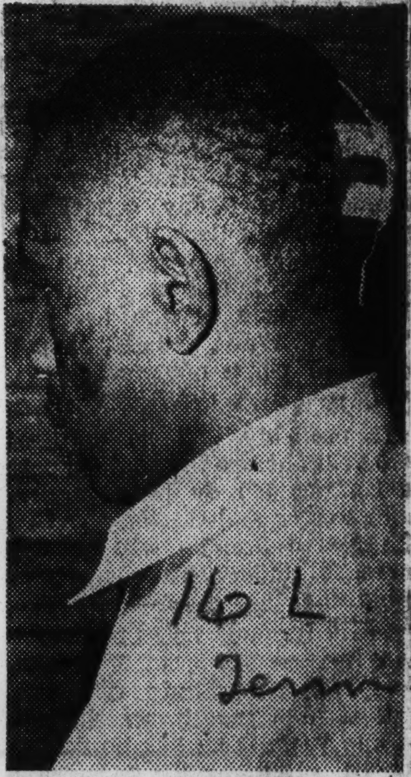
16 L Tenn

Pittsburgh Pa

A few Negroes who got tools and tire irons from their cars to protect themselves were quickly disarmed by the officers. They said deputies told them to drop whatever they had in their hands and that when some of them hesitated to throw away their only protection officers drew revolvers and threatened to arrest them.

The mobsters were angry because Jimmy Moore, about 38, a veteran Negro employe at the plant, had been given a crane operator's job formerly held by a white man who was re-assigned to another part of the plant. Russell F. Denney, IH works manager, said that Moore got the job in accordance with the contract between the company and the union, local 988, UAW-CIO.

Protests Promotion Of Negro



16 L Tenn

WILLIE BRIDGES

. . . beaten by whites

Courier

"Before the move was made," Denney stacs, "it was discussed with union committeemen and stewards of the department and they agreed that Moore was entitled to the job.

International Harvester promotes employes on merit and seniority, says Henry Haller, liberal young director of the firm's Industrial Relations Department since the branch opened here in 1947. Given much credit for the Memphis branch's pioneering in the field of interracial employe relationships, Haller won the Memphis Urban League's Certificate of Merit this year in recognition of his efforts. Haller is a native of New Orleans, La.

Company spokesmen said the strike "drastically disturbed" operations Wednesday when 527 employes on the first shift failed to go to work. However 548 shop employes and 560 office workers did report for work Wednesday, and by start of Wednesday's second shift the strike was broken. All second shift employes went back to work, company and union officials said.

8-12-50

Union officials demanded that the men go back to work.

And Jimmy Moore remained on his job as crane operator.

NEGRO'S PROMOTION BRINGS ON WILDCAT STRIKE BY CIO GROUP

Tribune Thurs 8-3-50 Chicago Ill.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 2 [Special] —A wildcat strike of CIO workers, protesting advancement of a Negro employe to a crane operator's job, today slowed production at the International Harvester company's farm implement plant here.

16 L Tenn

Two Negroes were injured slightly last night when their automobile was stoned by white men as they emerged from the plant. Sheriff's deputies, summoned to the plant, broke up the melee. Deputies were on guard this morning when the morning shift was scheduled to report for work, and there was no violence despite a crowd of 200 pickets. Officers of local 988, CIO United Auto Workers, termed the strike unauthorized.

Company spokesmen said several men walked out earlier last night in protest over the Negro's promotion, which previously had been approved by the union and was in accordance with the terms of the union contract.

16m 1950

A.F.L. and C.I.O.
National Labor Unity

Lewis Cautions A.F.L. and C.I.O. On Labor Unity

Herald Tribune

Says Exclusion of U. M. W. From Talks Will Likely Doom Them to Failure

Mon. 6-19-50

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UP).—John L. Lewis warned the A. F. L. and C. I. O. today that any attempt to achieve national labor unity without his United Mine Workers would be "unfortunate" and probably doomed to failure.

New York, NY

He made the statement in a letter to the Detroit executive board of the C. I. O. United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers. The letter was printed in "The United Mine Workers Journal." The Detroit group had urged him to press for labor unity.

Mr. Lewis noted that he made the first bid toward labor unity by proposing a mutual aid pact among the big unions. As a result, he said, Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, proposed a general labor conference to map plans for joint political action now and organic unity later.

The A. F. L. rejected Mr. Murray's proposal, however, and instead proposed exclusive discussions between the A. F. L. and C. I. O. Mr. Murray accepted, and the conversations are scheduled to be held soon.

Mr. Lewis wrote that there seemed to be small chance they would be successful.

"The United Mine Workers have from time to time during the last ten years publicly emphasized the necessity of co-ordinating and concentrating the strength of our organizations of labor in some more sensible fashion than now exists," he said.

"We are willing and desire to co-operate for the attainment of a constructive solution to this problem. Our union had expected to participate in the near future in a conference on this subject, but the press reports that A. F. L. and C. I. O. are considering the exclusion of representatives of the U. M. W. Such action, of course, would be unfortunate and hardly conducive to national success."

The C. I. O.'s original proposal was addressed to the A. F. L., U. M. W. and the national railroad brotherhoods. Mr. Lewis immediately accepted. The A. F. L. proposed the two-union meeting. The Brotherhood of Trainmen told Mr. Murray it liked the C. I. O. suggestion.

Neither the C. I. O. nor the A. F. L. has ruled out the possibility that the U. M. W. and other unions may be called into the discussions later.

16m 1950 AFL Upholsterers' Union (California)

Negro becomes upholsterers organizer, job dispatcher

16m

AFL Upholsterers' Union, Local 576, has its first Negro organizer in Laurence E. Turner, recently elected to that post by the membership.

3-2-50

Turner, who was already vice president of the union, will serve also as a job dispatcher, replacing two persons who previously filled those jobs and enabling the union to cut expenses.

Lowndes,

Thirty-five-years old, Turner is serving his third term as vice president of the local, of which he has been a member since 1941. He has had experience in three local upholstery shops and has been in the furniture industry since 1929, starting when he was 15.

Formerly of Cleveland, where he was once refused a job because the AFL Upholsterers barred him from membership for his race, he is loud in his praise of Local 576 where he said he has found no discrimination.

AFL Official Flays T-H Law And Dixiecrats

Advertiser

Wed.

Vote In Primary Asked To Ban Statue In '50; Rhodes To Speak Today

4-12-50

A national labor leader took a twin slap at the Taft-Hartley law and the Dixiecrats here yesterday, and called on labor to scotch them both.

"The Taft-Hartley law is a time-bomb that can destroy the labor movement in this country with creeping paralysis," Joseph Keenan, director of the AFL's League for Political Education, told the State Federation's golden jubilee delegates.

Montgomery Ala.

"There is a combination of Northern Republicans and Southern Dixiecrats in Congress who are determined to see that nothing will be done for the benefit of the working man," Kennan said.

16m

Keenan likened the "Dixiecrats' schemes" to "Hitler's short cut to do away with the rank and file of the people."

He called on the 450 AFL delegates to carry on a vigorous campaign in the May 2 primaries so that "we will get enough votes in Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley law in 1950."

"The AFL is committed to a two-party system, and we want to work inside this framework," Keenan said.

He described the present national political situation as "the most important problem ever to face labor generally."

Ends Today

The three day convention ends today.

Top speaker listed for today is Lou Rhodes, Atlanta, southern organizational director for AFL.

Sam Douglas, president of the state federation, is presiding throughout the somewhat turbulent meetings.

Shortly before Keenan's fiery address, the convention was livened by a fierce mike-to-mike struggle over a resolution to endorse federal aid to education.

The 20-minute flare-up spun around whether the AFL body was for or against state control of federal aid.

The convention finally decided to knock out state control.

The wrangling was mainly between white and Negro delegates, with the white spokesman favoring state control.

The dispute was touched off by a minority report of R. F. Finkley, a Mobile Negro organizer.

"We need money for schools anyway we can get it," he said. "Let's cut out the hamstrings that work against both (races), and whatever will get us the money, then let's do it."

Advertiser

Jack Brock, a member of Montgomery's Typographical Local 222, said:

"I'm in favor of Negroes having everything a white man has in the way of food, a bed, etc., except social equality.

4-12-50

"If this amendment is accepted," Brock continued, "it means white and Negroes will sit in the same classroom."

The amendment passed—147 to 99.

Selection of officers will be made today. They were nominated yesterday, most without opposition. Voting will take place this morning.

Also addressing the convention yesterday was Nelson C. Jackson, a Negro labor leader from Atlanta.

He appealed for better race relations and improved economic opportunities for his race.

Jackson, who is southern field director of the National Urban League, said he believes every person is entitled to work, regardless of race, if he has a skill.

Because of its "unlimited labor supply," he said the South offers a fertile field for industrial expansion.

"I want to see opportunities made available for all persons who have skills," Jackson added.

Public Relations Program Urged

The Negro leader said he has noticed there is anti-labor feeling in the nation's colleges—both Negro and white.

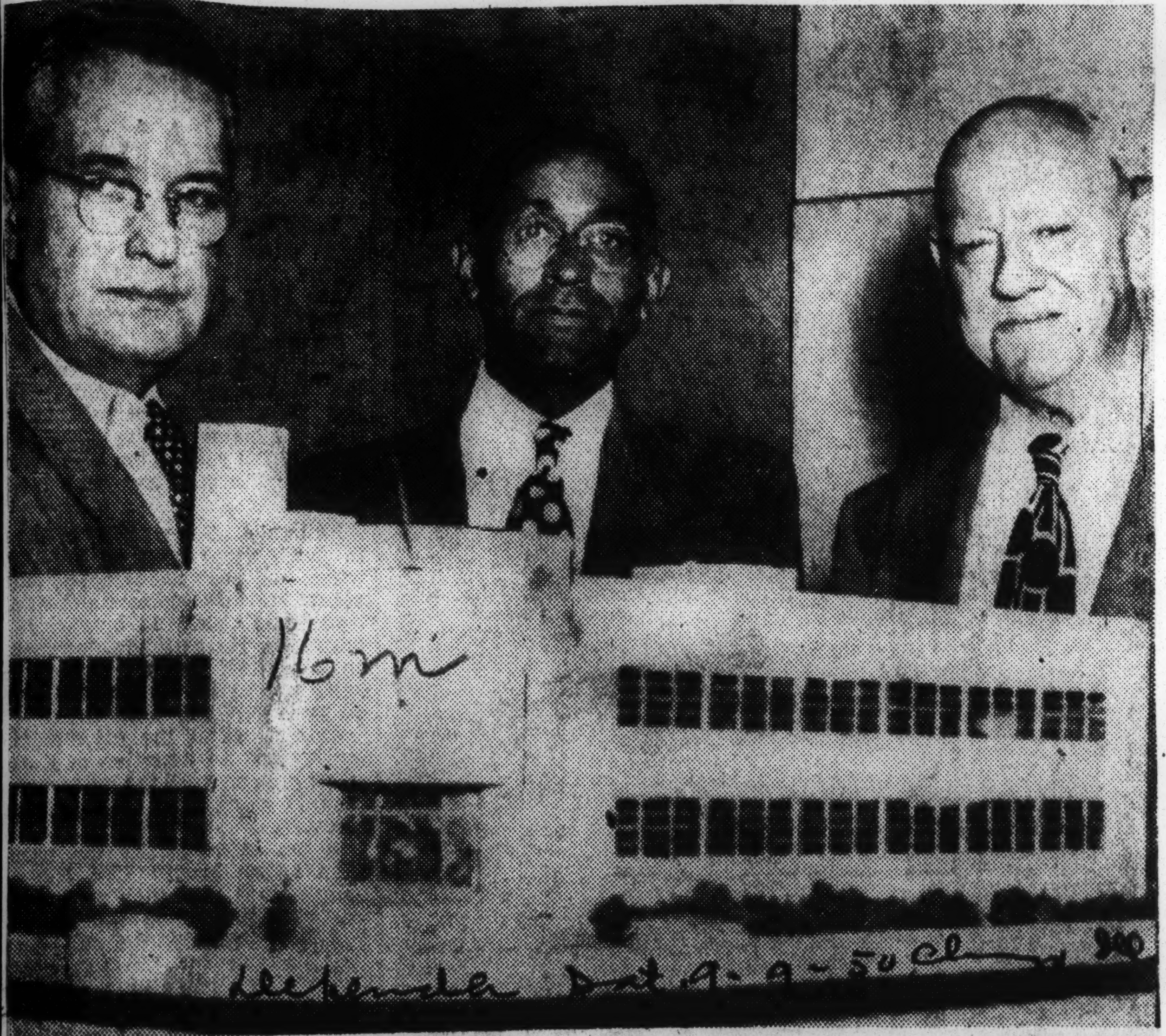
That is true, he said, because people don't know what labor means and when they find out then there is better feeling toward organized labor.

Jackson advocated that the AFL push a public relations program and sell the story of labor to the people, particularly young people.

Just before he spoke the convention adopted a resolution to set up a public relations department for the state federation in Alabama.

Another calling for legislation to put stricter controls on small loan companies was also adopted.

16m 1950 Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America



16m

Defender Dat. 9-9-50 Chicago

ARCHITECT'S MODEL of the $500,000 structure of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America for which cornerstone was laid last week in Chicago at Sheridan Road and Diversey. Twenty articles and items of historical interest were placed in a lead box and encased beneath the cornerstone of the new building, a completely modern two story structure with outer walls of white Bedford stone. Left to right behind model are, Patrick E. Gorman, international secretary-treasurer, Holford Harris, international executive board member and business agent for local 547, and Earl W. Jimerson, international president.

THIRTY YEARS OF A. C. L. U.

A group of fundamentalists will hold a conference this afternoon and a dinner tonight to mark the thirtieth anniversary year of the founding of their society, the American Civil Liberties Union. Fundamentalist is a term not usually applied to this organization or to those who support it, but we think it applicable none the less. For those who believe in the principles of the Civil Liberties Union and fight for them are fighting for some of the most fundamental tenets of the American democracy. What is fundamental to the American system if it is not freedom of thought, of speech, of worship, of publication? What is more fundamental to the political system of the Western World than the preservation and implementation of those freedoms? And these concepts rest on the most fundamental concept of all, the belief in the nobility and worth of the individual man, the conviction that the purpose of the state is to protect the individual, and not vice versa.

For a generation the American Civil Liberties Union has been in the thick of the battle to uphold the individual right to these fundamental freedoms. One need not agree with every stand it has taken over the years to be convinced of its great service as a keeper of the American conscience. Whether attacking censorship or discrimination, whether supporting academic or political liberty, the A. C. L. U. has been a valiant defender of some American fundamentals at the ground level, where it counts.

16m

Times

Wed. 2-22-50

[illegible]

16m 1950 American Federation of Musicians

Petrillo Urged Not To Hold Convention In Dixieland Again

Comm

Post. 6-17-50 16m.

HOUSTON, Tex.—American Federation of Musicians' national convention hit a sour note last week as both Negro and white musicians expressed disgust at Lone Star State race bias which virtually forced the musicians to ignore each other although they were friends.

AFM President James C. Petrillo was urged never again to hold a convention in Dixie. The Houston reception, coupled with antagonism of Miamians at the Florida convention, have been too much for the musicians.

The opening session found Negro and white delegates seated indiscriminately on the floor of the Coliseum. Most of the registering of delegates took place at the Coliseum for Negro delegates had been insulted at the Rice Hotel, long time lily-white stronghold, when they went there to register.

Nothing for Pc.

Registration was held at the Rice and Negro and white delegates, being friends of long standing back home in the North, attempted to speak to each other in the lobby of the hotel when they were told to go on upstairs if they wanted to talk to each other. They were not permitted to use the elevator, had to walk up one flight of stairs.

SWITCH SPOTS

Top flight officials of the Petrillo union resented this show of discrimination and immediately ordered that registration take place at the Coliseum.

Mayor Oscar Holcombe of Houston, greeted delegates, gave them the key to the city, offered to "fix" any traffic ticket they might receive.

Incidents other than this, reported by Negro delegates included the cancelling of a luncheon by a Northern "conference." Although the excuse offered was upping of prices for the luncheon to an unheard of level, frequent allusions were made by the delegates to the fact they had insisted that Negro and white be allowed to eat at the luncheon and that the price had not been upped until hotel officials had learned that there would be a mixed group present. Original price for the luncheon was to have been $2.50 per person. This was later changed to $5 per head.

STAY IN HOTEL

Many of the delegates, brushing shoulders with old man jim crow on the way down to Houston, refused to take a chance and see the city, being very much afraid of the very thing they did encounter, i. e., discrimination and segregation. Many spoke bitterly of inferior railroad accommodations, the fear of having to encounter intolerable prejudices and the impossibility of meeting their white friends downtown. Many delegates, in fact most of them, met with their groups, then immediately retired to their segregated hotels where they stayed for the duration of the convention.

Top brass among Negro delegates enlisted the support of their white friends and all stated there would be a tremendous rift in the ranks of the Musicians union before they would permit another national meeting to be held in the South. Vivid in their memories were the incidents of the Miami, Fla., meetings when Petrillo had to cancel several pleasure outings because of prejudices exhibited by Southerners.

WIN LOCAL

From the Houston meetings however, did come one good thing, a union local for Negroes. Having been refused admission in Local 65 for many years, musicians had sought to be organized but had been fought bitterly by local officials for reasons of their own.

A group of musicians, spearheaded by J. E. Tolbert, head of the band department of Texas State University, had been striving to unionize for over a year, had secured sufficient names and money to meet union requirements, but still they had been blocked by the Houston local.

Bringing the fight out into the open, Tolbert met with Petrillo, met with the executive board and finally obtained the right for a charter.

16m 1950 Bell Telephone Company Union

National Phone Strike Means Picketing Here

Constitution

By MARJORY SMITH

16m

A threatened nation-wide telephone strike would tie up Atlanta's communications system, despite the fact that Southern Bell Telephone Company-union negotiations will not begin until Monday, two days before the announced strike date.

J. M. Massey, Atlanta leader of the Western Electric Division of the Communications Workers of America (CIO) in the Southeast, said picket lines would be thrown around key exchanges here.

Massey said he had assurance from William A. Smallwood, president of the CWA division comprising telephone operators employed by Southern Bell, that non-striking union members would not cross picket lines.

Massey, in a statement following the strike-date announcement from Washington, D. C., by Joseph A. Beirne, president of the CWA-CIO, said plans for the strike were drawn up after Western Electric members voted two to one for the walkout in a December ballot.

Meanwhile, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company officials here labeled the strike announcement "an obvious attempt to stampede telephone companies into granting unrealistic demands."

Wed.

J. B. Kincaid, Atlanta District Manager for Southern Bell, declared, "We are prepared to bargain fully with the union at the bargaining table, but we will not be stampeded by the national CIO leaders' 'war of nerves'."

2-1-50

S. E. Sims, chief negotiator for the CWA division comprising telephone operators, said yesterday his group had received no strike orders.

Atlanta, Ga.

He admitted, however, the non-striking group "would honor picket lines of Western Electric installers and distributors."

Appeal Federal Decision On Promotion Of Firemen

Judge Denies Injunction Against Bias

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — The decision of Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson upholding a proposal of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen requiring colored locomotive firemen to take examinations for promotion to engineer will be appealed.

16m

Counsel for the colored firemen, Oliver Hill, Martin A. Martin and Spottswood Robinson, all of Richmond, and Charles H. Houston and Joseph C. Waddy, of Washington, announced last Saturday that the case will be carried to the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Daily World

In a memorandum decision last Friday, Judge Hutcheson dismissed a suit by a group of colored railroad firemen charging that the brotherhood and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad are discriminating against colored firemen.

The Judge denied an application for an antidiscrimination injunction and dismissed a suit for damages.

Wed.

3-1-50

The suit, one of a series of test cases being pushed by colored railroad employees against the allegedly discriminatory practices of the all-white railroad brotherhoods and the railroad companies was brought by Willie J. Rolax and others.

Atlanta Ga.

RESPONSIBILITY ISSUE

Judge Hutcheson ruled that colored railroad firemen could not insist upon their full rights of seniority while refusing to accept responsibilities that go with it.

The brotherhood between white and colored firemen. Under their proposal colored as well as white firemen would be required to take an examination for promotion to engineer and all who failed to pass the examination would be dismissed.

Colored firemen attacked this proposal on the ground that it represented a revoluntary change in operating practices by the railroads affected, that it would drastically reduce the number of colored firemen now in service, and that the brotherhood formulated the proposal in furtherance of its policy to drive colored firemen from railroad service and replace them with white firemen, members or potential members of the brotherhood.

The colored firemen also said the proposal had been formulated without the colored firemen being given any notice, opportunity to be heard or otherwise participate in its formulation or in the determination of whatever policy lies behind it.

In April, 1948, Judge Alexander Holtzoff in the District Court in Washington granted a preliminary injunction against the brotherhood forbidding the proposal from being put into effect. The preliminary injunction is still in effect.

From other columns . . .

Why Pullman Porters organized

By ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
(Reprinted from the Interracial Review)

1-21-50

In 1868 the late George M. Pullman built a car to operate by railroad which was intended to give additional comfort to the traveling public not found on coaches.

With him he took a Negro and it was not long after that enterprising people saw a huge profitable business in the making. They formed the Pullman Company.

Negroes had just about emerged from slavery and it was thought that for them to be free was sufficient. Choosing as its first President Robert Todd Lincoln, the son of the late President Abraham Lincoln, the Pullman Company adopted a plan of, low wages, insufferable long hours of work and the training of its porters to look to the traveling public for remuneration in the form of "tips" to make up a living wage.

Starting in 1878 with wages as low as $8.00 a month as alleged by some oldtimers, in 1916, the top pay of a Pullman porter was only $27.50 a month. Due to economic conditions occasioned by World War I and with the railroads under government control, an increase to $47.50 a month was ordered and later in 1929 when the management seized upon the idea of forcing the porters to accept the Employe Representation Plan (a Company Union) the wages were increased to $60.00. The first conference held under the Plan brought a soothing salve increase to $67.50.

It must be remembered that so many tricks by the management were used to be absorbed into the actual wages paid the porters that seldom were they ever in a position to draw a full month's salary.

A porter was expected to report for duty every day but he was only paid when assigned to a run and actually made the run, and because of this ruling few received a full month's pay.

If assigned to a run between New York and Buffalo returning on the third day, he would be paid at the monthly rate of $67.50 for three days. If not assigned to any other run for that month he would earn about $7.75. From that would be deducted $2.25 for his group insurance. His meals on the train and other occupational expenses made his monthly income considerably less.

Besides, the assignment of runs not classified on regular lines dug deep into the wages of the porter. If he left on trains after midnight, even though he started to work around 7 p. m. his pay would not begin until the train left the terminal and if he was assigned to a train leaving at 1 p. m., even though he was at work at 11 a.m. his pay would not start until 1 p.m. the following day, according to the Plan agreement.

Men serving on buffet broiler cars where refreshments and quick lunches are prepared oftimes suffered loss in pay for "buffet shortages" which they would not know about until payday.

Far worse than the low wages paid were the harsh working conditions under which porters were subjected, and which served more than anything else to force them into their bona fide labor organization—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Fear of the haughty superintendent and other officials was a recognized fact. The porter was expected to pay a special homage when the superintendent yelled, raved and ranted at him. In no case was the porter right and the complaint of a passenger or railroad official was always accepted as true regardless of how ridiculous it sounded.

The job called for men capable of manifesting intelligence, wisdom, courtesy, tact and sound judgement on the one hand and to be an uncle tom, clown or smiling merry-andrew on the other.

Twenty-one hours out of twenty-four the porter was expected to pay strict attention to the performance of his many duties and he was still held responsible for anything wrong that might happen during the three hours given for rest. In and awake at the same time.

The Employe Representation Plan also provided that the superintendent fire the porter first and when his case came up for a hearing, the same superintendent sat on the committee with a vote to establish fear over the porter representatives on the Committee.

Under the present contractual agreement, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters must be notified and the accused porter given a hearing before he can be dismissed from the service.

The erstwhile 11,000 mileage monthly rate has been changed to a 205 hour work month. Time and a half is paid when the porter works more than 240 hours.

Pullman Porters enjoy the same respect from officials of the management which they are expected to show.

Their contract includes pay when called to render service and not used, and their right to appeal their cases to the National Adjustment Board which is the highest governmental agency set up to settle all disputes and grievances is recognized.

16 m

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, enjoys the rare distinction of having secured for its members what they themselves believed impossible.

The porter who received $67.50 a month on August 25, 1925 when the movement started is now paid $235.00 a month.

This is unbelievable to those who opposed the movement based largely upon the theory that the Pullman Company would never recognize a labor union and that Negroes would not stick long enough in a fight for principle.

It was proved however that its leaders made great sacrifices serving for more than six years without pay and enduring other hardships that failed to break their spirit.

Randolph Sees Hard Fight Ahead For Firemen

Fri. 3-24-50

Says Feb. 23

Ruling Seback

Unless Overruled

16 m

NEW YORK, N. Y. — In the International headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in New York City, A. Phillip Randolph, International President, stated that colored locomotive firemen sustained a grave set-back in their fight for job security when the International Association of Railway Employees and the Association of Colored Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen lost the Willie J. Rolax case against the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen as a result of the decision of Judge Sterling Hutcheson of the Federal District Court of Richmond, Va., February 23.

Unless this decision is overruled by a Circuit Court of Appeals or the U. S. Supreme Court, Negro firemen may lose both their seniority rights and jobs, said Mr. Randolph. "It is a vicious and damaging blow to Negro railroad firemen since the judge in discussion of the contention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen that colored firemen should be compelled to take examinations, like white firemen at the risk of losing their jobs upon failure to pass to become engineers said, An application for an injunction is governed by principles of equality. One of the first principles of ancient origin, is that the seeker must himself do equity. This the colored firemen are unwilling to do. They insist upon full equality in reaping the benefits of seniority while resisting any effort to place upon their shoulders the responsibilities which accompany that right."

"In view of the foregoing it is my opinion that the application for an injunction should be denied and the suit dismissed."

NEGRO BACKING URGED

A. P. Randolph Asks Support of U. N. and U. S. in Korea

A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, called upon Negroes throughout the country to give the United States and the United Nations moral and material support to halt the march of communism toward world conquest.

He spoke at an open air rally at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue under the auspices of the New York division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

7-22-50

Without the intervention of the United States to drive the Communist North Korean Army back to the Thirty-eighth Parallel, Mr. Randolph said, the attack upon South Korea would break the spirit of the democratic forces of the world and make free peoples an easy prey to arrogant Communist tyranny.

Porters Brotherhood Sets Silver Jubilee

Defender

8-19-50

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is holding a Silver Jubilee celebration commemorating the 25th anniversary of the birth of the organization under the auspices of the Chicago Division from Aug. 20-25.

The celebration will open with a Public Labor Education Meeting, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 20, at 2:30 p. m., Daylight Saving Time, in the Assembly Hall, International House, University of Chicago, 1414 E. 59th st.

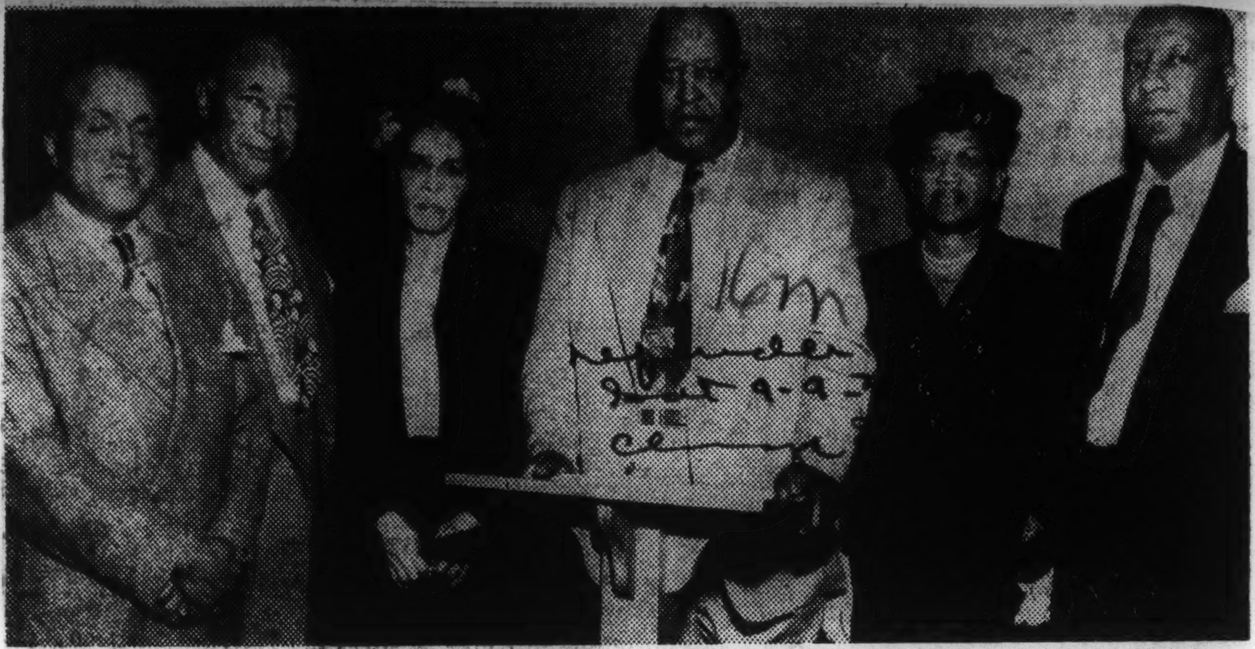
Speakers for the occasion will be William L. McFetridge, the youngest vice president of the American Federation of Labor and the International President of the Building Service Employee's International Union, A.F. of L. and A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and founder of the organization. Music at the public meeting will be furnished by the Henry Fitzpatric Chorus. Milton P. Webster, president of the Chicago Division, will preside at the meeting. The public is invited, admission free, and there will be no collection.

Other meetings will be held at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 3947-59 Drexel blvd., 2nd floor, Monday, Aug. 21, Tuesday, Aug. 22, and Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 8:00 p.m., Daylight Saving Time.

Among those who will appear on the program at these meetings will be Frank Evans, member of the Executive Board of the United Auto Workers Union, A.F. of L., Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Rosina C. Tucker, International secretary-treasurer of the Ladies Auxiliary, BSCP, Washington, D.C.; Frank Boyd, secretary-treasurer of the Twin Cities Division, BSCP, St Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Edith Sampson Clayton, lawyer, civic worker, and one of the original sponsors of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters from the time of its birth; Dr. Charles M. Thompson; Dr. Charles Wesley Burton, member and chairman of the original Citizens Committee which sponsored the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters 25 years ago.

Another outstanding meeting during the celebration will be on Tuesday evening, Aug. 22 at the Brotherhood headquarters, 3947 Drexel blvd., 2nd floor, where Mrs. Halena Wilson, International President of the Ladies Auxiliary and president of the Chicago Division, and Mrs. Rosina C. Tucker will make special addresses to the women. A meeting for all members and railroad men generally will be held at the headquarters Thursday, Aug. 24, at 2:30 p. m. which will be addressed by International President Randolph and International First Vice President Milton P. Webster.

The celebration will conclude with the 25th anniversary Celebration Soiree, Friday, Aug. 25, at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, Ashland blvd. and Van Buren st. One of the features of the Soiree will be a unique State Show in which there will be seven acts, including the star participants of the Brotherhood's Annual Talent Show.



16m

OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of Sleeping Car Porters are caught here by Defender photographer Tony Rhoden with members of their Ladies Auxiliary at one of their 25th anniversary meetings last week. They are, left to right, Dr. Charles Thompson, Charles Wesley Burton, chairman of the Brotherhood's citizenship committee, Mrs. Hallina Wilson, international president of the Ladies Auxiliary Milton P. Webster, the Brotherhood's international first vice-president of the Ladies Auxiliary, Milton P. Webs-secretary-treasurer, and A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood.

SLEEPING CAR PORTERS HAVE ANNIVERSARY

1925
BROTHERHOOD
SLEEPING CAR PORTERS A.F. of L.
SILVER JUBILEE
BIENNIAL CONVENTION

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who addressed the convention, being greeted by A. Philip Randolph, president of the organization.

They Accomplished the 'Impossible'

Courier

Sat- 9-9-50

Pittsburgh, Pa

THE International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, is holding its Silver Jubilee Convention in New York City beginning this Sunday.

This international, interracial organization is one of the most remarkable in the history of American labor because it accomplished what was regarded as impossible: i.e., the unionizing of Pullman and sleeping car porters.

When the Brotherhood was launched in New York twenty-five years ago by the brilliant, determined and incorruptible A. Philip Randolph with only six members, it was said that it could never accomplish its ambition to organize the porters, maids and attendants, and that if it did they would all lose their jobs, being replaced by whites or Filipinos.

For these reasons the movement was condemned and attacked by both Negroes and whites, many of whom were sincere.

It took these unionized porters ten years to win legal recognition, and twelve years to win Pullman Company recognition.

Through its efforts the porters's wages have risen from $67.50 for a 300-400-hour month to a minimum of $235.90 for a 205-hour month, and the men have won dignity, status and security.

Today the Brotherhood represents 95 per cent of the Pullman employes, numbering over 18,000 members in 107 locals in thirty-three states and Canada, while its membership consists of Mexicans, Filipinos, Chinese, American whites and Negroes, the latter predominating.

In 1929 when it was given a charter as an international union by the American Federation of Labor, it became the first organization of its kind to win such full status.

All Americans are proud of this great, fighting labor organization which, overcoming the most adverse circumstances and riding the storms of misrepresentation and vilification of leadership, persisted in its aim and accomplished the "impossible."

Hear From Truman, Other Leaders

Sleeping Car Porters End Anniversary Meet

Courier Sat. 9-23-50

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Acting Mayor Impelliteri, Norman Thomas and A. Philip Randolph, international president, addressed more than four hundred delegates here last week at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, at the Hotel Theresa and the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Secretary Tobin, representing President Truman, praised the fighting of the Negro troops in Korea. He said in part:

"Their achievements on the battle field presage the more important role which American Negroes are destined to play in our new program to help the long-oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa help themselves toward freedom, dignity and self-government.

AT CITY HALL

Mayor Impellitteri, speaking to 200 delegates at City Hall, praised the growth of the brotherhood. He said: "The brotherhood has grown to a membership of 18,000 individuals of eleven different races. From a wage of $67.50 for a 300-to-400 hour month in 1925 their pay has reached in 1950 a minimum of $235.90 for a work month of 205 hours. This amounts to an overall annual rise of $12,500,000. Social gains have been actually outstanding."

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, denounced the Taft-Hartley Act and jim-crow railroad brotherhoods. He said: "It is not the Taft-Hartley law (which I oppose) that is holding you back. It is the railroad brotherhoods.

RANDOLPH BLASTS

Randolph criticized the white brotherhoods sternly. He said:

"White railway unions, 98 per cent of which have color clauses in their constitutions, claim democratic rights for themselves. But they use every ounce of their economic power to deprive colored workers of economic advancement in the industry.

"There are deep currents of conspiracy on the part of certain railway unions to drive Negro workers out of this industry. Objects of persecution by lily-white rail unions are not only colored firemen and train porters but all Negro workers that have become desirable through organization and negotiations.

Porters Call for World Congress of Negro Peoples To Meet 1951 in New York

Iowa Bystander
Thurs. 9-21-50
16 M

Des Moines, Iowa

New York (Atlas)—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, (AFL) appeal for racial equality, and called for a world congress of Negro peoples to meet in New York next year, and the appeal was loudly cheered by the 350 delegates to the seventh biennial convention of the brotherhood, ending their five-day sessions at Hotel Theresa, last week.

The convention wants a complete elimination of Jim Crow from the Armed Forces, so the Negroes "may die as free men and not as Jim Crow slaves." The convention went all the way out for the advancement of the cause of colored races throughout the world, and supported President Truman's Point Four Program. It wants not merely material resources, but one freedom from the "evil forces of oppression and exploitation that is at present practiced by the Malan government of the Union of South Africa.

'Quiet Discrimination'

In another resolution, the convention accused the Department of State of practicing a bit of quiet discrimination against Negroes in its higher positions. It said that, since "two-thirds of the population of the World of color suspect" the United States, more Negroes should be appointed to the higher levels of the department.

Declaring that many Negroes are well qualified for diplomatic service, the resolution said that "the presence of colored Americans in foreign affairs posts will be the most effective policy of convincing the peoples of Asia and Africa that the United States practices what it preaches about democracy.

A New Deal

Warning that the Korean conflict might erupt into a world atomic war, another resolution called on the United States Government to give assurance to the peoples of Africa and Asia that the United States presents a new deal for them in land reforms and recognition of their nationalistic aspirations and racial equality.

The 350 delegates are firmly behind the American democratic ideals to offset the menace of Russian aggression, especially by appealing to the colored peoples of Africa and Asia. At the same time, A. Philip Randolph, international president of the union was reelected for a three-year term. He has been president of the union during its twenty-five years of existence.

Railroad Men To Hear Talk By Dr. Bunche

Silver Jubilee Set For Sept. 10 In New York City

Oklahoma Eagle
Thurs. 8-31-50

The Silver Jubilee Convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, will open Sunday September 10 with a two-mile patriotic parade through Harlem and a public mass meeting at the Golden Gate Auditorium (142nd St. and Lenox Ave.), it was announced today by the Convention's Arrangements Committee.

Tulsa Oklahoma

Dr. Ralph Bunche, Chairman of the United Nations' Trusteeship Commission, AFL President William Green, and A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood, will address the public rally scheduled for 3 p. m.

Formal convention sessions, bringing together over 400 delegates, representing 18,000 members in 10 locals in 33 states and Canada, will open Monday, September 11, at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. The Brotherhood's Women's Aulixiary will hold its regular convention simutaneously at the Harlem Branch of the YWCA, 179 West 137th Street.

16m 1950 CIO

Wagner's Negro Employees, Vital In UnionElection

Argus

UE Members Storm CIO Meet Sun.

Fri. 3-3-50
St. Louis,

The more than 700 Negro emloyees of the Wagner Electric Corp., were an important factor in the defeat of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' Union in a National Labors Relations election there last Monday.

16m

The UE union, which was expelled from the CIO recently because of alleged Communist domination, received 1740 votes against 2417 votes for the International Union of Electrical Workers-CIO. The AFL union received 514 votes and 15 votes were cast for no union.

The fall of UE at Wagner marked the loss of power of the union in the three major plants here. Century and Emerson have already held NLRB elections in their plants.

The CIO made a direct bid for the support of the Negro vote, bringing in William Bowman, international representative of UAW-CIO in Detroit to assist James P. Troupe, international representative of the CIO Steel workers union here.

A CIO meeting last Sunday at the Tom Powell post with Wagner employees brokeup in near-confusion after UE members lead by Robert Logsden stormed the session.

APPEAL MADE

Appeals for support of CIO were made by fellow Wagner workers, spearheaded by Roland Smith.

Smith told of his experiences in negotiating with company officials for pay for holidays.

Bowman had finished his address to the members and Troupe, who was servng as chairman, was entertaining questions from the floor when Logsden and his group burst into the room, shoutting, "Do you want to hear from UE?"

When Troupe was unable to secure order, he declared the meeting adjourned.

With half the body on its feet and milling about, Logsden spoke charging the meeting with being a "jim crow" one. Also appearing in behalf of UE at Sunday's meeting was Lee Henry, a worker in the Wagner plant.

Argus
3-3-50
St. Louis

THESE MEN PLAYED IMPORTANT PARTS in the NRLB election held at the Wagner Electric Corp., on Monday when the IUE-CIO union defeated the UE by a vote of 2417 to 1740. Both unions went to great lengths to woo the 700 votes controlled by the Negro employees at Wagner. Photographed at a meeting called by the CIO at Tom Powell Post Sunday were: Roland Smith, a Wagner employee, who spoke; Ray Mertin, past president of the IUE local; James P. Troupe, international representative, United Steelworkers, CIO and William Bowman, international representative, UAW-CIO, of Detroit.

16m

Court Denies Bridges Writ For Freedom

News
Tues. 8-8-50
Dallas, Texas

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 7 (AP).—Harry Bridges lost another round Monday in his attempt to stay out of jail pending appeal of his perjury conviction.

Federal District Judge Dal M. Lemmon turned down a habeas corpus writ in which the CIO Longshore leader argued he is being held in violation of his constitutional liberties. The court made no comment.

16m

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals will consider Tuesday morning a Bridges' appeal for bail. This petition also was based on the contention that denial of bail violates Bridges' constitutional rights.

The petition argued that Bridges should be freed since the government has made no claim that he is a bad risk nor denied that there is grounds for appeal.

Federal District Judge George Harris revoked Bridges' $25,000 bail Saturday. He declared the longshore president is a security risk.

State CIO Council Bars Klansmen as Delegates

16m

By CHARLES POU

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 7—The Georgia CIO Industrial Union Council ~~Saturday~~ rewrote its constitution to bar "proven Ku Klux Klan members" as delegates to future Georgia CIO conventions.

The action followed a heated debate in which several delegates attacked a proposal that Kluxers be added to a CIO ban list which includes Communists, Nazis and members of the Nazi bund. That constitution section was rewritten entirely, adding the Ku Klux Klan to the list but inserting the word "proven."

Journal Constitution

The measure then was approved by the convention body with dissent.

10-8-50

Before the constitution committee made the change, and recommended passage the ban on Klan members met stiff resistance on the convention floor. It was attacked principally as "impractical and meaningless."

M. H. Cook of Atlanta, delegate of United Steelworkers of America Local 2401, said if they excluded Ku Klux Klan members, Georgia CIO Councils wouldn't have enough delegates to hold future conventions.

He said he was "willing to gamble" that if a local union selected 10 delegates "two-thirds of them would be Klansmen."

Mr. Cook said 20 years ago he was a member of the Klan and he knew how they operated. He said the CIO wouldn't know whether delegates were Klansmen or not.

Another delegate from Local 2401, E. Starnes, chairman of the resolutions committee, a leader in the move to exclude Klansmen, arose to challenge Mr. Cook's assertion. As a fellow delegate from Local 2401, he said he wanted it in the record that he "doubted" Mr. Cook's estimate.

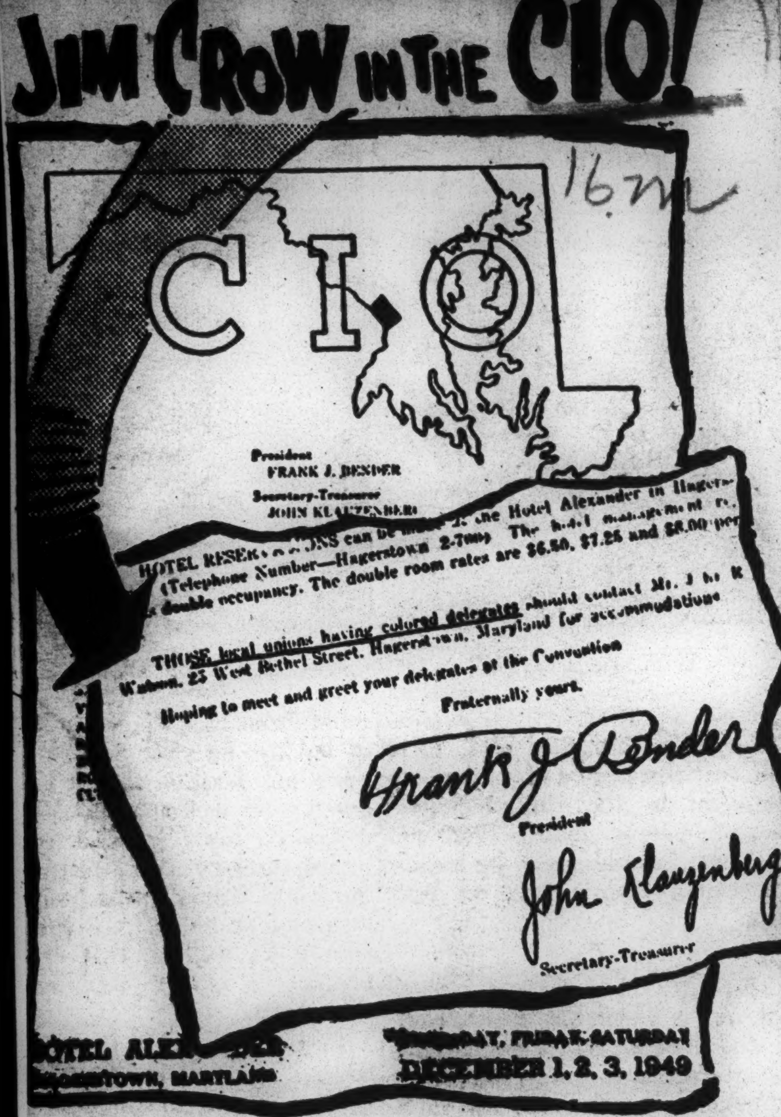
16m

Mr. Starnes accused Georgia industrialists of using the Klan to fight CIO's organizational efforts.

"The Klan, like the Communist party," he said, "is opposed to the CIO, and there is no question but what the Klan is being used by employers to oppose the CIO."

Also speaking for the amend-

was Charles Mathias of Atlanta, president of the Atlanta CIO Industrial Union Council.



JIM CROW IN THE CIO!

16 m

C I O

President
FRANK J. BENDER
Secretary-Treasurer
JOHN KLAUZENBERG

HOTEL RESER... ...NS can be made at the Hotel Alexander in Hagers-... (Telephone Number—Hagerstown 2-7000) The hotel management re... ...double occupancy. The double room rates are $6.50, $7.25 and $8.00 per

THOSE local unions having colored delegates should contact Mr. J... Watson, 23 West Bethel Street, Hagerstown, Maryland for accommodations

Hoping to meet and greet your delegates at the Convention

Fraternally yours,

Frank J. Bender
President

John Klauzenberg
Secretary-Treasurer

...OTEL ALEX... ...STOWN, MARYLAND

...DAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
DECEMBER 1, 2, 3, 1949

Rightwing Steers To KKK-Alliance

3-26-50

By George Morris

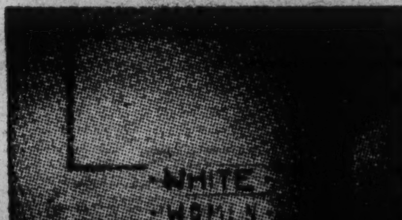
The last batch of four progressive unions expelled by the CIO have a total of more Negro members on their general executive boards than have all the right wing unions of the CIO combined. The other six left unions expelled or scheduled for expulsion could show a similar record.

This is not an accident. It is a reflection of a fundamental difference of view between the left and right camps on the all - important issue of the rights of the Negro people and the rights of Negro trade unionists in particular.

To indicate how sharp this difference really is, we cite two exhibits from the publications of the expelled progressive unions. The photographs of Jimcrow washrooms in the Memphis hall of the CIO for which the CIO's regional director is responsible; and the reproduction of a convention call of the Maryland CIO which carries a note at the bottom asking for special designation on the credentials of Negro delegates so they could be placed in hotels where they would be tolerated.

16 M

THE MARYLAND call is typical of the practice in several right - wing run unions. Only recently an NAACP branch in a lumber district protested to Murray against a similar Jimcrow hotel notice inserted into a convention call by the Woodworkers Union.



COLORED WOMEN

Jimcrow at the Memphis (Tenn.) CIO headquarters. The signs were put up by the West Tennessee Area Director for the Southern Organizing Drive.

This condition received public attention at the Cleveland Convention of the CIO. Miss Vicki Garvin, Negro and member of the expelled Office Workers Union's G.E.B. noticed that the CIO's Textile Union side-tracked a series of resolutions on discrimination and condemnation of the KKK, at its own convention. A public statement by its president, Emil Rieve, was to the effect that some Klansmen delegates in the convention might be offended and raised a floor controversy over the issue. Miss Garvin thought such appeasement of Jimcrow won't get the CIO far.

To this the chairman of the CIO convention, who then happened to be George Baldanzi, executive head of the textile union, replied sneeringly: "You must come from a Harlem committee to organize the South"—an insult he had to apologize for later in the convention.

DELEGATE Thomas Richardson of the United Public Workers—a union whose general secretary-treasurer is a Negro and seven of whose GEB members are Negroes called attention to the very Jimcrow practices cited in the exhibits here, and to the sabotage by the CIO's so-called anti-discrimination committee, chaired by James P. Carey; of the UPW's fight against Jimcrow in the Federal Engraving Bureau and other spheres where criticism of the Truman administration and exposure of his demagogy on civil rights would be the inevitable result.

3-26-50

16 M

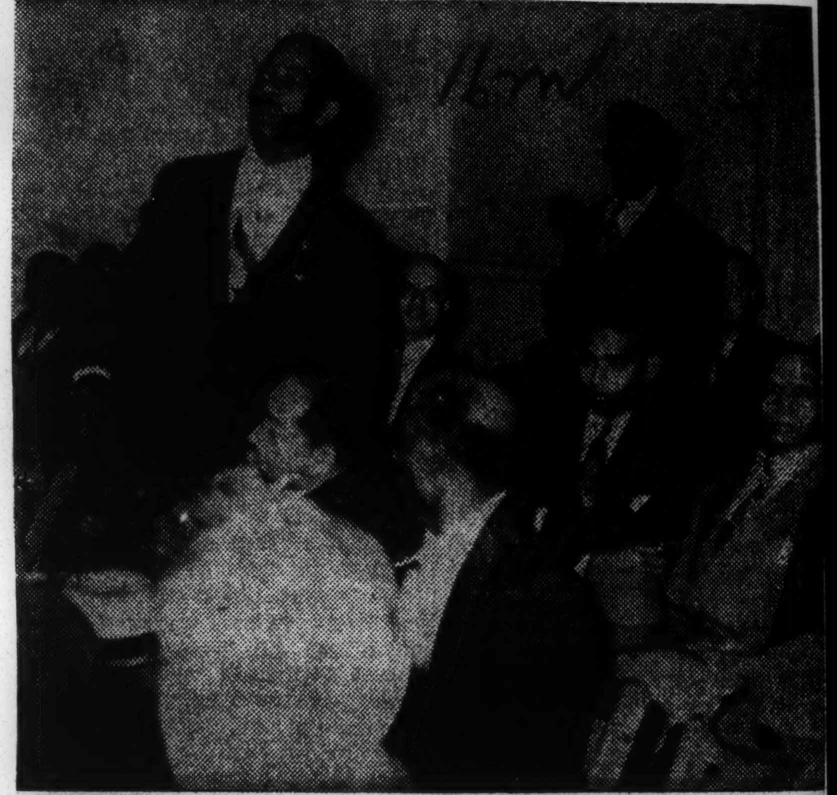
The reply to Richardson was a barrage of insults from Murray and other of the big guns of the CIO, but not even an attempt to meet the charges. In the past year the situation has become worse, climaxed by the CIO's recent mobilization of its entire Southern organizing staff, under Baldanzi's personal direction and at the expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, to smash the expelled Food and Tobacco Workers local in Reynolds Tobacco in Winston-Salem.

Although it is the CIO that suffered a smashing defeat in the first election, the real object was to smash a local that is the major beacon light in the South of the strength of Negro-white unity.

Another such exemplary Negro-white unity, in Alabama's iron ore organization of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, was wrecked earlier by Murray's organizers through a raid developed on the basis of appealing to the Klan elements employed by the company. As a consequence the bulk of the Negro miners today remain in Mine, Mill while the whites have been drawn into Murray's steel union.

Add to the above picture the reports of Southern CIO support to certain candidates on the Diixecrat slate and place it along side of the evidence on anti-Semitism in the CIO cited in last week's Worker: the resulting pattern can hardly be mistaken.

Such are the inevitable by-products of a policy which, as Carey put it bluntly recently, envisages that "in another war we will join the fascists to fight the Communists." In other words, the perspective is for a united front with the race supremacists, anti-Semites, lynchers and Jimcrowers on a world-wide scale.



16 m

HENRY LEE, a supporter of the UE union poses a question from the floor to speakers at Sunday's meeting at the Tom Powell Post. Shortly after he finished speaking(UE representatives stormed the meeting and temporarily threw it into confusion. As the meeting broke up, Henry was one of the persons who joined Robert Logsden in addressing the group—Franklin photo.

JOHN L. LEWIS AND THE NEGRO

16 m
Age
New York

For a very definite reason, we're glad old John L. Lewis won that coal strike. Whatever they call him, he remains the No. 1 labor leader in this country and the only one to date powerful enough to force them to turn off the lights. There are thousands of Negroes in the coal mining industry. Most of them swear by the grizzled old labor tycoon for it was through him that they first got a living wage from the backbreaking work they picked as a life occupation. Lewis, so far, hasn't let them down. The Taft-Hartley Law to them was a slap in the face, an open highway over which this nation's workers can be turned into slaves by being forced by law to work while no similar curb was put on profits. That is why the Federal Court recided the United Mine Workers Union and John L. were not in contempt when they failed to go back to work and end the strike. As Lewis or someone else said, "you can't mine coal with bayonets." You can't.

Labor is marching ahead, not necessarily through White House patronage and encouragement, but by the will of the people who want to get something for what they put out in the form of toil. Whether it all winds up in some sort of welfare state we don't know.

People are too prone to think of coal as being something you burn to keep warm with or to cook food with. That is about the limit of their thinking on the subject and some of them get mad at the miners for refusing to work under certain conditions and for inadequate pay. Most people don't know that coal by-products are the bones of contention. Perfumes, steel and other metals, oils, paints, chemicals, etc, all are by-products of the black gold.

That, John L. Lewis and his boys know, and that is one of the reasons for the heavy artillery they level every once in a while at the lads who are the big operators.

It was John L. Lewis, some of you might remember, who first put the Negro into labor in a big way. The American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers and later, William Green, had little for the Negro to do except in such unions as the Sleeping Car Porters and the Jim Crow locals of bartenders, musicians (not New York where Local 802 is an outstanding example of interracial harmony and goodwill) and cooks and waiters. Along with Phil Murray, John L. formed the tremendous CIO and integrated Negroes into nearly all branches of labor the CIO encompassed. In fact, he brought thousands of Negroes into the CIO via his UMW.

16 m

Claim CIO Backslides From Equality Position

Daily Worker 16 m

CHICAGO — (NNPA) — Additional proof that the Congress of Industrial Organizations is backsliding from its position of racial equality was seen here last Wednesday in indorsements of candidates for judicial vacancies.

Although the Chicago Bar Association termed all four aspirants for the two judicial posts as "well qualified," the Illinois CIO Political Action Committee indorsed former State's Attorney William J. Touhy for the vacancy on the Circuit Court bench.

Republicans have slated Mr. Wilkins, a prominent church layman and grand polemarch of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, for the Circuit Court vacancy.

Along wth Touhy, the CIO political Action Committee also indorsed State Senator Abraham Lincoln Marovitz for a vacancy on the Superior Court bench. Both are Democratic candidates in the judicial election of April 11.

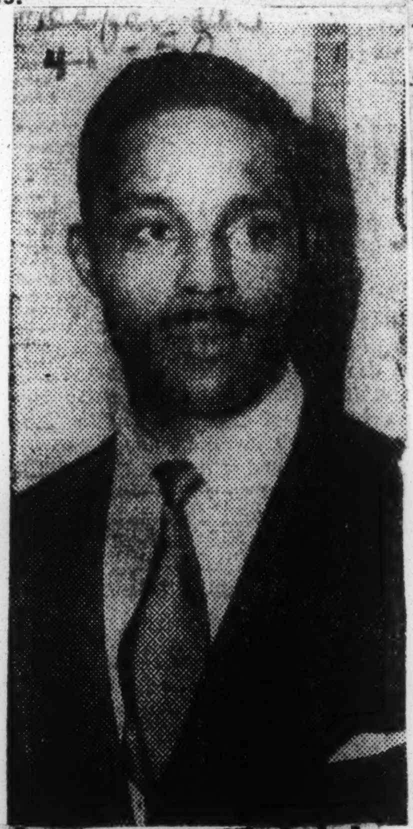
4-1-50

The Repubiican candidate opposing Marovitz is Edward B Lucius.

Touhy and Marovitz were lauded and pledged support at a luncheon of leaders of the Building Service Employees International union in the Bismarck Hotel. With 43,000 members here, the union is the second largest in the area

William L. McFetridge, international president of the building service union, committed the union to support Touhy and Marovits. They were described as 'true friends of labor and the common man."

Wilkins was nominated for the Circuit Court vacancy after the Democrats had refused to slate Judge Wendell Green of the Municipal Court for the post.



Negroes Nail Bridges' Lies About ARA

16 m

The CIO American Radio Association has refuted the charges of Intl. Longshoremen's Union Pres. Harry Bridges that ARA practices bigotry toward Negroes.

In testimony before a three-man committee appointed to hear charges of Communist domination in the ILWU last May, Bridges had accused the CIO of being "people that truly practice discrimination ... particularly the radio operator's union (ARA)."

CIO News

"You don't find any Negro radio operators," Bridges charged. "That's a lily white union from the word go." The Longshoremen's Union was subsequently expelled by the CIO.

10-9-50

In the last issue of ARA's monthly publication, "Log," appear three affidavits signed by Negro operators testifying that they are members of the union and have not been discriminated against because of their color.

One of the signers, John Douglass Gipson, said he had been an ARA member since 1944. He said:

"I have been free of any shadow of discrimination originating in the union. In the two cases where I encountered discrimination originating with the bigoted elements in the steamship company, I was backed to the hilt by my union and its officials.

"My own experience proves that Harry Bridges or anyone else who makes or spreads statements that ARA is a 'lily white' outfit is an outright and malicious liar."

Defender
Sat. 4-1-50
Chicago Dep

16 mm

16 mm

Willard Townsend, international president of the United Transport Service Employees (CIO) union and Chicago Defender columnist, was honored Thursday in Chicago at a surprise testimonial sponsored by distinguished labor, political, civic and educational leaders from all over the country. Highlight of affair attended by more than 300 persons was unveiling of portrait of labor leader painted by young Chicago artist, Vincent Cullers, left below. Standing left to right are Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Eugene Frazier, international secretary-treasurer of UTSE, and chairman of sponsoring committee; Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton institute president who presided, and Mrs. Julia Wrenn Partner, president of Chicago Hampton club, representing alumni of Hampton institute of which Townsend is a trustee. — Photo by Rhoden.

16m 1950

C.I.O.

Murray Asks CIO Political Leaders to Raise $1,000,000 to Elect Prolabor Congressmen

Times-Dispatch Sat. 6-17-50

Richmond, Va.

16m

WASHINGTON, June 16—(UP)—CIO President Philip Murray asked his political leaders today to raise a $1,000,000 war chest to help elect prolabor candidates to Congress this Fall.

Jack Knoll, director of the CIO's Political Action Committee, said enemies of labor are spending "unlimited funds" to defeat candidates in sympathy with union legislative aims.

They spoke at a meeting of 350 CIO union presidents and PAC leaders who will direct the organization's drive to elect a prolabor Congress next November.

Later, the delegates trouped to the White House garden, where President Truman, standing in a light rain, told them that they are doing a great political service for the country.

"Keep Up the Good Work"

"You are informing yourselves and your associates what the issues are, and what the results may be if the wrong answers are found to those issues," the President said.

"Keep up the good work. Election day is the first Tuesday in November."

Murray urged his political lieutenants to get out and solicit voluntary contributions and send them to Knoll as director of the organization's political arm.

Although repeal of the Taft-Hartley law is one of organized labor's principal legislative demands, Murray laid additional stress on the issues of unemployment and Social Security.

He said about 1.000.000 more persons have become unemployed each year since 1947. Unemployment insurance benefits average $21 a week for 26 weeks, he said, and after that "the worker can go to the poorhouse."

Murray said that if Congress refuses to take responsibility for social reforms, those issues will have to be discussed "with employers across the bargaining table." He referred to last year's steel strike which established pensions for his United Steel Workers.

'Disaffiliate' Rather Than Let Negroes Meet With Them

16M

Courier 6-17-50

Pittsburgh Pa.

LINDEN, Ala.—Rebellion against the CIO's non-segregation policy cropped up here last week when prejudiced whites employed at the W. T. Smith Lumber Company voted unanimously last week to terminate the local union's affiliation with the International Woodworkers of America, CIO

Joseph A. Bonner, president of the local, composed of the sawmill workers, said Tuesday the 120 union men at the Smith Lumber Company voted "to a man" to quit the CIO in protest to the recent CIO order banning jim crow of the races in the meetings of all union affiliates.

GOING INDEPENDENT

Bonner said the local union will bargain for an independent contract with the lumber concern when the present contract expires next Dec. 15.

He said his Local S-479 of the IWA-CIO has officially advised both the mill company and the IWA headquarters in Portland, Ore., of the proposed secession action.

He stated that to date IWA officials had ignored the stand taken by his local by failing to reply to the notice. Bonner said the local represents about 120 sawmill workers in the Linden area.

DID NEGROES VOTE?

It could not be immediately learned as to whether any Negro workers voted for the racist move by the union here. Fear would probably be a determining factor in the expression of colored sawmill hands in upholding a policy approving racial segregation.

Labor Leader Strickened

Daily Worker

WILLARD S. TOWNSEND—On the eve of his departure to attend a meeting of the Labor Advisors of the Economic Cooperation Administration in Paris, France, Willard S. Townsend, President of the CIO United Transport Service Employees, was stricken with a violent gastric disorder and confined to Chicago's Provident Hospital.

16M

6-17-50

Chicago Ill.

Townsend had been invited to serve as consultant to the Labor Advisors of ECA at the Paris meeting by Paul Hoffman, ECA Administrator. While abroad he was also scheduled to attend one of the meetings of the newly organized International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The ICFTU was established to give voice to the trade union groups throughout the world which are free from Communist domination.

Townsend's sudden illness comes as a blow to American workers, both Negro and white, who depend on him to state the case of minority group workers in high councils. In the past Townsend has represented the American trade union movement on a mission to Japan and Korea in 1947 and on assignments to the Mexican and Cuban Confederations of Labor.

U. S. Court Rules Out Citizenship For Bridges

Times-Dispatch

Sat. 6-17-50

Opinion Opens Way to Permit His Deportation

Richmond, Va.

16M

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16—(AP)—A Federal court ruled today that Harry Bridges, Australian-born labor leader convicted of perjury, must relinquish at once his rights as a United States citizen.

In announcing that he would cancel the citizenship of the fiery CIO longshore union official, Judge George B. Harris opened the legal gate to a new deportation proceeding.

But Bruce Barber, district director of immigration and naturalization, expressed doubt that a deportation order would be issued soon. He said that probably would await outcome of Bridges' appeal from his conviction of having lied about membership in the Communist party when he was naturalized in September, 1945.

The defense committee of Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union issued a statement decrying "this persistent persecution of an incorruptible labor leader."

Bridges was in court Wednesday for final arguments on the government's motion to revoke his citizenship. His attorneys argued insistently that until the perjury conviction was passed upon by higher courts, Judge Harris was without legal power to cancel the citizenship.

The judge ruled otherwise.

"Bridges stands before this court a convicted felon," he wrote in a memorandum opinion. "When a defendant is convicted, the presumption of innocence vanishes and a heavy presumption of guilt supplants it.

"Under the circumstances . . . he should not be privileged to retain the fruits of his illegality."

Referring to the legal sections dealing with citizenship cancellation of convicted felons, the court quoted:

"When a person shall be convicted, . . . the court in which such conviction is had shall thereupon revoke, set aside and declare void the final order admitting such person to citizenship."

Harris' opinion concluded:

"Harry Bridges has no moral or constitutional right to retain the privileges of citizenship if by false swearing an imposition was practiced upon the superior court . . . without which the certificate of citizenship . . . would not have been issued."

The union said Bridges' attorneys would move at once to appeal from the revocation order—which probably will not be signed by Judge Harris before Monday—and for a stay of execution.

Dixie Whites Defy Union Ban On Segregation

Defender

Sat. 6-10-50

16M

Chicago Ill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Declaring they would not stand for "Southern traditions being torn down," white members of the CIO local here said they will defy a union order to abolish racial segregation.

The edict, released several days ago from national CIO headquarters, ordered all local unions to abolish separte toilet, fountain and locker room facilities on all union property or property leased by the union.

More than 300 members of local 1489 of the United Steelworkers in

nsley have filed complaints gainst the order with a member f the grievance committee.

T. D. Mezzell, financial secretary of the union and grievance committeeman, said several of the members told him they would resign from the union if the order

Southern Workers Battle Labor Bureaucrats; CIO Rightwing Brings Back Jimcrow Practices

Worker, Tenn. 4-16-50

New York, N.Y.

16 m CIO

Negroes Segregated in Union Center; Kluxer Police Official Supported

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The CIO in Memphis was built on the policy of taking in all workers regardless of creed or color. This program was a great success as mass industries were organized and about 30,000 workers, a majority of them Negro, joined the CIO. But the present klan-minded, dixiecrat Memphis CIO leadership has gone back on the original CIO policies. They are to blame for the loss in union membership, for the division between Negro and white brothers, and for some unions being on the outside of CIO today.

They recently expelled, as part of CIO national policy, the Memphis FTA from the CIO council. This union is the symbol of struggle for better conditions for hundreds of Memphis workers, especially Negro workers. All the Negro people of Memphis know how this union has fought for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram.

In Memphis, FTA's president is a Negro. Two Negro women were employed as office workers by Memphis FTA in a Jimcrow city that knows few such openings for Negro women. This is the union that has been expelled from the Memphis CIO council.

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THE PRESENT CIO Memphis leaders have openly and disgracefully put Jimcrow into the Memphis CIO. In the CIO headquarters building the toilets have been marked off "for white" and "for colored" by the CIO leaders. Even meetings are now held on a segregated basis.

The white supremacist regional CIO director here, W. A. Copeland, refuses to place more than one Negro organizer on his staff. As a result there is only this one, single organizer in Memphis where there are 30.000 CIO members, a majority of whom are Negro. This one CIO Negro organizer is not allowed to have his office in CIO headquarters building. He must be Jimcrowed to another section of town in another building.

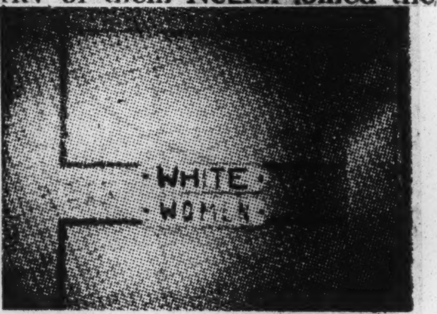
Copeland was a member of the Newspaper Guild in the 30's, then an AFL union, and the AFL council. When the guild voted to join the CIO Copeland hung onto his seat in the AFL council and did all he could to block the formation of the CIO.

He "controls" more than just Memphis CIO. He has tried to control Negro people's organizations. He has worked through Henry White, who is a representative of the United Transport Service Employes, CIO.

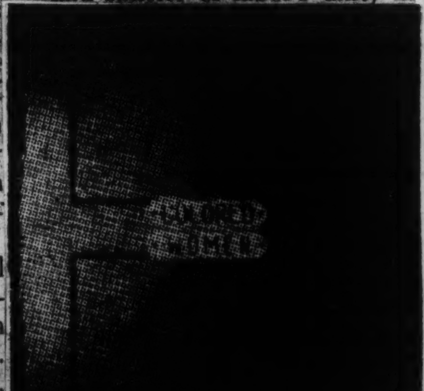
Copeland is not satisfied in keeping the CIO from fighting for the rights of Negro workers, but he also tries to prevent other Memphis organizations from doing so.

★

ANOTHER WHITE supremacist and splitter of labor's unity in Memphis is Earl Crowder, who is representative of the United Steel Workers Union. Snuff workers in Memphis joined the Steel Worker's Union and went out on strike hoping for help of all organized labor in the city. When NMU and FTA members went down to help them they were run off by Crowder.



HERE'S ONE WAY Jimcrow has returned to the Memphis (Tenn.) CIO headquarters. The signs were put up by the West Tennessee Area Director for the Southern Organizing Drive.



Crowder didn't want the snuff workers to associate with members and leaders of these unions who oppose his policy of dictation and Jimcrow. Crowder is not an elected official but hired by Murray, as are all CIO officials in the city except those of the Firestone local.

Crowder has a reputation for being anti-Negro. When progressive white unionists speak out against the CIO's segregated toilets they are labeled as "reds" by Crowder. He says that Communists are leading this fight and that all know that "Negroes can easily be swayed by whites."

A Negro member of the council, Josh Tools, got up and said he resented Crowder's Jimcrow attitude and that he knew other Negro unionists resented it. For this Tools, who is a member of the national negotiating committee of the Firestone workers, was severely reprimanded by the Jimcrow CIO leadership.

It was CIO policy to fight for good labor laws, but here too the Memphis CIO leaders have strayed away from original CIO policy. They supported Clifford Davis for Congress, a man who voted for Taft-Hartley, and who voted again for it when he was returned to Congress. Davis is a former Klansman and city police commisisoner.

★

SOME MEMBERS of the CIO organizing staff distributed sample ballots which called for Davis' election.

FTA and other progressive union members supported a man who promised to vote for labor and aaginst the Taft-Hartley. He is the Rev. Dwight V. Klye, a Negro minister, who also favored FEPC and an anti-lynch law. Because FTA refused to support klan-minded, anti-labor Davis, is another reason it was expelled from the Memphis CIO counei by the Crowders and Copelands.

The fight that progressive white and Negro CIO union members are putting up in Memphis for the real CIO program is taking place in every large Southern city. Workers everywhere in the South are showing that they refuse to accept the Jimcrow policy of the present CIO leadership because it is not the real CIO program. It is, on the other hand, the program of the Dixiecrats, their masters, the bosses, who are the only ones to profit when labor is split and divided.

Union Vows Fight For FEFC Laws

Chicago, Ill

Det. 12-2-50

Defender

16m

The greatest ovation given any speaker at the 12th Annual CIO Convention in Chicago last week went to Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard university who called upon America to "accept completely the responsibility of the leadership of the Western democracies" and to bring the colonial system to an end.

Addressing the 600 delegates at the Palmer House on Thanksgiving morning, Dr. Johnson declared, "You must create a basic condition in which humanity can trust you." He stated that failure to pass the FEPC and other civil rights measures played directly into the hands of the enemy.

Following an attack upon racial discrimination by Walter Reuther of the CIO auto workers at Tuesday's session, the convention adopted a strong civil rights resolution. It demanded action on FEPC and other federal measures against racism. The resolution also recommended:

"That each CIO affiliate strengthen its Civil Rights Committee or Department on Fair Practices within its respective organization, and that each International Union seek to have incorporated in its collective bargaining agreements non-discrimination caluses, particularly pertaining to hiring."

Williard Townsend of the red caps union was re-elected to the CIO Executive Board and President Philip Murray and other top national officers were unopposed. Mrs. Rosalie Manns of Cincinnati, was elected vice-president of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO.

Harry Read of Washington, became acting director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination to replace George L. P. Weaver, recently appointed to assist Stuart Symington, man power chief in Washington.

The delegates were addressed by the Reverend Archibald Carey on the opening of Tuesday's session and he paid tribute to the CIO for its fight against discrimination in bowling and racism in general.

Prominent among the delegates attending the convention were: Williard Townsend, Harold Snell, John Yancey, Cecil Patrick, Ed Welsh, Willoughby Abner, Philip Weightman. Lucius Love, Edward Todd and Eugene Frazier of Chicago.

Among out-of-town delegates were: William Oliver, Alex Fuller, and Helen Graham of Detroit, Boyd Wilson of Pittsburgh; Josh Tools of Memphis; Hubert B. Warner of New York City; James Turner of Akron; John Morrison of Los Angeles; William Bates of South; W. Richard Carter of New Jersey and Leroy Clark of New York.

Ouster of Negro Leaders Broke Local's Power

Worker

16 m

C.I.O

4-16-50

New York 3

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—When the men at the production foundry, Jackson Industries, had a fighting union they did away with speed-up, foremen swearing at the workers, and poor pay. Today, because the union followed a Jimcrow policy and refusal to fight for the workers, Jackson employes work under open shop conditions.

Just consider the men lifting 80-pound weights to cover molds. They lift about 4,000 to 5,000 pounds on a shift with only three, ten minute breaks. In the past the weight men worked a half an hour on and a half an hour off at this hard and very hot job. Now the weight men work in a foundry generally tells how all men are treated.

At Jackson the weight lifting job is "killing," one worker said. These workers groan and call for relief after their several hours of work, but are offered no help.

Before the union came the men had no special hours. They worked eight and a half to ten hours a day right through the hot summer months. The union made an 8-hour day with time and a half for over time. It won seniority, six holidays, vacation with pay, and bargaining rights to settle grievances.

★

THE COMPANY was interested in breaking this union. Appeals to prejudice were used by white supremacists right in the union. Some of these said that Negro officers of the union should be replaced by whites, "then they could get more for us." This supremacist attitude helped split the unity of white and Negro members. If Negroes were permitted to stay in office they were "controlled" by white supremacist leaders.

With the union split by prejudice and thus weakened by the company laid off some of the best union men, Negro and white. Some of these were never called back and this further broke the strength of the union.

The company began right away to trim down most of the union's benefits. One Negro worker, Alec Nixon, who was a molder at $1.04 an hour was transferred to the rank of common labor at 91½ cents an hour. He left the plant and went to Chicago. Another Negro worker, Archie Edwards, had extra work put on him. He was thereby forced to leave the plant. He is now in California.

Negro workers who thought they could work along with the white supremacists soon found their pay cut, more work put on them, or were fired. These were the "benefits" of their working with such phony company stooges.

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NOW THAT THE UNION has been beaten down, speedup is back on the job. The company finished its 1949 contract as early as September. Since then there has been irregular employment in the foundry.

Today grievances of the workers are not handled, there are many layoffs, speedups, and poor conditions of work. The union is weak. No one believes that it will "stand by the workers." Few attend meetings and new employes are not invited to join the union.

Jimcrow Outfit Sponsors Mundt Speech in Memphis

Worker Sun. 4-2-50

16 m

New York 3

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Karl Mundt, sponsor of the fascist bill now in the U. S. Senate, will speak in Memphis, Tenn., where for the past few months 350 white and Negro snuff workers have been on strike for better wages and conditions. Striking men and women have been beaten and jailed by company-hired thugs and city police. With a Mundt bill, employers will be able easily to smash unions.

Sponsoring Mundt in Memphis is a Jimcrow organization with a fancy name, "Fighters for Freedom." These "fighters" say they believe in freedom but no Negro may join the organization. Representatives of large business are on the sponsoring committee.

Inspired by the Mundt bill, Mississippi's Dixiecrats are going on a red-hunt rampage. Using this as a smoke screen they are trying to pass legislation that would keep that state a planter's paradise and a sharecropper's hell.

The Mississippi house of representatives has ordered a continuing study of un-American activities and "communistic influence."

This week the Mississippi Senate passed a bill that requires a loyalty pledge from state employes, officials, candidates for office and job applicants. Stiff perjury penalties are authorized against anyone convicted or lying. This is the same legislature in which one Dixiecrat defines mass picketing as picketing by more than two.

People everywhere in the South are protesting this bill. Everyone is urged to write letters to their Senators, to Sen. Scott Lucas, majority whip in the Senate, and to President Truman to do all they can to defeat this fascist measure.

Position of CIO Officer on Rights Program Flayed

Afro-American

Weaver's Unwillingness to 'Tie ADA's Hands' by Equality Clause Shocks Many Delegates

16 m

4-15-50

Baltimore

WASHINGTON

George L. P. Weaver, assistant secretary-treasurer of the CIO shocked minority group members at the recent Americans for Democratic Action conference by seeking to "compromise" on a civil rights resolution.

Paul F. Kline, formerly a lobbyist for FEPC, offered a resolution that bills, such as the Federal aid to housing and aid to education ones, should include safeguards against segregation and discrimination and that ADA oppose such legislation when it does not include these Democratic safeguards.

B. F. McLaurin of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters supported the resolution along with Grant Reynolds of New York and Mrs. Sadie M. Alexander, Philadelphia attorney, who was on the President's Committee on Civil Rights which wrote the strong report which President Truman approved.

The lone dissenting voice to this resolution was George Weaver's of the CIO, who told group that ADA's hands should not be tied by such a resolution.

A colored person, himself, he contended that a practical approach should be made to such legislation and that it was necessary to make certain concessions and compromises to get action on certain measures.

Position Refuted

Mrs. Alexander refuted Weaver's position by saying:

"We came here to the ADA not to make compromises, but to state positions. If any compromises have to be made, let Congress make them and not us.

"We, who have lived on the wrong side of the track, have been subjected to inferior education for the last 100 years.

"I believe that we are willing to make sacrifices for many more years to get sound legislation that will assure us equal benefits on all levels."

CIO Raids, Jimcrow Peril Southern Unions

Worker: Sun. 5-21-50 New York N.Y.

Negro Trade Union Leader Accuses CIO Bureaucrats of White Supremacist Practices

Here's How Phil Murray Fights Jimcrow

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Further light on CIO President Philip Murray's idea of anti-discrimination activity came to light here during the United Steelworkers' convention. Murray announced that his lawyers will attack discrimination by the American Automobile Association. They will enter court suits. Murray grabbed all the credit for the court ruling which forced the American Bowling Congress to revise its rules restricting membership to whites.

However, while pretending great militancy against the AAA and similar organizations, Murray's lily-white Civil Rights Committee of the Steelworkers could find no anti-Negro discrimination in 99 percent of 200 loc 4 percent of the total) investigated!

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Rudolph Johnson, president of the Memphis local (282) of the United Furniture Workers, CIO, has shown what militant Negro leaders think of current policies of the CIO right-wing bureaucracy. Johnson was the only Negro delegate to the Southern District meeting of the Furniture Workers held in New Orleans recently. He courageously took the floor there to denounce the jimcrow practices of the Memphis CIO leaders. He told how his union had supported the picket line of the CIO Woodworkers on strike at the Hartwell Brothers plant in Memphis, while Bentley, the head of the Woodworkers local in Memphis, went to Chattanooga to participate in a raid against a Furniture local. Despite such evidence, Johnson was the only one at the District meeting to vote against a resolution to support the splitting policies of the national CIO.

16m

For this, the CIO regional director in Memphis, Red Copeland, filed charges against him for misrepresenting his local. In the face of intimidation from the CIO hierarchy and the bosses, however, Johnson and his local have remained firm. He has sent a letter to the Furniture Workers' paper to the Negro press, and to the members of his local. The letter declares:

". . . We are sick and tired of the treacherous CIO office-holders. I have been associated . . with the Memphis Industrial Council as a delegate for approximately 8 or 9 months. listening to a group of American workers asking for a program to organize the unorganized, fight for shorter hours, higher wages and political action in a progressive direction, and in unity. No! that wasn't the program of the CIO office-holders. Every time a local union mentions the autonomy and democratic rights of the membership . . . it is red-baited and branded Communist. Local 282 was attacked in a council meeting and a statement was made that a member of our union was carrying on Communist classes in our local union. No such classes were held, but there were the local union steward council meetings, with the chairman elected by the membership to teach trade unionism.

"There is a clause in our constitution and by-laws which says we will organize all workers regardless of race, color, creed, religion or political belief. This guarantees strength and unity.

"The Furniture workers, together with all other American workers, are faced with immediate and future economic problems. We need a strong and united union to defend and improve our wage standards and working conditions —a union where there is room for all kinds of differences—except on fighting the bosses.

"The 'fourth round' wage demand was lost for the overwhelming majority of the workers for the first time since 1937. The Bureau of Labor Statistics wage index shows this. But in the meantime, FTA and its militant leadership won its fight, and turned the tide of defeats for labor in Memphis with substantial wage increases in their cotton oil plants. But now they are expelled from the CIO and red-baited by the top CIO leaders.

"I join with all other fair-minded Americans who say, 'an injustice against one is an injustice against all.'

". . . I raise the question, just what is meant by 'using Negroes (in the labor movement)? Every time I hear that statement I boil with resentment that in this day and time anyone can think that Negroes are so immature that they can be 'used' for whatever purpose is seen fit to use them.

"Someone has apparently told our CIO officers that the Negro easily forgives and forgets. We will prove to them that we neither forgive nor forget. We won't forget the segregated toilet signs put up by them in the CIO building we paid for. . . .

"Once the CIO had a proud record of fighting jimcrow. Although some progress has been made in the past, we are now going backward from our objective of making the labor movement free of race and color discrimination in measuring an individual's merit and worth. We will no longer tolerate dual standards of justice—one for white and one for Negroes. We consider enforced racial segregation the greatest menace to civil liberties in this country today, and we are determined to eradicate this evil."

SENATE COMMITTEE LISTENS AS

Townsend Assails White Rail Unions

The Union

16m

Times 5-18-50

Cincinnati, O.

Washington — "It doesn't go far enough," declared Willard Townsend, president of the CIO United Transport Service Employes Union, as he commented on a Senate proposal (S. 3295) to amend the Railway Labor Act here last week before a sub-committee of the Senate Labor and Education Committee.

The proposed legislation would eliminate existing inequalities under which organized railroad employes and their organizations are forced to operate.

The UTSEA leader asserted, "An examination of the policies and practices prevailing in the railroad industry reveals a studied attempt over the last fifty years to eliminate and bargain out of industry Negro employes. The standard labor organizations are equally guilty with management for the establishment and maintenance of this trend. Though management has traditionally protected its prerogative on the right to hire, standard labor organizations have overly joined management in eliminating Negroes from skilled occupations in the railroad industry.

Under current union shop provisions of the Railway Act railroad unions have been enabled to establish union shops and bargain for all workers even though some of the latter are not members of the organizations concerned.

Mr. Townsend recommended that the following provision be added to the Senate proposal: "No labor organization which refuses membership to an employe within the scope of their jurisdiction because of race, color, creed, or national origin, is eligible to make agreements requiring, as a condition of continued employment, that within sixty days following the beginning of such employment or the effective date of such agreements, whichever is the latter, all employes shall become members of the labor organizations."

5-18-50

Mr. Townsend cited the "white only" clauses in the constitutions of rail brotherhoods in making his statement.

—Pittsburg Courier.

CIO Segregation Order Protested

Advertiser

16 M

5-26-50

Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 25—(AP)—More than 300 white members of a Birmingham local Thursday protested a national CIO order ending racial segregation on union property.

W. D. Mezzell, member of a union grievance committee, said the men told him they would not stand for "Southern traditions being torn down."

The protesting individuals are members of Local 1489 of the United Steelworkers.

An order issued by national CIO headquarters ordered all local unions to do away with separate toilet, fountain and locker room facilities for white and Negroes on all union property.

The official instructions have not yet reached the Birmingham local.

Local units of the CIO here have equal but separate facilities for white and Negro members. About half of the CIO members in Birmingham are Negroes.

Several rank and file local members criticized bitterly "meddling by those Northerners."

EXPELLED UNIONS MERGER PROPOSED

Times-Picayune

National Conference of Disfavored Locals Expected

Mon. 6-26-50

(The Associated Press)

San Francisco, June2 5—Harry Bridges' CIO Longshore Union, in disfavor with the national CIO, has initiated a move for co-operation of all CIO unions expelled "or about to be expelled" by the national.

16 M

New Orleans, La.

The executive board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousewomen's Union disclosed Saturday it had authorized the union officers to call a national conference of the disfavored unions.

The national CIO has mentioned the possibility of expelling Bridges' union on the same grounds which has brought about other expulsions—that they are Communist dominated or lean too far to the left.

Bridges himself currently is under sentence of five years imprisonment on conviction that he falsely swore at his 1945 naturalization hearing he never was a Communist. He is free on bail pending the outcome of appeals.

The ILWU executive board took note of the Bridges' case, saying the union was determined "to expose the role played by CIO in instigating and participating in this frameup."

The board charged the national CIO "has become a political machine chained to the policies of the Democratic party."

The board endorsed merger of the ILWU with the International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America. It asked each ILWU local to demand that the justice department "lay off its antitrust attacks against working fishermen."

NEGRO LEADER CONDEMNS REDS AS 'SCAVENGERS

Daily Tribune

BY GEORGE HARTMANN

Willard S. Townsend, Negro president of the CIO Transport Service Employes union, yesterday warned members of his race that the Communist party is attempting "to use Negroes" and labeled the Reds "a scavenger organization which thrives on chaos and poverty."

16 M

June 6-20-50

Townsend, who long has been a leader in the CIO drive against racial discrimination, made the keynote address to 100 delegates at the opening of his union's seventh biennial national convention at 10 W. 35th st. His transport service organization consists largely of Negro train porters and red caps, but recently has included tobacco workers and Detroit cemetery workers.

Chicago, Ill.

Must Become Good Citizens

He told the delegates that Negroes, to become leaders in their communities, must make themselves first class citizens.

"I disagree emphatically," Townsend said, "that the Kremlin can chart a course in Moscow that will eliminate the problems of America's minority people.

"We in America eventually will find the answers to the problems of discrimination and others if we take part in our government, especially if we use our right to vote by voting. Despite all the unsolved problems still facing us, the really great thing to which I cling is that we still have the right and privilege as Americans 'to fight back.'"

Daily Tribune

Murray Praises Union

In a message to the convention Philip Murray, CIO president, wrote:

June 6-20-50

"I know that U. T. S. E. and its officers have won the admiration and deep respect of all the organizations of CIO. You are conducting a splendid fight for union advancement and for the cause of basic civil rights in America. I know that in the months and years ahead your successes will continue and that the goals that we all cherish will be achieved."

Chicago, Ill.

Among other speakers were Albert Towers, president of the CIO Chicago Industrial Union council; John Yancey, U. T. S. E.'s executive vice president; Oscar Hewitt, public works commissioner, who represented Mayor Kennelly, and William Smith, CIO regional director of North Carolina.

Albert BARNETT

CIO Lauded As Most Helpful Movement In American Life

16 M

FORTNIGHT ago as the Congress of Industrial Organizations closed its 12th Constitutional Convention at Chicago's Palmer House, two noteworthy features left an indelible impression on the minds of delegates.

Defender

Number One was the re-dedication of the national body—through adopted resolutions—to CIO's broad civil rights program, based on impartial treatment of all minority groups.

The other was the hour-long, thrill-packed speech of Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard U. president, in which he paid tribute to CIO policy and leadership and so pointedly diagnosed present-day ills of the world, that his address was 'overlooked' by some segments of the press.

Sat. 12-9-50

The CIO, headed by Philip Murray, eloquent, able and shrewd, has long been noted for its fair treatment of all workers and for its insistence on the greatest good for the greatest number. CIO was founded upon these tenets in 1935 at Atlantic City, and has since welded its forces into a unit so strong that today it stands without a peer in the field of labor and race relations.

National state and local bodies of CIO work both independently and cooperatively on issues affecting civil rights and rights of the worker. The parent body directs the over-all program while the local group—as is the case in Chicago—seeks to better conditions within its own jurisdiction.

Chicago

Potent Chicago CIO local is the United Transport Service Employes, headed by two-fisted Willard Townsend, master diplomat and negotiator, and his able assistant, Harold D. Snell. Through the efforts of these officials and their associates, individual cases of discrimination and mistreatment have been adjusted. In addition, the Chicago local succeeded in removing the YMCA Jim Crow bar against Negroes, both in Chicago and Moline, Ill. They also aided actively in the fight to have members of the race admitted to membership in the American Bowling Congress, victory coming to their forces after a prolonged court battle.

The CIO human rights program, therefore, benefits not only industrial workers, but all Negroes, regardless of their status in life. Officials are now battling restrictions in the American Automobile association, whose membership rolls have always been closed to Negroes.

Townsend, in addition to heading UTSE, is also a member of the National CIO executive board, and in this capacity is articulate in fronting the fight for the rights of his people.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, which embraces about 50 international unions and a membership of more than 6,500,000, includes 600,000 Negroes on its membership rolls. It, therefore, is a force to be reckoned with in all decisions affecting the nation's economy, the rights of workers and the welfare of minority groups.

The potency of CIO and its influence on the American scene was eloquently described by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, as he addressed the Palmer House meeting, attended by more than 600 delegates. He stated, in part:

"From the very beginning of this great organization, it has elicited my esteem and my affection. When I saw you combine in one great organization the skilled and unskilled and make their cause a common cause, and when I saw you radically loyal to the basic human ethics that our democracy rests upon, and gathering into your bosom all working men and women regardless of race, color or creed, and when I saw you couple with the most intense and intelligent economic activity the determination to be active politically in the most vigorous sense, so as to build up in this country a liberal political movement based upon the assured and vigorous support of labor—I felt then and I feel now that you constitute the most basically hopeful movement in American life." Referring to members of his race in CIO, Dr. Johnson continued:

"You have invited them into your movement not as Negroes, but as human beings who, like yourselves, are engaged in the effort to win bread and security for their people and for their homes, and you have made that necessary effort of theirs a basic part of your objectives . . . .

"You have shown that you have confidence in their ability also to participate in the working plans and leadership, and you have chosen them to responsible office, locally, and in the state and in the nation. They know, therefore, that in the very warp and woof of your purposes, there lives a democracy without which they cannot live. . . ."

ONE FOR THE BOOK

Morristown, Tenn., June 22-(AP) CIO Strikers placed the strife-ridden American Enka Plant under sledge today, wounding three non-strikers as a handful of police stood by helplessly. A striker also was wounded slightly by a band of workers waiting in town to go to the plant.
Almost the advocates of a federal anti-lynch law persuadest us to be a Christian.
This violence seems to qualify all around as a lynching and we trust that next year's Tuskegee's lynching report will take due account of it.

Advertiser
Thurs. 6-22-50
Montgomery, Ala.

16m 1950 D.C.

Local's Head Suspended on Red Charges

Post Su. 10-29-50

Wa. [illegible]

Thomas, Laborers' President, Denies Communist Tie; Justice Probe On

By Sam Stavisky
Post Reporter

The head of one of Washington's largest union locals, accused of maintaining "Communist affiliations," has been suspended by a union trial board "until such time as the charges are refuted," The Washington Post learned yesterday. 16m

The accused official is Henry Thomas, who has been president of the 3000-member Local 74, AFL Building Laborers, for two years.

As a consequence of the trial, held here October 9, the Justice Department is investigating the charges against Thomas. The House Un-American Activities Committee is considering an inquiry of its own.

Last year Thomas announced publicly that he had quit the Communist Party, then signed an affidavit that he was not a Communist. The affidavit is required of union officers under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Management-Labor Relations Act.

Thomas Denies Charge

Thomas denied the "Communist affiliation" accusation before the trial board, and again Wednesday night at a stormy meeting of some 400 rank-and-file members at Laborers Hall, 525 New Jersey ave. nw.

The meeting broke up in verbal confusion. According to persons who attended, only the presence of six policemen preventing the meeting from turning into Donnybrook fair. The police showed up at the request of anonymous union officials, it was reported.

The executive board of the local holds that the trial board's action stands, and that Hubert Ward, the vice president, is now the legal head of the local.

Says He's Still President

Thomas insists that the trial board was illegally constituted, that the trial itself was a "frame-up." He maintains he is still legal president of the local.

Adherents and opponents of Thomas blamed each other for preventing a rank-and-file vote on the trial decision.

Thomas and a group of left-wingers captured control of Local 74 during World War II in the wake of the Larry Kelly scandal involving embezzlement of $100,000 in union funds. Kelly, who headed the local, disappeared and is reported to have died at sea. Four other union officials and a real estate man were found guilty of conspiring to loot the union's treasury during 1941 and 1942.

Local's Head Is Suspended

16 m

HENRY THOMAS, president of Laborers' local, is accused by union trial board of Communist affiliations, and has been suspended. He denies the charges.

Post Su. 10-29-50

Wa. [illegible]

Courier Editorials

Jim-Crow Union Shop

LAST week the Interstate Commerce Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives approved legislation authorizing the union shop in the railroad and airplane industries, where Negro workers are very scarce.

16m

This legislation, if passed by Congress, will require railroad and airline workers to join within sixty days after employment whatever union holds collective bargaining agreements with the employers concerned.

It does provide that workers not eligible for union membership (which includes Negroes in the railroad unions) cannot be discharged because they do not belong to the union concerned, but fails to point out how a Negro is going to become a fireman, brakeman or engineer without the approval of the union, or stay on the job if any railroad dares to employ him in either of those categories.

Courier

*

There are seven railroad unions which include Negroes by constitutional provision. These are Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Railroad Trainmen, Railroad Yardmasters of North America, Railway Conductors, Train Dispatchers Association and the Railroad Yardmasters of America.

Sat-8-12-50

Presently there is not a single known Negro locomotive engineer, trainman, yardmaster, dispatcher or conductor in the United States, and there are mighty few Negro firemen left, none belonging to the "white" union.

Pittsburgh, Pa

Everybody knows that if any American railroad hired or even talked of hiring a Negro who was not a member of one of these unions, it would immediately be in hot water and the union would pull a strike.

What the proposed law seems to do is to freeze this outrageous racial segregation.

It says the union cannot force the worker after sixty days to join it but it does not say that the union cannot continue to exclude him from membership if he wants to join it.

* * *

What railroad employer is going to buck the tremendous strength of these unions in order to give a Negro a job?

Since the railroads with very few exceptions are in interstate traffic, the Congressional committee could very well have taken this opportunity to put some guarantee of fair employment practices into the bill by providing that where a worker wanted to join the union after working sixty days on the job he could not be barred from doing so.

In the real sense of the word these are not unions but rackets by which a few thousand men can keep their pay high by restraint of trades: i.e., by restricting the number and kind of people who can join them.

They are thereby in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act but the Department of Justice does not dream of prosecuting them as they are always trying to prosecute some big corporation, because these unions control tens of thousands of votes and the corporations do not.

* * *

It will be recalled that during the recent war it was these railroad unions that were most adamant in fighting the emergency Fair Employment Practices Administration and boycotting its Washington hearings.

While there has been justifiable criticism of employers for not backing FEPC, it is signficant that neither AFL nor CIO unions have consistently mobilized their full resources on behalf of FEPC, despite frequent endorsements of fair employment measures on the national and state levels.

On the contrary, in certain campaigns, much of organized labor has been tacitly opposed to the measure, and many AFL unions have openly opposed FEPC in some states.

It is crystal clear to anybody who views the situation without bias that there is just as much opposition to FEPC in organized labor as in organized business; and it is obvious that if the unions were 100 per cent for FEPC, the employers would be compelled to go along.

* * *

If there are no Negro engineers, firemen, trainmen, conductors or dispatchers working on American railroads (save for the exceptions noted) the fault lies primarily with the racketeering railroad unions which have maintained a rigid color bar for over a half century indistinguishable from the activities of the Ku Klux Klan to which, indeed, many of their members have belonged.

Under the proposed McGuire bill, if properly amended before passage, a blow could be struck at this vicious union racketeering which bars workers from an entire industry if they happen to have any known Negro ancestry, no matter how white they may be.

If a Negro can ride anywhere on a train in interstate transportation without segregation, then he ought to be able to work anywhere on that train in any position he is able to hold.

This piece of legislation offers no real relief to Negro workers who have long suffered from the jim crowism of these racketeering railroad unions.

Mobile Longshoremen's Association

Defender Sat. 1-28-50 Chicago, Ill.

Dedicates $1,000,000 Building

MOBILE, Ala.—A modern $100,000 building was dedicated here last Sunday by Local 1410 of the International Longshoremen's Association before more than 2,500 citizens.

16m

The building, a two-story brick edifice, is the largest in the city owned by Negroes. Its auditorium, with a seating capacity of 2,000, is expected to fulfill an imperative need in community life.

The program Sunday featured Rev. W. M. Jones of New Orleans La., district vice president of the ILA, as principal speaker. Mobilians who spoke included Prof. C. E. Powell, Dr. W. L. Russell, C. W. Allen, L. W. Clarke and Dr. E. B. Goode. Mrs. William Powell, of the Women's Federated clubs, also appeared on the program.

The American Legion Negro unit here, DuBose Tatum Post No. 302, dedicated the American flag at the ceremony.

Officials of Local 140 said that most of the construction work was done by Negro workers. Oliver Henderson, a Negro contractor, supervised the building's erection.

The organization boasts a membership of 1,000. Officers said that there is no indebtness of the building and that no tax was levied against the members to pay for the structure.

During the ceremony, tribute was paid to the late Edward Rhone and Cleveland Woolfe, past presidents of ILA 7410. George Dixon, present president, and his cabinet were praised for their vision which resulted in construction of the building.

Dr. T. W. Tobin was master of ceremony at the dedicatory exercises.

Officers of Local 1410, in addition to Dixon are: William Powell, vice president, George Moore, financial secretary and Walso Robinson, treasurer. Two full time stenographers, Miss LaVerne Tate and Mrs. Millie L. Carstarphen, are employed by the local.

ILA Local 1410 was founded in 1934. It is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Its membership is composed entirely of Negroes.

16m 1950 Michigan

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Meet Geneva Smith--Struggle Is Her Brother

By *WILLIAM ALLEN*

16m

DETROIT.

If one's sensitivity has been dulled to the actual hourly oppression of women under capitalism, one should get to know a Negro woman leader like Mrs. ~~Geneva Smith of our~~ town.

The brutal facts of this woman's early life are almost incredible. When Mrs. Smith was six months old her mother died. At the age of five this tiny girl became a worker. While her father toiled in a factory, she took care of an invalid woman. She had to do the shopping, care for the woman's several dogs, make clothes for the dolls the women kept for a baby. At [illegible] she went to school [illegible] on working till she was twelve, when her father died.

Then, alone in Pontiac, Mich., young Geneva got married to a worker twenty years older than herself. Pontiac, at the time, was the home of the Michigan Ku Klux Klan, where brutal beatings and jail were the lot of Negroes found after dark on the streets outside of their ghetto.

Mrs. Smith came to understand the sufferings of the auto workers, who came home exhausted each day from the plants of General Motors and waited each week for their miserable pay. **In her own life, she saw the triple oppression of Negro women—as Negroes, as women and as workers. The only employment open to her was in someone else's kitchen or in a laundry."**

There followed years of drudgery, working from early morning to late night for $3 a week, coming home to keep her own rented rooms going, to raise her young

Mrs. Smith knew little of unions. In Pontiac, many were afraid to so much as talk about organization. She worked in a laundry for 11 cents an hour. The work was hard, the foreman a slavedriver. The hours were 12 a day. The years burned one thought into her mind: "The people must get together." So she began organizing the laundry workers. Three times, she was fired. Three times she got back, and continued talking union.

So it went, year after year, always trying to get the people together.

Finally, after the Second World War, Geneva was married a second time to J. K. Smith, one of the best known community leaders of our city.

At that time, thousands of Detroiters, Negro and white, faced eviction and rent increases —great demand was abroad for low-cost public housing.

Geneva Smith's years of working to build organization among the people came into valuable play. Both she and her husband plunged into the work. A Downtown Tenants' Council began to grow. In one year, some 300 evictions were halted. Hundreds of court cases against tenants were stopped. Landlords on Detroit's Lower East Side came to know Mrs. Geneva Smith, leader of the Tenants' Council.

Then came the campaign to submit the police-registration Calahan Act to a referendum. Once again, this people's leader walked the streets, rang doorbells, got several thousand signatures. She would enter a street car and start a petition going on each side, then go to the other end of the car and pick them both up.

Thus passed three years of work. When co-workers sought to have her rest, she always replied, **"How long do you think my people want to live as they do?"**

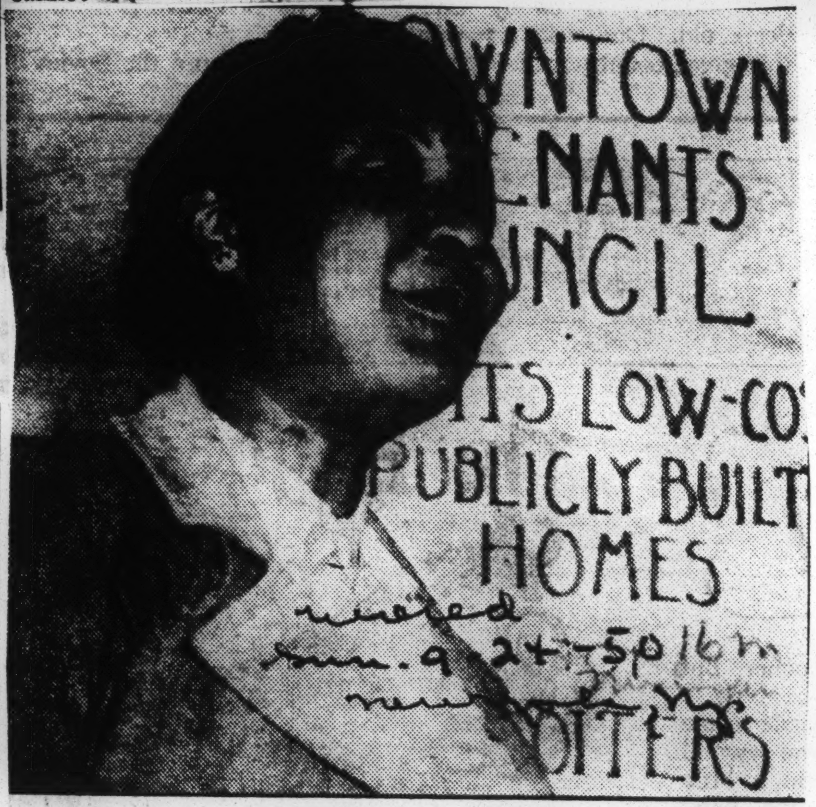
Early this summer, Geneva Smith went to Chicago, to the Trade Union Conference on jobs for Negro workers, to discuss the special oppression of Negro women as domestic workers, from which she herself had suffered. **She pointed out the need for fighting against the ban on hiring Negro women by the automobile companies.**

Daily, Geneva Smith carries with her a new petition. Now it is the Stockholm Peace Pledge, for branding as a war criminal the first nation to use the atom bomb. She is filling them.

The children on Division Street, near Hastings, know Geneva Smith. She takes them out of the death-dealing ghetto on picnics, away from the brutal nightsticks of the police. Always she tells them they must "get together."

It is women of such calibre as Mrs. Geneva Smith who are cracking the old prison walls of oppression that women have been surrounded with by an exploiting class.

This woman leader's whole life, her work, her sacrifices, give substance to the ringing declaration we have heard her repeat again and again: "Struggle is our brother—without that we cannot win."



[illegible] 9-24-50 16m

MRS. GENEVA SMITH

16m 1950 Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union

'Unions Can Win When Negroes, Whites Unite'

16m

By Eugene Feldman

BESSEMER, Ala.—"Unity between white and colored in our union has paid off," says George Taites, a white ore miner of Bessemer. Mr. Taites should know because he has been an ore miner for almost 25 years and has seen the pay rate go up from a few cents an hour to the present $1.58.

This veteran miner is a member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, a union built on the strong unity of white and Negro ore miners. Back in the twenties when the companies paid only $1.48 for a long day's work, the miners knew they needed a union. "But we couldn't build a union with only whites or only colored. It had to be a union of all miners if it would be strong and mean anything," Mr. Taites explained.

"The companies tried to keep the men apart by appeals to race prejudice, and they try to do so now. It didn't work when we built our union and it don't work now either," said Mr. Taites.

Right after the union was organized the pay rate went up. Not much at first, but it climbed steadily until now the men make more during one hour of work then they did all day long 8 and even 10 hours in the mines.

"We had to put in overtime with no extra pay, but now they pay us time and a half. We also get vacations and some who have worked long enough in the mines get as much as three weeks, others get a week," he explained.

★

MR. TAITES LIVES in a nice home which is his own. It is comfortable and friendly. In the kitchen his wife was preparing supper. The kitchen has an electric ice box and stove and other modern conveniences.

The veteran ore miner rested easily after a hard day's work. He was sitting in a large, overstuffed chair and his feet were resting on a foot stool. "I don't suppose you know the history of our union?" he asked the reporter. He was anxious to tell him about some of its proud, fighting stories.

"It's one of the oldest unions alive today," he began, "and don't think we didn't have to struggle for every gain we got. Our union helped organized the CIO. Last year the Steel Workers Union pulled a raid. This only helped to split union men," Mr. Taites explained.

There were appeals to race prejudice in the raid and many of the members who were raided were white. **"If whites are in one organization and colored in another it will only weaken labor's bargaining power,"** Mr. Taites said. He added that his union gave full rate membership rights to Negro members with many locals having Negro officers. "The Steel Workers Union locals do not have Negro officers. They have no real unity between all the men and it takes real unity to win," he said.

★

MR. TAITES WAS PROUD of the educational work his union is doing. Union members, Negro and white, are urged to register and vote. Negro and white members go down to the registration board together. "This adds to labor's voting strength," the veteran ore miner explained.

He did not approve of the CIO leaders driving his and other unions out of that organization. "It will only weaken labor's strength to split off some of the membership like that. I know a whole lot of the CIO union members who don't like Murray's doings at all," he revealed.

"We still have some big struggles coming up to keep labor unified," Mr. Taites said, "but I'm sure we are equal to it because our union is an old hand at it," he smiled proudly. He is sure that continued labor unity is the answer for the future.

16m 1950 Missouri

Negro Fired; 575 Workers Out On Strike

11-18-50

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—The firing of Allen Munford, Negro freight handler, boomeranged at the Brown shoe company sole and heel plant here Friday when a wildcat strike by 575 employees forced the plant to shut down completely and another to partially curtail operations.

The strike had its beginning Tuesday when Munford was discharged allegedly for refusing to obey orders of a superior. When other workers objected the company agreed to reinstate him next Tuesday after a week's layoff, providing every one returned to his job.

However, strikers demanded Munford be returned to duty status at once.

16m Mo

Dan Becker, president of the local, said Munford's firing was "a clear case of discrimination against Negro employees." He added that the company had not offered to reinstate the discharged man.

16m 1950 NATIONAL MARITIME UNION

Confer on Chinese Blockade

Sat. 1-21-50 Baltimore, Md

Afro-American

Delegates of the National Maritime Union, representing seamen of the Isbrandtsen Line, are shown outside the U.S. Consulate in Hong Kong, China after they conferred with Consul Fred Hill in connection with plans of Isbrandtsen freighters to run the Nationalist blockade with cargoes to Shanghai. From left, Bernard Rubin, Detroit; Albert Stathan, Baltimore; Steve Roshsky and Arthur G. Gostic Jr., NYC.

16m 1950

National Musicians Union, A.F.L.

Musicians Overlook

Informer: Dat. 6-10-50

Segregation In Meet

16m

HOUSTON—More than 2,000 musicians, white and Negro, from all over the country are in Houston this week for the 54th annual meeting of the N~~ational Musicians Union~~, A~~. F. L.~~ They were greeted Monday by Mayor Oscar Holcombe at the Sam Houston Coliseum where the five-day meeting is being held and courtesy cards exempting them from mistaken traffic violations were issued by the city.

Houston,

National President James C. Petrillo and his 2,000 music makers, about 85 of whom are Negroes, opened up an unsegregated convention with some 500 or more Negro and white guests seated without restrictions on the main floor of the coliseum. Senator Searcy Bracewell presented the keys of the State to the convention in a welcoming speech.

Texas

Keynoting the presidents' address was a plea for tolerance in the music field. Tolerance is necessary for organization and organization is necessary for strength, the noted union leader intimated.

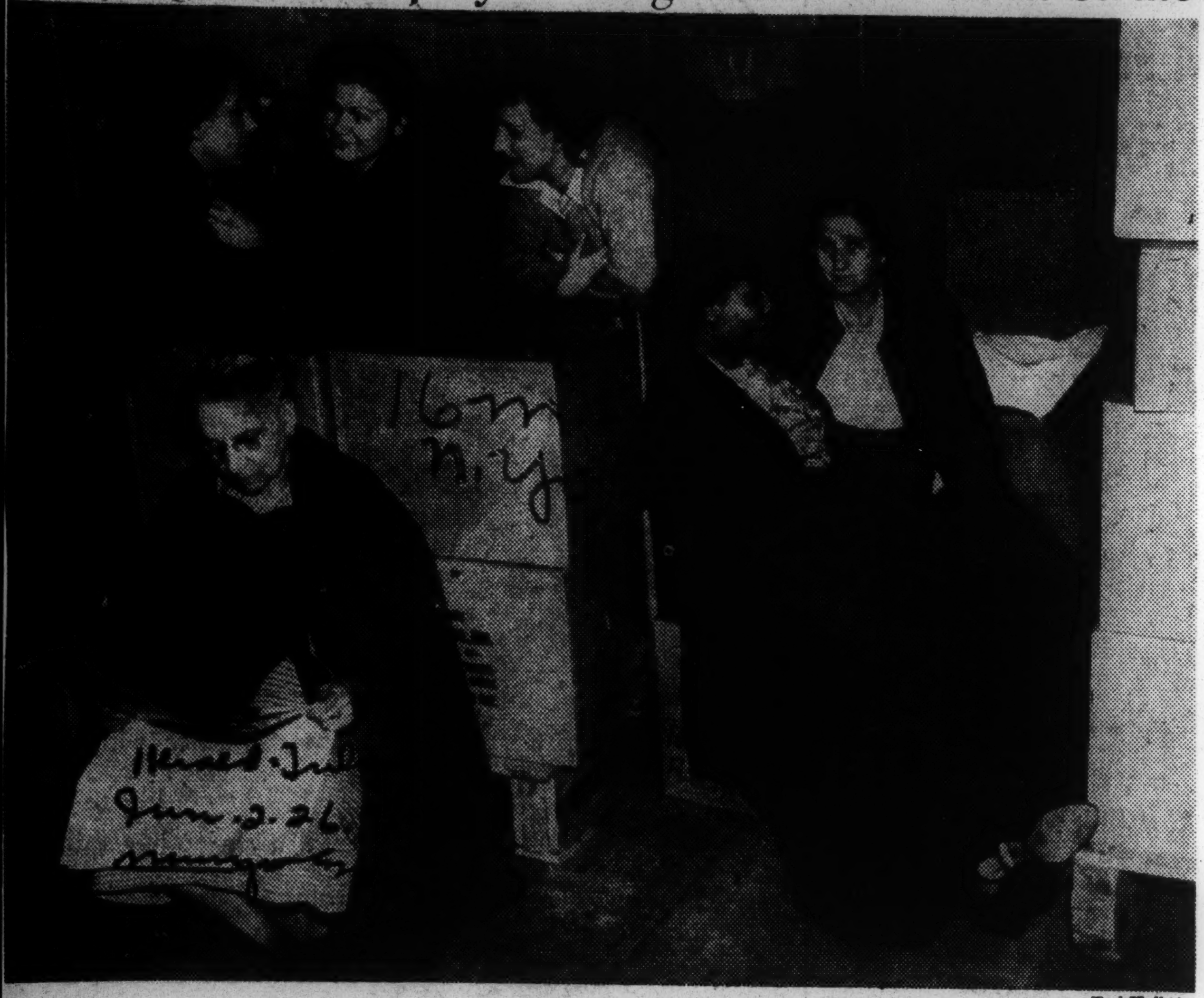
"Without economic and political strength we, the American Federation of Labor, can get nowhere," Mr. Petrillo stated.

Among notables in the music world attending the meeting is Frank Goodwin, one of the nine Negro field representativts of the National organization. Mr. Goodwin said that a Negro union in Houston will be formed Wednesday night in a meeting at the Rice Hotel.

Negro delegates were housed principally at the Crystal White hotel on Lyons Avenue.

16m 1950 New York

Greeting Card Employees Stage Week-End Sit-In Strike



16m
N.Y.

Herald Trib
Jan. 2. 26
[illegible]

Ted Kell

Workers at Fuld & Co. "sitting in" yesterday at the company's offices at 352 Fourth Avenue

Nineteen employees of Fuld Co., greeting card manufacturers, are engaged in a week-end sit-in strike at the headquarters of the concern at 352 Fourth Avenue, in an attempt to keep the business from moving from New York City. They lack food and will have little or no heat today, but expect to hold out until tomorrow, when their union, Local 65 of the Wholesale and Warehouse Workers of America, independent, intends to organize a picket line.

16m 1950

New York
Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen

Locomotive Firemen Hold Conference

Journal and Guide
Sat. 5-13-50
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — It was announced at the headquarters of the Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen in New York City, by A. Philip Randolph, chairman, that forthcoming national conference of colored locomotive firemen, which will be held at the 12th Street, YMCA, May 12th and 13th, will be addressed by Joseph L. Rauh, chairman of the Committee of Americans for Democratic Action, and attorney for the Provisional Committee.

Mr. Rauh will review the cases before federal district courts and the United States Supreme Court that involve job security and the right of seniority for colored locomotive firemen.

He will also discuss the Rolax Case involving a decision by Judge Sterling Hutchinson, of Richmond, Va., which upheld the contention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen to compel colored locomotive firemen to take examinations to become engineers; failing to pass said examinations, colored firemen will lose their jobs.

16m 1949 Pennsylvania

16 m - Pa

Tribune [illegible]-23 [illegible] Chicago, Del.

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Striking coal miners seeking food slips good for $5 and $10 worth of groceries in Salvation Army at Uniontown. Pa. Capt. Robert Shannon (left) watches as Lt. Shirley Brown processes miners' applications.

VIOLENCE BEGINS TO FLARE:

8 Windows Smashed in Supreme Life Strike

Afro-American

16m Pa

PHILADELPHIA

Eight window panes in the office building of the Philadelphia branch of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company were broken, last Saturday, as a strike of the firm's agent neared the end of its first month.

Company officials charged the act, which took place sometime between midnight and daybreak, to the strikers, who in turn disclaimed any knowledge of it.

"We don't know," a spokesman for the strikers said, "whether the windows were knocked out by company officials, youngsters or irate policy-holders."

[illegible] 7-1-50

E. L. Powell, manager of the branch, located at 1637 N. Broad St., said, however, that he had information that the window smashers were among a group of persons who left a dance given for the benefit of the strikers at Reynold's Hall, 1416 N. Broad St.

He reported the breaking of the windows to police at the Eighth and Jefferson Sts., police station. An investigation was begun by officers.

The breaking of the windows marked the first time that the three-story building had been damaged since 20 agents, members of a union which the company has not recognized, walked off their jobs last May 22.

Both sides have remained adamant during the dispute and to date there has been but one meeting between officials of the company and representatives of the union.

That was held on last Thursday for the purpose of giving the UOPWA a chance to offer to the company proof that a majority of the striking group had designated it as their bargaining group.

Representing the company at the meeting were Earl Dickerson, vice president and general counsel; Jefferson G. Ish, vice president and agency officer; B. T. Miller, assistant agency officer; Miss Helen Johns, agency secretary, and Powell.

Representatives of the union were J. H. Durkin, international president of the UOPWA; Mrs. Victoria Garvin, national legislative director; Lloyd Herbert, international representative, and strikers James B. Allford, Samuel Webb and James S. Hayden.

As a result of the meeting, it was agreed that the signatures of the union's application cards would be checked against those on application in the company's file and then forwarded to the company's home office in Chicago.

STRIKERS HURL ROCKS AND MOB STORE WORKERS

Industry / 6 M W.

Stone Loaded Trucks in Pittsburgh Row

[illegible] Pa

12-7-50

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6 [Special]—Barrages of rocks were hurled by AFL strikes today in a resumption of riotous outbreaks in the 17 day old truck drivers' dispute with three major department stores.

Chicago, Tr.

Most of the new trouble occurred at Gimbel's warehouse on the city's south side where strikers previously had broken windows in trucks and buildings, had strewn tacks in driveways, and mobbed 10 nonunion employes.

A Gimbel truck, en route today to the postoffice with a load of merchandise the store now is delivering by parcel post, was stoned by o mob of strikers. The missiles bounced off the sides of the vehicle.

Strikers Mob Workers

Police arrested four striking union members of the AFL Teamsters union, local 249, and charged them with inciting a riot and committing malicious mischief.

A mob of about 500 strikers and sympathizers late yesterday gathered threateningly around seven women and three men employes o fthe Gimbel warehouse when they emerged from their day's work.

They were shoved around by the mob until they were rescued by a detail of 28 policemen who escorted them two blocks to street cars. Members of the mob hooted derision at the police and their charges but offered no further violence.

Police found two "Molotov cocktail" bombs—bottles of gasoline—parked in the snow across the street from Gimbel's warehouse. They were equipped with rag fuses ready for igniting and supposedly were left there while strikers awaited an opportunity to toss them at Gimbel trucks.

Five similar bombs were found yesterday in a nautomobile occupied by four strikers who followed a Gimbel truck to the postoffice. The men were seized by police and charged with carrying explosives. Federal authorities interested themselves in the case and may file charges.

Arrest Four Etrikers

Four strikers were arrested at Horne's warehouse for throwing rocks at trucks. Among them was Leslie Wiggins, 25, who had been fined $10 in Police court this morning for disorderly conduct at the same scene yesterday.

Strike violence was blamed for the smashing of a window in the shipping department of Kaufmann's store on William Penn way, a block from the city hall.

Retired Pullman Porters Honored at Testimonial

6-10-50

Afro American 6-10-50 Baltimore, Md

The Pullman Porters' Benefit Association of America was host recently to retired Pullman Porters of the New York area in a testimonial breakfast at the Harlem Branch of the YMCA. Given by the New York Central and Pa. Terminal lodges of the association, the breakfast was attended by nearly 100 porters, most of whom are over 70. Seated left to right are: E. J. Shelton, Thomas Bowler, Sylvester Brown, Thomas E. Griffin, John H. Mingo, John H. Williams, R. C. Frazier, Harry M. Day, and Harry Tibbs. Standing are: J. A. Minor, J. W. Mosely, C. P. Loving, P. I. Bailey, R. R. Anderson, J. W. Ballard, E. M. Graham, H. W. Stalling, A. E. Sassers, J. Musgrove, J. R. Kemp and Thomas Lofthouse.

16m 1950 Railroad Union Shop Bill

Senate Backs Bias by Railroad Unions

afro-american

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Senate last Monday tabled an amendment to the railroad union shop bill which would have barred railroad labor unions, which deny membership to colored workers, from acting as collective bargaining agents for any craft or class of railroad workers.

The vote to table was 64 to 17. Twenty northern Democrats and 23 Republicans joined with Southerners in voting to table the amendment which had been offered by Sen. William E. Jenner, Republican, of Indiana.

16m

The amendment was one advocated by the NAACP, the International Association of Railway Employees, the Association of Colored Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, and the Colored Trainmen of America.

What Amendment Provided

It provided that a railroad labor union shall not act as a collective bargaining representtive under the Railway Labor Act if it:

(1) Segregates members into separate or auxiliary unions or,

(2) Excludes any member of the class or craft from membership on grounds of race, creed, color or national origin, or,

(3) Excludes any member of the class or craft from participating in the collective-bargaining process, or,

(4) Uses its position as collective bargaining agent to discriminate against members of the class or craft on such grounds.

Senate Bill's Provisions

The bill, as passed by the Senate, contains a proviso that no union shop agreement shall require membership in the labor organization as a condition of employment, with respect to employees to whom membership is not open on the same terms and conditions as are generally applicable to any other member.

The bill permits a carrier and labor unions to enter into agreements requiring, as a condition of continued employment, that

Within 60 days following the beginning of employment, or the effective date of the agreement, whichever is the later, all employees shall become members of the the craft or class of such employees.

Victory for Dixiecrat

It also would permit a railroad and a labor organization to enter into agreements providing for the check-off from the wages of employees of periodic dues, initiation fees, and assessments.

Sen. Lister Hill, Democrat, of Alabama, made the motion to table the Jenner amendment. After the Jenner amendment was tabled, the bill was passed by a voice vote.

Jenner's Argument

Speaking in support of his amendment, Senator Jenner denounced an anti-discrimination provision in the bill as "weasel words."

Sat. 12-23-50

He told the Senate that under it a man must be a member of the union to hold his job unless the union says he will not be accepted into membership because of his race, color or creed, or some other individual characteristic.

"That does not correct the basic injustice of a vicious situation," Senator Jenner declared.

Railway Act Cited

The Indiana Senator pointed out that under the Railway Labor Act, the majority of employees in any class or craft have the right to select the collective bargaining agent for the entire class or craft, and the railroads are forbidden to bargain with any organization than the one chosen.

He emphasized that the unions are not compelled to admit colored workers to membership or participation in the councils or conduct of affairs.

Colored workers, who are specifically excluded from membership in many unions by their constitutions, he said, are "without any right or effective means of making their views known, or their influence felt, or their rights respected."

Rights Bargained Away

He charged that their rights "have been bargained away by representatives whom they did not choose."

In several instances, he said, colored workers have been able to obtain a correction of the injustices done them through court action, but "such a means of correction is an uncertain, expensive and slow method of protecting the right to make a living."

Our Republican Friends

All 17 votes against tabling the Jenner amendment were cast by Republicans.

They were: Senators Owen Brewster, Maine; John W. Bricker, Ohio; Styles Bridges, New Hampshire; Hugh Butler, Nebraska; Harry P. Cain, Washington; Homer Capehart, Indiana; Forrest C. Donnell, Missouri; Henry C. Dorshak, Idaho;

Senators Robert C. Hendrickson, New Jersey; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa; Irving M. Ives, New York; James P. Kem, Missouri; William Langer, North Dakota; Edward Martin, Pennsylvania; Kenneth S. Wherry, Nebraska; and Mr. Jenner.

Northern Democratic Enemies

Among Northern Democrats who voted to table the Jenner amendment were

Senators Clinton P. Anderson and Dennis Chave, both of New Mexico; Paul H. Douglas, Illinois; J. Allen Fear Jr., Delaware; Guy M. Gillette, Iowa; Carl Hayden, Ariona; Lester C. Hunt, Wyoming; Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia;

Sat. 12-23-50

Senators Warren G. Magnuson, Washington; Ernest McFarland, Arizona; Brien McMahon, Connecticut; James E. Murray, Montana; Matthew M. Neely, West Virginia; Glen H. Taylor, Idaho; Elbert D. Thomas, Utah; Herbert R. O'Conor and Millard E. Tydings, both of Maryland; Herbert H. Lehman, New York, and Edward L. Leahy, Rhode Island.

GOP Dixiecrats

Republicans who voted to table the amendment included

George D. Aiken, Vermont; Guy Cordon, Oregon; Zales N. Ecton, Montana; Ralph E. Flanders, Vermont; Chan Gurney, South Dakota; William F. Knowland, California; George W. Malone, Nevada; Joseph R. McCarthy, Wisconsin; Eugene D. Millikin, Colorado; Wayne Morse, Oregon;

Senators Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota; Richard M. Nixon, California; Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts; Andrew F. Schoeppel, Kansas; Margaret Chase Smith, Maine; H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey; Robert A. Taft, Ohio; Edward J. Thye, Minnesota; Charles W. Tobey, New Hampshire; Arthur V. Watkins, Utah; Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin; John J. Williams, Delaware; and Milton B. Young, North Dak

16m 1950 Taft-Hartley Labor Law

Court Refuses to Rule Again on Anti-Red Oath

Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UP).—The Supreme Court refused today to reconsider its recent decision upholding the constitutionality of anti-Communist requirements of the Taft-Hartley labor law.

All union officials are required to take the oath before their unions may use the services of the National Labor Relations Board in such matters as collective bargaining elections and unfair labor practice cases.

16m

Last month the court ruled 5 to 1 that the government legally may ask a union leader if he is a Communist party member, but it split 5 to 3 on whether it is right to ask hom if he "believes in or teaches" the overthrow of the government by force.

6-6-50

Two C. I. O. unions which brought the earlier test case, the United Steelworkers and the American Communications Association, asked the court to reconsider. They said the issues, involving the "belief" section, is too important to be disposed of by an equally divided court.

That 3 to 3 split on the "lielief" section became a 4 to 4 split today as the court disposed of a challenge to the non-Commuist section by another union—Local 65 of the Wholesale & Warehouse Workers Union, New York. An evenly divided vote of the court affirms a lower court judgment—in this case a decision that the disputed oath was wholly lawful.

Tennessee Police Leave Strike Area

Times-Dispatch

Senate Group Probe Will Open Today

Thurs. 6-15-50

MORRISTOWN, TENN., June 14—(AP)—Tennessee highway patrolmen quit policing the American Enka Corporation plant today on the eve of a Senate Labor Committee inquiry into a CIO strike there.

Richmond Va.

Tennessee Safety Commissioner Sam K. Neal ordered 72 patrolmen back to their regular stations this afternoon after three days had passed without incident at the strife-ridden rayon plant.

Neal ordered withdrawal of the patrolmen after he said he had received assurances from leaders of the striking CIO Textile Workers Union that there would be no more of the sporadic violence that has marked the 11-week-old strike.

16 M

"All we wanted to do was to keep down violence," he said. "I have been assured by union leaders there will be no more violence. I hope there will be none."

[illegible]

Strike Began March 28

At the same time, plans were completed for opening tomorrow of a Senate labor subcommittee hearing into the "facts and surrounding conditions" of the strike, which began March 28.

Subcommittee Chairman Murray (D-Mont.) and Senator Humphrey (D-Minn.) will conduct the hearing.

Two Republican Senators, Taft, of Ohio, and Donnell, of Missouri, voted against the inquiry. They said they saw no reason for the committee to concern itself with the strike.

One aspect of the strike which Murray said the committee wanted to look into was the sending of National Guardsmen here to put down violence. He said the committee wanted to determine whether this action was warranted.

At Nashville, Governor Browning said: "If we had not been justified in using troops, we would not have used them."

The company has said it is prepared to show the committee motion pictures of violence on the picket lines.

Enka, Union Views Clash At Hearing

Times-Dispatch

MORRISTOWN, TENN., June 16—(AP)—A Senate labor subcommittee today heard charges of union-breaking and union violence in the 11-week-old strike at the American Enka Corporation's rayon plant.

Sat. 6-17-50

Isadore Katz, of New York, general counsel for the CIO Textile Workers, said in a statement read at the hearing that the company "is deliberately seizing upon every available provision" of the Taft-Hartley Act so "it can break the strike and smash the union."

16 M

[illegible]

A countering statement by Enka Attorney T. W. Iserman, also of New York, declared the union "busted itself" by prolonging the strike in the face of the company's "fair and reasonable offer."

Richmond Va.

The one-day hearing was conducted by Chairman Murray (D-Mont.) and Senator Humphrey (D-Minn.). The subcommittee of which they are members is studying labor-management relations.

Iserman charged the strikers with repeated violent outbursts since the plant resumed operations late in May.

Katz asserted the company and the AFL United Textile Workers joined forces to "break the strike and drive out" the CIO union.

16m 1950

Tennessee

Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union

Negro-White Local Wins Pay Increase

16m

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A 10 cent package gain was won recently by Memphis local 19 of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union. The recent expulsion of the FTA from the CIO has had no effect on the union's bargaining rights, according to John Dyson, president of the local.

The wage increases and other contract improvements include an eight-cents across the board increase, a number of reclassifications of jobs into higher wage groups, and one week additional paid vacation. This gives workers two weeks vacation after two years employment. The new contract also provides one additional paid holiday.

Worker

The recent contracts have been signed with the McMillen Feed Plant and the Memphis plant of the Soya Company. Local 19 has contracts with 24 plants in and around Memphis. Its membership includes workers in the cotton compress and cotton oil industries, grain and feed mills, and grocery and produce companies.

Mar 23 50

Local 19 was organized in 1939 and includes both Negro and white workers. The union's policy is based on the strong unity of all members. More than [illegible],700 members of FTA in the tri-state area benefit from this kind of program.

Mr. Dyson and all paid officials of the local are elected to office. This policy was one of the thorns in the side of the CIO. The CIO demanded that FTA elect officers acceptable to top CIO leaders. FTA wanted to continue with what it considers real trade union democracy based on the unity of all members regardless of creed or color and the right to elect officials of their own choosing. For these reasons it was expelled.

16m 1950 Trade Union Conference of Negro Rights

Negro Parley Spurs Alliance with Labor

Worker. Sun. 6-18-50

16m

By John Pittman

CHICAGO, Ill. – The big, sprawling Packinghouse Labor Center with its assembly hall, offices, dining room, and outdoor playgrounds sits in the center of this city's Southside, second only to New York's Harlem as the world's largest Negro community. The center has welcomed many a delegation of trade unionists, but none more important for the future of America democracy and world peace than the National Trade Union Conference on Negro Rights which did business there last Saturday and Sunday.

You could tell it was important business by standing beside the registration desk and watching the delegates sign up. Nine hundred and sixteen, all told—including about 75 who registered as observers. About 75 percent Negro, from most U. S. industries and from 25 states in every section of the country. The South alone sent 103—a pretty big number considering the cost of transportation and the poverty of the people of that area, considering also the conditions of semi-legality which make travelling by trade unionists a sometimes risky experience. And women—211 of them, all having to work for a living.

• • •

WHY HAD THEY COME? The keynote speakers told you. They had come, said the chairman of the opening session, big-shouldered, youthful Joe Johnson, Marine Cooks and Stewards port agent at San Pedro, Cal., because "this conference is one of the most historic of our time. We shall decide today and tomorrow on a program of action that can save the liberties of our country and the peace of the world."

Because, added Arthur McPhaul, vice president of Local 600, UAW, "about 60 percent of the lines standing before the Ford employment office today are Negro workers. . . . The Negro people have again found it necessary to fight for the right to work. And they have reached the stage of fighting for their rights as a nation within a nation."

Because, said Grant Oakes, chairman of the Farm Equipment Council of UE, a white trade unionist, "too little has been said about what Negroes have done for the trade unions. . . . There can be no advances for white workers without special advances for Negro workers."

Because, said Mrs. Nellie Stone, executive board member from Minneapolis of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers, "the current drive against labor and the Negro people is a by-product of the cold war. . . . In taking up the struggle for the rights of the Negro people, white labor will be helping themselves."

Because, summarized Charles Collins of New York, vice president, Local 6, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, AFL, "we demand an end to the cold war, because we have nothing to gain but death. We are fighting for peace because we want to live, we want to work, we want to enjoy the fruits of our labor."

THE PANEL DISCUSSION achieved a maximum of participation from floor speakers. Women, especially, exercised an initiative rare in all meetings save those of the Negro people, where their independence and leadership is the product of necessity. Every panel reporter was a woman, and their participation so enlivened and expedited the work that by nightfall every panel's work was adequately concluded.

That Saturday night will long be remembered by many a Chicagoan who managed to get standing room at the great outdoor meeting of the conference. More than 4,000 jammed into the grounds to hear Paul Robeson sing and speak.

The following evening, as they departed for their homes, the delegates could register these accomplishments:

1—An economic program for all American workers, including the shorter work week, expansion of trade and a $50 billion federal job program for extending social security coverage and benefits, housing projects, school and hospital construction.

2—A job program for Negro workers, including action to obtain FEP executive orders from federal, state and local governments; special aid to Negro railroad workers; special action to wring an FEPC from the 81st Congress; and a model contract clause for which all labor international and local unions will be asked to fight during contract negotiations with employers.

3—A civil rights program to stop the advance of fascism, including anti-lynching, anti-poll tax legislation, defeat of the Mundt-Nixon bill, aid to the victims of police terror and political persecution.

4—A 55-member continuations committee to coordinate actions to achieve the foregoing program.

5—A program to establish Negro trade union councils throughout the country.

Conference On Negro Rights

16m

F. E. Local 236 sent five delegates to the National Trade Union Conference on Negro Rights in Chicago on Saturday and Sunday, June 10 and 11.

Official reports show that Negroes are being hit hardest by unemployment. The call for the conference noted that in Chicago alone Negroes make up 57 per cent of the relief cases although they compose only 11 per cent of the population. The conference will map ways to fight a growing tendency by employers to discriminate because of race or creed.

Louisville. JAMES L. WRIGHT.

Negro Trade Unionists Map Actions to Aid South

16 m

By John Pittman

CHICAGO, Ill. – The historic Trade Union Conference on Negro Rights last weekend took special note of the problems of Southern workers, Negro and white, and incorporated in its program of action special demands of the Southern people.

MORANDA SMITH
Her Memory Was Honored

These include:

- An omnibus job program including a $50 billion federal expenditure for low income housing projects, schools and hospitals, and an expansion of social security benefits to cover such categories of labor as agricultural and domestic workers. This demand is especially important for the Southern people, a majority of whom lack adequate housing, school and hospital facilities, and are not covered by social security provisions.
- Anti-poll tax legislation to give the franchise to an estimated 10 million Southerners now denied the ballot.
- Anti-lynching legislation – a demand of both white working class Southerners and the Negro people.
- Fair Employment Practice executive orders by federal, state and municipal governments, with special action to wring an FEPC law from the 81st Congress.
- Support and aid for the sharecroppers and farm workers of the South, Negro and white, who now face acute distress owing to the growing agricultural crisis.
- A model contract clause which commits employers to abolish discrimination in interviewing, apprenticeship, hiring, promotions, upgrading, job training and discharges, and which every union local and international will be asked to fight for in negotiations on new contracts.
- An end to raiding and splitting maneuvers by the CIO right-wing bureaucracy, which, by capitulating to the Dixiecrat anti-Negro policies of Wall Street and the Bourbon aristocracy, are undermining the basis of union strength in the South.
- Special assistance for such beleaguered unions as Local 22, Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, now fighting for its life against a combination of Wall Street employers (Reynolds Tobacco Co.), CIO and AFL splitters.
- Special efforts to organize domestic workers, the bulk of whom are Negro women.
- Support and assistance to the Negro railroad workers, now facing total exclusion from the industry as a result of the white supremacist collaboration of the Big Five Railroad Brotherhoods

Worker
June 18 '50
New York

65,000 COAL MINERS STILL OUT OF PITS IN 'DEFIANCE' TIE-UP

Fewer Than 30,000 Heed Plea of Their Union to End Strike as Pickets Roam Area

Times

SOME SHAFTS SHUT AGAIN

Jan. 1-24-50

Many Strike Leaders Believe 'Revolt' Is Aiding Lewis—Wide Privation Reported

New York

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23—Fewer than 30,000 of the 90,000 striking members of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers heeded the call of their leaders to return to the pits today.

16 m

Motorized pickets roving through Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, speedily closed some of the mines that had reopened and threatened to close more tomorrow.

The strikers rallied around the traditional UMW slogan of "No contract, no work," in the face of appeals from their district officers to go back on the basis of a three-day-a-week work schedule. It was the second consecutive week in which the back-to-work pleas had failed.

[Senator A. Willis Robertson, Democrat, of Virginia, introduced a bill in Washington Monday aimed at ending Mr. Lewis' control of coal production through the three-day week.]

It was estimated tonight that nearly 65,000 were away from their jobs. This represented about one-sixth of the total membership of the Lewis union in the soft-coal fields. The rest were on a three-day schedule, except for a few thousand employed in mines that have signed new contracts embodying the wage increase of ninety-five cents a day and the welfare-royalty increase of fifteen cents a ton sought by the UMW.

"Helping" Lewis, Strikers Say

Rank-and-file leaders of the "revolt" stressed their belief that they were "helping" Mr. Lewis by their strike. They contended that a full stoppage was more effective than the short work week in forcing the coal operators to meet the union's terms. They felt that Mr. Lewis would have given the strike order himself if he were not afraid of injunctive restraint under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The bulk of the strikers were in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, with smaller numbers in Alabama, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. The "captive" mines of the major steel companies were principal targets of the walkouts, although more of these were operating today than last week.

The heart of the revolt remained in District 4 of the UMW, which embraces the rich coal fields of southwestern Pennsylvania, where 22,000 miners are employed. Pickets from this area shut many mines near Pittsburgh this afternoon.

The apparently rebellious action of the miners in District 4 was taken despite widespread privation caused by short rations and the freezing of credit in the company stores of the H. C. Frick Coke Comyany, big subsidiary of United States Steel and one of the dominating influences in the district. The district is largely devoted to mining captive mines — diggings owned and operated by the steel companies.

In Uniontown miners are lining up for emergency food tickets handed out by the Salvation Army.

While Mr. Lewis, president of the UMW, remained silent in Washington insofar as any comment on the failure of the miners to obey his "suggestion" to return to work was concerned, some operators in this area were inclined to minimize the definition of "rebellion," used widely to describe the attitude of the miners.

Times 1-24-50

They cited the 1941 "captive" coal-mine strike, when the men, in all appearances, "revolted" against district presidents who ordered them to return to work. While the district leaders pleaded with the men, word assertedly was being filtered down that Mr. Lewis actually wanted the men to stay out.

16 m

At that time, as in the present crisis, the mines owned by Frick, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Bethlehem and the Crucible Steel companies bore the brunt of the strike, along with the commercial operations of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company.

Although district leaders here up to the last moment expressed a spirit of optimism and insisted that the men would obey their urgings to resume work, it was apparent at midnight last night that the pattern of resistance established last week would prevail again.

This was demonstrated in Northern West Virginia at 11 P. M. when the night shift at the Rivesville mine of the Pittsburgh Consolidation reported for work in accordance with the vote of their local, only to be met by pickets. Two other mines in that area were picketed and seven others failed to open in the face of certain picketing.

As Northern West Virginia was the only section in this area scheduled to open with night shifts, it was not until morning that the same pattern was visible in the rest of the region.

Lack of coal production due to the failure of the majority of miners to resume work resulted in cutbacks in steel production in at least two steel companies here today.

Both Youngstown Sheet and Tube and Crucible Steel began cutbacks in production. Crucible said it would furlough 500 workers tomorrow unless the mines reopened. Youngstown banked a 600-ton unit producing pig iron and plans further reductions in operations.

A threat of power curtailment in the Pittsburgh area was mollified when the Duquesne Light Company announced today that it would continue to supply power without curtailment to the 2,000 industrial users in this area until early next week. Two mines of the company failed to reopen today.

Presidential Board Study Offered Miners in Truman 'Ultimatum'

Taft-Hartley Law Side-Stepped in Effort To End Strike 'in National Interest'

WASHINGTON—(AP)—President Truman stepped around the Taft-Hartley Act yesterday with an appeal to miners to resume soft-coal digging next Monday for 70 days and submit their case to a Presidential Board.

He made the fact-finding proposal also to spokesmen for the nation's coal operators.

Asking both sides to let him know their answer by 5 p. m., EST, Saturday, the President made his telegram sound much like an ultimatum.

Constitution

He did not mention the Taft-Hartley law and its provision for injunctions in cases of national emergency. In fact his language skirted carefully around the question of the existence of an emergency—a thing that he had denied existed.

16 m

But he did urge John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers chief, and the operator spokesmen to accept his proposal "in the national interest."

He told them that while it is "national policy" to foster voluntary labor settlements and avoid compulsion, nevertheless:

"The Government can no longer stand by . . . and permit the continuance of conditions which have now come to have such a serious effect upon the public interest."

For his 17-day truce the President spoke of "normal" coal production. That would rule out the three-day week which most coal miners have been working, as well as the sporadic full-scale strikes which had more than a fourth of the 400,000 UMW members idle.

Mr. Truman's proposed board to be named by him, would be made up of three citizens "representing the public," with none from industry, Government or labor.

In one respect it would have powers beyond those of any board he might assign to the job in proceeding under the Taft-Hartley Act.

While either party could reject the board's findings, Mr. Truman proposed specifically that it have power to outline in its report "the procedures and the grounds for a fair and equitable settlement of the current dispute." A T-H board has no such settlement-proposing powers. It only finds facts.

Congressional reaction to the President's move was mixed.

Sen Taft, Republican, Ohio, one of the T-H authors, pretty well summed up the critical Republican view:

"It is obvious that the President's only intention is to bypass the Taft-Hartley Act."

On the Administration's side Sen. O'Mahoney, Democrat, Wyoming, said:

"It seems to me the President's plan has a better chance of success than the injunctive process under the Taft-Hartley Act which at best could be good for only 80 days."

Mr. Truman's 70 days would run from Monday when coal production would go back to "normal." The board would make its report to him within 60 days, leaving 10 days for coal digging while the parties, aided by Federal Mediator Cyrus Ching, would try to reach a settlement on the basis of the board's proposals.

First reaction to the President's suggestion came from operator sources which asked to remain anonymous. The indication was that the operators were likely to agree to the plan though they were not sure it would work, and equally were not sure whether Lewis would go along. No comment was available from Lewis.

Tribune/6

Chicago, Ill. June 3-7-50.

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

United Mine Workers' policy committee applauding their leader, John L. Lewis (center) in UMW headquarters, Washington, after he told them terms of new contract.

UMW BROKE TAFT ACT, NLRB HOLDS

Times-Picayune

Held Guilty of 'Violence' in Organizing Store

Sun. 6-18-50

(The Associated Press)

16MA

Washington, June 17 — The National labor relations board unanimously ruled Saturday that the United Mine Workers broke the Taft-Hartley law by a campaign of "violence" to organize employes of a Harlan County Ky., department store.

New Orleans, La.

The board charged that members of John L. Lewis' union sought to compel workers in the Union Supply Company at Lynch, Ky., to sign membership and dues check-off cards by "physical force" and by the "display of deadly weapons."

The NLRB said the organizing campaign was climaxed by a "melee" on February 5, 1949, in which a policeman was fatally shot, but it did not find the union group responsible for his death.

Local Takes Over

The board sketched this outline of the dispute staged in the scutheastern section of Kentucky widely known as "bloody Harlan" because of its past record of disorders:

Since 1945 the employes of the Union Supply Company, a "wholly-owned subsidiary" of the United States Steel Corporation, had been represented by local 474 of the United Construction Workers, a UMW affiliate.

Times-Picayune

But, the NLRB said, the UCW organizers were "unsuccessful" in their efforts to "persuade" all the store employes to join the local and sign the dues check-off cards.

In January of last year, it said the United Mine Workers local 7425 came into the picture by "taking over" the organizing drive, "reportedly at the orders of violating the Taft-Hartley act UMW president."

Store Employes Held

Sun. 6-18-50

The board declared this drive was "climaxed" when "persons acting under direction of UMW officials began physically holding store employes in an effort to compel them to sign membership and dues check-off cards.

The shooting episode followed. The NLRB said a shot was fired by "a man later identified as Pennington" who arrived "at the scene of the melee in front of the store in the same automobile as a group of individuals who seized and held one store employe for a time."

The NLRB report went on to say:

"His activities up to this time (of the shooting) are shrouded in mystery. When the excitement was over, a policeman had been shot to death and Pennington had been wounded."

New Orleans, La.

"This episode," the board added, "ended the solicitation (of store employes to join the union) for the afternoon."

Cease Order Given

Although the five-man NLRB board voted unanimously to find the UMW and its local 7425 guilty of violating the taft-Hartley act, it divided four to one in ruling that the construction workers local also was responsible for the violations.

Board member John M. Houston cast the dissenting vote on the grounds that the UMW and its local had taken "exclusive control" of the organizing drive.

16m 1950

United Office and Professional Workers of America

UOPWA to Fight for Better Jobs

16m

Dr. DuBois Points Out Need for Unity

Afro-American

ATLANTIC CITY — More than 300 delegates of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, meeting in convention from May 15-19, unanimously adopted a program pledging its members to fight for more jobs for colored workers in the white collar fields.

The union also pledged to guarantee the promotion and upgrading of minority group workers and to carry out the fight for civil rights in their day-to-day activities, including support to FEPC and other civil rights legislation.

Baltimore

It also resolved to maintain close co-operation with other organizations seeking to advance minority group rights.

Dr. DuBois Speaks

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted scholar and writer, who addressed the convention on Wednesday afternoon, praised the UOPWA for its recognition that discrimination imperilled the efforts of all white collar workers to improve their conditions.

Dr. DuBois declared that all white collar workers, who occupy an increasingly important part in our economy, should receive greater recognition and increased compensation for their work.

He pointed out that many colored workers, barred from skilled jobs in industry by discriminatory practices, had become clerks, teachers, insurance agents and secretaries.

The scholar urged that colored employers, employing white collar labor, recognize their need for organization.

UOPWA, CIO Compared

Mrs. Victoria Garvin, national legislative director of the UOPWA.

HOWARD, HAMPTON HIT FOR ENDING UNION CONTRACT

UPW Chairman Terms Howard Intolerant

Washington-D.C.- (NNPA)- Both Howard Univ., and Hampton Inst., were hit last Friday for terminating collective bargaining agreements with the United Public Workers of America, a union expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations as a leftist group.

The action of the Board of Trustees of Howard in terminating its agreement with UPWA, said Thomas J. Richardson, Chairman of UPWA's Anti-Discrimination Commission, makes the Univ., "a citadel of intolerance."

Mr. Richardson charged that the Univ., set "a shocking example to colored youths who are students there and "who will be called upon to fight for complete freedom of their people." .....

Daily World
Thurs. 5-4-50
Atlanta, Ga.

See Code: 14e(1)
Hampton Inst.

UPW Reelects Flaxer: Hits Discrimination

Chicago, May 30 (AP).—The United Public Workers Union, an independent body, ended its four-day convention here today by reelecting all officers.

The meeting was the first convention since the union withdrew from the CIO, February 14 of this year.

The union voted to remain independent. It was explained that all members may vote in any way they see fit. As public workers, it is necessary to work under various political groups in various States.

The convention adopted a report of the antidiscrimination committee and also:

Decided to establish an award, the Charles A. Huston Memorial, for the local that does the most to combat discrimination in the Government.

Voted to conduct a Nation-wide drive to bring to the attention of the public all cases of discrimination in public service. A case discussed was that of Ealnor Godding, president of Local No. 1, New York, who was recently dismissed by the welfare commission.

Voted to fight the cases of eight suspended Jewish school teachers in New York.

Decided to work for elimination of all discriminatory practices in the Bureau of Engraving at Washington, where officials said none of the 3000 Negro employes are permitted to hold supervisory positions.

The officers reelected were: Abram Flaxer, New York, president; Roy Eldean, Chicago, vice president; Ewart Guinier, New York City, secretary-treasurer, and Robert Weinstein, Philadelphia, director of organization.

Post
Wed. 5-31-50
Washington

16m 1950

United Transport Service Employees - (C.I.O.)

Townsend Reelected UTSE Union President

Daily World

CHICAGO – (ANP) — Willard Townsend last week was reelected president of the United Transport Service Employees-CIO at the seventh biennial meeting of the union.

Wed. 6-28-50

A delegation of 100 representatives from 30 states heard Townsend denounce Communism and bias in employment. As his program for his union for the next two years Townsend recommended:

16m

Atlanta – Ga.

Reduction of the 40-hour week to the 35-hour week at the same rate of pay, a revised wage structure, and improved working conditions.

Other officers elected at this meeting were:

John L. Yancey, Chicago, executive vice president; Earl W. Davis, Cincinnati, administratve vice president; J. P. Covington, Washington, D. C., and Eugene E. Frazier, Cleveland, international secretary-treasurer.

Members of the executive board include Joseph F. Grayson, Newark, N. J. Ethel Smothers, Chicago; Clarence E. Ivey, Portland and Charles Finlayson, Washington, D. C.

16m 1950 Virginia

Win 3-Day Strike

White and Negro Workers Stood Together In Walkout at Norfolk Peanut Plant

SUFFOLK, Va.—After three days of mass picketing by members of FTA Local 226, the strike of 1,200 employes of the Planter's Nut and Chocolate Co. in Suffolk has ended in a major victory for the union.

The strike, first in the more than 10 years during which the plant has been organized, brought a complete halt to all production and proved that the workers were completely behind their union in its fight for better wages and working conditions. The settlement included a four cents across the board increase to all employes, one additional paid holiday and three additional vacation days to employes with more than five years of service. There are other contract improvements regarding seniority and other work conditions. The four-cent increase brings the minimum wage in the plant for women to 80 cents an hour and for men to 87 cents. It is believed that the majority of the workers will benefit from the provision of three extra vacation days.

One of the major features of the strike [illegible] that the white workers—who are only a small minority at the plant—joined the strike, participated in the picket activity and mass meetings, and that two white workers were members of the union negotiating committee. The wholehearted participation of the white workers in the strike was a big factor in winning so quickly when considered together with the complete solidarity of the Negro workers, union mass meetings attended by more than 500 workers, and militant picketing which completely shut the plant.

16m 1950

Women's Conference

Negro Trade Union and Civil Rights Conference

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

16

Women's Conference at Negro Trade Union and Civil Rights Conference, Chicago, May 10-11.

Negro Women Take Lead At Union Conference

Worker Magazine Section

By JOHN PITTMAN

New York

7-2-50

16m

The heritage of this country's 15,000,000 Negro people overflows with the stuff of heroism—and one of its inspirational peaks is the unique status of the Negro woman.

So no one familiar with the Negro people's history was surprised by the way in which Negro women naturally assumed leadership and discharged responsibilities at the recent National Trade Union Conference on Negro Rights in Chicago.

That 211 of the 916 official delegates and observers were women; that Negro women gave keynote speeches, reported the work of every panel, presided over many of the group discussions, offered many of the proposals which were later incorporated in the conference program—all this is noteworthy mainly because it is unique in most American gatherings, where women are usually patronized, flattered and pursued, but effectually eliminated from a decisive role in the proceedings.

Among the Negro people, on the contrary, the opposite is true. For although the Negro woman suffers a three-fold disability—as woman, as Negro and as worker—her very struggle against adversity has bred in her the qualities of decisiveness and independence.

★

THESE CONTRADICTORY ASPECTS of the Negro woman's status came clearly into view at the conference in the big Packinghouse Labor Center of Chicago's Negro ghetto. The aspect of triple oppression was told in statistics: over 1,000,000 forced into domestic and personal service work; about 250,000 in farm labor; 125,000 unpaid family workers (for room and board, etc.); relative exclusion from the skilled crafts, profesions and clerical jobs; wages as low as $150 annually for domestics; two and one-half times more deaths from childbirth than white women; the all too frequent victims of sex attacks and police clubs; and the least protected category of workers excluded from social security benefits in the United States.

But, on the other hand, there was the evidence of initiative and leadership which statistics cannot tell. It was apparent in the opening session of the conference, when the delegates heard a keynote address from Mrs. Nellie Stone of Minneapolis, an executive board member of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers. Mrs. Stone, a civic leader as well as a trade unionist, presented a complete program for defending the civil liberties of the American people against the "creeping fascism" accompanying the cold war.

The panel discussions especially witnessed the participation of women: Nina Evans of the Domestic Workers Union; Dora Shaw, Local 65, Wholesale, Retail and Warehouse Workers; Halois Moorhead, formerly of Local 144, Hotel and Restaurant Workers; Eleanor Goding, United Public Workers; Sally Pease, an organizer of cafeteria workers in jimcrow Washington, D. C.; Winifred Norman, Victoria Garvin and Esther Carson of the Office and Professional Workers; Myrtle Dennis of the United Electrical Workers; Viola Brown and Marie Winston of the Food and Tobacco Workers; Edna Johnson of the Automobile Workers—these and many others told of the present unemployment, downgrading and special difficulties of Negro women workers.

It was good to see men participating in the panel on Negro women's problems. White trade unionists as well as Negro men. Here was a sign of real development—the male worker's assumption of responsibility for leading the struggle for the rights of women workers.

And as final evidence of the entire conference's concern with the special problems of Negro women, many of the proposals of the panel on women's problems were adopted by the delegates, namely, these:

- **Organization of the unorganized, especially domestic workers, and the expansion of Domestic Workers unions throughout the country.**
- **Fight against layoffs of Negro women with special emphasis on their right to seniority; a program of retraining.**
- **Expansion of social security benefits to include Negro women.**
- **Promotion of Negro women trade unionists to union leadership.**
- **Support of all struggles against discrimination as it affects Negro women, such, for example, as the case of Rosa Lee Ingram.**
- **Establishment of women's committees as part of the Negro Trade Union Council movement.**
- **Adoption of a formal Declaration of the Rights of Negro Women.**